TRAVANCORE
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AND
DIRECTORY
FOR
1911

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TOPOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

TRAVANCORE.

DESCRIPTION.—Travancore (*Mal. Tiruvitankur, Sans. Srivardhanapuri,* the place where the goddess of prosperity resides), the southern portion of the ancient division of Kerala, is situated between 8° 4′ and 10° 22′ North Latitude and between 76° 13′ and 77° 38′ East Longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Native State of Cochin and the British District of Coimbatore, on the east by the Districts of Madura and Tinnevelly and on the south and west by the Indian Ocean. The extreme length of Travancore from north to south is 174 miles, its extreme breadth 75 miles and its area 7,129·07 square miles. The State is in subsidiary alliance with the British Government to which it pays an annual tribute of Rs. 8,00,000. Compared with other Native States, it is more than five times the size of Cochin and six times that of Pudukotta. It is above seven-eighths the size of Baroda, two-sevenths of Gwalior, one-fourth of Mysore and one-twelfths of Hyderabad or Cashmir. It is smaller than the Principality of Wales by 279 square miles, and bears to England and Wales together the proportion of one to eight.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—Travancore is one of the most picturesque portions of Southern India. The mountains which separate it on the east from the British Districts are clothed with magnificent primeval forests, while the belt of flat country, to an average distance of 10 miles inland from the sea, is covered with an almost unbroken mass of cocoanut and areca palms which in a great measure constitute the wealth of the country. The whole surface is undulating, and presents a series of hills and valleys, traversed from east to west by numerous rivers. Nanjenad, with its numerous villages, palmyra groves and extensive paddy fields, resembles in some respects the neighbouring District of Tinnevelly. Northward, this fertile plain is succeeded by the wooded and rugged surface of the

Malayalam country. The rich and variegated tract along the coast is finally contrasted with the mountainous wilds farther inland. The hill scenery has peculiar beauties, among which are the wild, rocky and precipitous acclivities and fantastic forms of the mountains in the southern parts. The valleys are studded with temples and churches. The numerous houses and gardens scattered thickly over the country give it an appearance entirely different from that of the eastern coast.

The hill region is very extensive and is a marked feature of the country. The mountains are of every variety of elevation climate and vegetation. Certain portions are cultivated by European and Native capitalists by whom the natural fertility of the soil is being turned to the best account. Some of the loftier mountains have a precipitous descent towards the west, and are connected on that side with a succession of low hills which diminish in altitude as they approach the coast. Among the mountains a few elevated tablelands are found, which afford pasturage for cattle and enjoy a good climate for a portion of the year. To *the north*, the mountains rise to an elevation of 8,000 feet. The *Anamalay* mountains are the most important of these. The southernmost peak of note is the sacred *Agastia-kudam* (6,200 ft.). One plateau alone (*Eravimalay* or *Hamilton's valley*) is 6 miles long by 3 wide and contains about 10,000 acres of excellent tea and coffee land. Similar smaller valleys are found in the group called the *Kannan Devan Hills*. At the head of the Travancore hills stands *Anamalay* (8,837 feet), the highest peak south of the Himalayas. South of this is the lower region of the *Cardamom Hills* so called from their special product. Still further south are large tracts of forests, among which lie the *Asahmboo* coffee plantations. The Hill stations enjoy an excellent climate and are resorted to by Europeans and others during the hot season. *Peermade,* about 50 miles east of Kottayam, was once the residence of a Mahomedan saint from whom the place takes its name. It is over 3,000 feet above the sea and is the centre of the coffee and tea planting industries. *Ponmudy,* north-east of Trivandrum, is also a sanitorium. The scenery from the heights is enchanting.

Numerous rivers run down from the Ghats and flow by tortuous courses, with high banks and rocky beds, into the back-waters and the sea. Most of these are navigable only near the sea. The most important of these rivers is the *Periyar* rising in the High Ranges, which after a course of 142 miles enters the backwater of Kodungalloor (Cranganore). A portion of its enormous volume of water is now diverted into Madura by the Periyar water-works. The *Pamba* (90 miles), the *Kallada* (70 miles), the *Kulakada* (70 miles), the *Muvattupuzha* (62 miles), the *Karamana* (42 miles), the *Thamravarni* (37 miles), the *Neyyar*, the *Minachil*, and the *Vamanapuram* (35 miles each), are other important rivers.

A succession of lagoons or backwaters, connected by navig-able canals, extends along the coast, from Trivandrum north-wards, forming a most important means of communication. It extends from Tirur, in British Malabar, to Trivandrum; between the latter place and Quilon, there rises at Varkalay a high pro-montory of land, about 6 miles in breadth, the highest portions of which in two places have been tunnelled through and the remaining portion cut open into a canal, thus making the line of water communication complete. A strip of land, from seven miles to about half a mile wide, separates these backwaters from the sea. There are however several outlets to the sea. Alleppey, Quilon and Colachel are important seaport towns.

There are several good cart-roads in the inland parts of the country for local traffic and for communication with Madura and Tinnevelly. Railway communication between the latter town and Quilon has recently been established. As many as five tunnels had to be bored through the Ghats to extend the line from the east coast to this side.

Iron, alum, sulphur, lignite, plumbago and mica exist in the country. There are plumbago mines at Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad and mica mines at Eraniel.

The mountains and forests of Travancore afford some of the best sport to be got anywhere in India. Elephants are

numerous. Tigers, leopards, bears, bison, sambur and various kinds of deer abound. Crocodiles infest in large numbers the lakes and rivers.

The climatic variations of the whole of India may on a small scale be experienced in Travancore. On some of the peaks, the pinching cold of the northern regions of Europe may be felt; lower down, on an elevation between 2,000 and 3,000 feet, one meets with the bracing temperature of England; while a cloudless sky with a clear sun marks the cessation of the heavy monsoons. From January to May which constitute the months of the hot season, there is an intense and oppressive heat which at times becomes so intolerable that some of the taluks then present the aspect of a true equatorial region.

For administrative purposes the State is divided into 32 Taluks, which are grouped into five districts called Divisions.

POPULATION.—The total population of the State as enumerated at the Census of 1901 is 29,52,157. Hinduism is the predominant religion of the State. Its followers constitute about two-thirds of the entire population while Christians form about a fourth and Mahomedans, one-sixteenth. Compared with other States and Provinces, Travancore is the most Christian territory in all India, if we except the sister State of Cochin which has the highest proportion of Christians in its population.

In point of education Travancore is ahead of British India and other Native States, the proportion of literates being 124 in 1,000 against 88 in Boroda, 63 in Madras and 51 in Mysore. In female education also Travancore maintains this pre-eminence.

IMPORTANT TOWNS.

Trivandrum.—This town forms the southern terminus of the chain of backwater communication. It is the residence of His Highness the Maha Raja and Headquarters of Government. The celebrated pagoda of Sri Padmanabhaswamy within the Fort has made it a great religious centre and attracts pilgrims

from all parts of India. The Fort and its neighbourhood constitute the most crowded part of the town. The military cantonment, the Government Offices and other public buildings and the residences of the upper classes are picturesquely situated on mall eminences each commanding a refreshing scenery of verdure all around. The town is liberally supplied with well-equipped colleges, schools and hospitals. There is a well-laid-out park, with a museum and a menagerie. It has a small seaport; but the vessels which touch it have to anchor at some considerable distance from the shore. (*Population* 57,882).

Nagercoil—Nagercoil stands within 7 miles of the Aramboli Pass and is the only important town south of the Capital. With Nagercoil as the nucleus, the town comprises a number of straggling villages, *viz.*, Kottar, Vadiveeswaram, Ozhuganacheri and Vataseri. Of these Kottar and Vataseri form the trading and manufacturing centres. The town owes much of its improvement and its present position to the efforts of the Christian Missionaries. (*Population* 25,782).

Shencottah—The Headquarters of the taluk of that name lies at the foot of the Ghats on their eastern aspect. The main road that runs through it connects the British town of Tinnevelly with the port of Quilon. There are several coffee estates in its neighbourhood. The introduction of the Railway through its portals is likely to impart a powerful impetus to the development of the town. (*Population* 9,037).

Quilon—Quilon is one of the oldest towns of the Malabar Coast. Its natural situation and consequent commercial importance made it the cynosure of every foreign power and subjected it in its early days to political vicissitudes of no mean order. Towards the middle of the eighteenth century the State of Quilon, also called Desinga Nadu, was annexed to Travancore. It was one of the greatest ports in Malabar but has now declined to a considerable extent from its high state. With the opening of the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway, however, Quilon now finds herself in direct and easy communication with the towns

of the Madras Presidency and is likely to regain her former position as an important commercial centre. The palace of His Highness the Maha Raja on the borders of the Quilon lake, which has come to be known as the Loch Lomond of Travancore, commands an enchanting scenery. Cotton-spinning and weaving and the manufacture of tiles are its chief industries. (*Population* 15,691).

Kayankulam.—This town was formerly the capital of an independent principality of that name. In 1746 A. D., the territory was annexed to Travancore. A well-attended market is held here. Communicating by backwater with Cochin in the north and Quilon in the south and by road with Madura and Tinnevelly in the east, it was a centre of trade during the early days of the Dutch influence. A Syrian Church appears to have been built at the place so early as 829 A. D. (*Population* 5,745).

Alleppey.—This is the most important commercial town in the State. It commands a fine harbour affording safe anchorage for the greater part of the year. Opened to foreign trade towards the latter part of the eighteenth century, Alleppey has long been the premier port of Travancore. It affords a convenient depot for the storage and disposal of hill produce. The manufacture of coir-matting is being carried on on a large scale. Cocoanut oil mills worked by steam have within recent years been established at Alleppey and the neighbourhood by native capitalists. (*Population* 24,918).

Kottayam.—This town, situated on the banks of the Minachil river, is the centre of the Syrian Christian community and possesses one of the most ancient Syrian churches in all Malabar. It was also the scene of the early labours of the Anglican Missionaries. It exhibits much educational activity and possesses a Second Grade College and four High Schools. The old Syrian Seminary, where English education is said to have been first imparted in Travancore, is an interesting institution. Standing at the portal of communication with the Peermade range of Hills where coffee and tea plantations are worked on a large

scale, Kottayam serves as a convenient mart for the exchange of goods. (*Population* 17,552).

Changanacheri.—This town was once the capital of the principality of Tekkumkur. With its subjugation by Travancore its importance waned. Like Kottayam it is a centre of Christian influence and possesses the grandest Syro-Roman Church on the Malabar Coast. One of the best-attended markets in North Travancore is held here, and people flock to it from all parts. (*Population* 14,264).

Parur.—A Rajah of Parur once ruled here before its subjugation by Travancore. It is more or less surrounded by Cochin territory and at one time belonged to it. It was made over to Travancore in 1762. (*Population* 12,962).

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DEWAN'S ADDRESS

TO

THE SRI MULAM POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

Sixth Session.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by His Highness the Maha Raja to welcome you to the Sixth Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.

2. *Casualties.*—Mr. A Govinda Pillai, the Senior Puisne Judge of the High Court, retired on the 6th Vrischikam 1084. His service was throughout honorable and efficient; his last work was as President of the Committee appointed to enquire into and report on the customary laws regarding marriage and inheritance prevailing among Samanthas and Nairs. His Highness' Government hope soon to take up the report of this Committee for consideration. Mr. N. Ananda Row, the District and Sessions Judge of Quilon, retired on the last day of the year, on a well-earned pension. The other officers, who severed their connection with the State during the year, were Mr. P. V. Krishnaswami Chettiyar, the Financial Secretary, and Col. James, the Darbar Physician.

3. *The Administration Report for 1084.*—The Administration Report for 1084 has been prepared, and copies of it - in English an in the Vernacular - have been placed in the hands of the Members. I shall, in this address, confine myself to a reference to such of the features of the last year's administration as appear worthy of special mention; and I shall also supplement the information given in the report wherever it is found possible to do so.

Land Revenue and Agriculture.

4. *Revenue Settlement.*—The Revenue Settlement continued to make good progress. Twenty-six taluks having been already settled, the operations of the Settlement Department extended during the

year over the remaining six taluks. The new taxes will be introduced in these six taluks during 1085. There is every reason to hope that settlement operations would be brought to a close before the end of the current year. Substantial reductions have already been made in the staff of the Department. On account of the reductions, the expenditure on the Department fell from Rs. 3,18,000 to Rs. 1,96 000.

5. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The current Land Revenue Demand rose from Rs. 29,54,000 to Rs. 35,70,000, in other words, by Rs. 6,16,000. Of this increase, a sum of about Rs. 2,00,000 was due to the progress of Settlement, about Rs. 3,38,000 to the acreage value and arrears of tax imposed on the *puthuval* and *thanathuchittah* lands brought under registry during the year, about Rs. 64,000 to the sale of the *poramboke* lands thrown open to cultivation, and about Rs. 15,000 to the enhanced tax on some coffee and tea lands. About 98% of the current demand was collected during the year. Substantial progress was also made in collecting or writing off the old arrears. The pending balance on the last day of the year was Rs. 1½ lacs, out of which Rs. 62,000 pertained to arrears and Rs. 88,000 to the current demand. Though good progress was generally made in disposing of the *puthuval* and *thanathuchittah* cases, the arrears of *puthuval* cases in the Trivandrum Division continued heavy.

6. *Revision of the subordinate staff:*—His Highness' Government felt that no permanent improvement could be expected in the Land Revenue administration unless the Village staff was redistributed, the quality of the Taluk and Divisional staff was improved and substantial increase of pay was given to all ranks of the subordinate service. The main evil hitherto was that the unit adopted, namely the *proverthi*, was, in many cases, unduly large. So long ago as the 13th February 1907, Government wanted to adopt the *pakuthi* (or the survey village) as the unit of the revenue administration, instead of the *proverthi* which often consisted of several *pakuthis*. Another evil was the large number of ill-paid and inefficient hands in the Taluk and Divisional offices. A very large number of the clerks and accountants were receiving salaries ranging from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 per mensem. Government felt that a thorough revision of the entire subordinate staff—Village, Taluk and Divisional—was necessary to ensure efficient administration. The *pakuthi* was definitely adopted as the unit of the revenue administration throughout, and this entailed a considerable redistribution of the Village staff. The pay of

the Village staff was also increased. In the Taluk and Divisional offices, the number of hands was reduced, the pay however being substantially increased. The staff of the Padmanabhapuram Division was revised during the year, and those of the Trivandrun and Quilon Divisions since the close of the year. The staff of the Kottayam Division will also be revised before the end of 1085. The following figures show the results of the revision already made :—

Name of Division.	No. of hands.		Monthly pay of the staff.		Additional expenditure per annum.
	Before the revision.	After the revision.	Before the revision.	After the revision.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Padmanabhapuram ..	640	482	5,128	5,584	5,472
Trivandrum ..	466	476	4,063	5,375	15,744
Quilon ..	1,003	938	8,657	11,005	28,176
Total.....	2,109	1,896	17,848	21,964	49,392

7. *Land Records Maintenance* :—The above staff is for normal work. It was found that the Land Records Maintenance work was much in arrear in almost all the settled taluks and steps had to be taken for clearing off the arrears. A strong temporary staff was given for the purpose and the work of clearing the arrears was commenced —tentatively—in two taluks, namely, Tovalai and Agasteeswaram. It is proposed to continue operations on the above lines, so that Land Records Maintenance may become current in all the settled taluks within, say, three years or so. Action is being taken to extend operations to the Nedumangad and Neyyattinkara taluks of the Trivandrum Division and to the taluks of Quilon, Kottarakara, Pathanapuram and Shencotta in the Quilon Division.

8. *Agriculture* :—I mentioned last year that certain proposals made by the Director of Agriculture, for amplifying the operations of his Department, were under consideration. His Highness' Government have since passed orders on those proposals. A staff consisting of three Inspectors and two Sub-Inspectors was sanctioned and the establishments of the existing Trivandrum and Quilon farms

were revised. A cattle-breeding farm was newly sanctioned and attached to the Trivandrum farm. Government also sanctioned the establishment of an Agricultural Laboratory. The Trivandrum farm is being considerably extended, and, as no suitable land can be had at Quilon for extending the farm there, arrangements have been made for opening a new farm at Kottarakara. As the work of the Agricultural Department is familiar to most of you, through the numerous leaflets issued by the Director, I shall content myself with remarking that Government are satisfied with the line of work adopted by the Director and they trust that he will continue to have the cordial co-operation of the agricultural classes.

9. *Cocoanut Palm Disease*:—The area affected by the cocoanut blight in North Travancore has at last been delimited. It is estimated to be about 80 square miles—not in one block, but in several blocks, spread over ten taluks of the State. Government are not unmindful of the serious nature of the situation. I mentioned in my last address that the investigations of the Imperial Mycologist, Dr. Butler, were being followed up by the Director of Agriculture and that the latter had been given funds for conducting a series of experiments in selected gardens affected by the disease. Considerable progress has since been made with these experiments. In making them, the Department has been following generally the lines suggested by Dr. Butler. It is too early to draw any definite inferences from these experiments. As pointed out by Dr. Butler, the most difficult of all fungus diseases to check are those which affect the roots of plants, the parasite, which is the probable cause of the cocoanut disease in Travancore, enters into the tissues of the living roots and is out of the reach of any direct treatment, and no *ready* cure can therefore be looked for. The one obvious remedy of eradicating the disease, by destroying all the diseased material and so preventing further infection, is not practicable, for the reason that the area affected is large, and it would be useless to cut down a diseased tree unless the roots also are dug out and burnt. The experiments recommended by Dr. Butler were by way of applying manures or other substances to the roots of the palms, improving the general health of the trees, searching for disease-resistant varieties and ridding the infected soil of the parasite before replanting. The experiments, which are being made by the Agricultural Department, are in the above directions. As already stated, it is too early to draw definite conclusions from the experiments. It is however seen that, when the general health of a

diseased tree is improved by careful culture and the application of suitable manures, it manifests a visible tendency to throw off the disease.

10. *Veterinary.*—A Veterinary Hospital was opened during the year at Kottayam, and another was sanctioned since the close of the year for Nagercoil, so that we have now three hospitals in the State, as against only one which we had a year ago. A fourth hospital will, in due course, be sanctioned for Quilon.

Forest Revenue.

11. *Forests*:—The work of the Forest Department during the year lay mainly in the systematic demarcation of the boundaries of the Reserves, the settlement of disputes which had hitherto escaped enquiry, a careful inspection of several of the working areas for the purpose of judging of the *present* capability of the blocks, and the working down of a large quantity of abandoned timber from the forests. Early in the year, the Conservator reported that, presumably on account of the reckless operations of contractors and permit-holders in previous years, large quantities of abandoned royal and junglewood timber were found lying in the forests in all stages of decay. The systematic removal of this timber from the forests and its transfer to the sale-depots was undertaken through departmental agency. It is expected that it would take another two years or so to finish this work.

12. *Revenue*:—The net Forest Revenue was Rs. 2,75,000. It exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 1,1000. The percentage of expenditure to gross revenue fell from 76 to 68.

Salt, Excise and Customs.

13. *Revenue*:—Taking the above three branches of revenue together, for which the Excise Commissioner is responsible, there was a

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substantial increase, as the following figures would show :—

Head of Revenue.	1083 Rs.	1084 Rs.	Increase Rs.
Salt	9,82,568	10,08,854	26,286
Excise (Abkari, Opium & Ganja, & Tobacco) ...	22,11,876	23,22,868	1,10,992
Customs	10,80,942	13,35,552	2,54,610
Total......	42,75,386	46,67,274	3,91,888

14. *Abkari Policy* :—His Highness' Government have continued the policy of introducing the Excise system gradually in the administration of the Abkari Revenue, in lieu of the old Farming system. The Excise system was in force, during the year, in the Padmanabhapuram, Trivandrum and Quilon Divisions. The advantage of the system is that it gives to Government the maximum revenue along with the minimum possible licit consumption of liquor. The introduction of the Excise system is generally accompanied by a substantial reduction in the number of liquor shops. For example, during the year, the number of arrack and toddy shops in the Excise area fell from 4,279 to 2,217. It is anticipated that within another three years or so, the Excise system would prevail throughout the State.

Legislative and Judicial.

15. *Legislation* :—Several important Regulations were passed during the year. Firstly, there was the Regulation providing for the establishment of Public Canals and Public Ferries and for the management thereof. No notification or rules have yet been issued under this Regulation. The question of bringing the more important Public Canals and Public Ferries within the scope of the Regulation is engaging the consideration of Government.

Another important Regulation passed during the year was to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Civil Courts. In view to the increasing volume of civil litigation, and the consequent need for giving more of it to the subordinate tribunals, the ordinary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs has been raised from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000,

and their small cause jurisdiction from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100. Further, the appellate powers of the District Courts have been increased from suits having a money value not exceeding Rs. 500 to those up to a money value of Rs. 1,000. As a result, it is expected that the work of the Munsiffs will increase ; the original work of the District Courts will decrease, but their appellate work will increase; and in the High Court the regular appellate work will decrease and the second appellate work will increase.

The Police Regulation was amended during the year, so as to give power to Government to impose punitive police in cases of grave disturbance to the public peace, and also to levy from the people responsible compensation for damages caused to public and other property during those disturbances.

Another Regulation passed during the year related to arms, ammunition and military stores. This law came into force on the 1st Vrischikam 1085, and simultaneously with it, a Notification was issued granting exemption to all persons who were considered to be of sufficient respectability to deserve it. In addition to all persons exempted by the British Government by the notifications issued under the Indian Arms' Act, His Highness' Government have exempted all Sirkar officers whose pay or pension is not less than Rs. 100 per mensem, all persons who are or have been members either of the Legislative Council, or of this Assembly, or of any of the Town Improvement Committees, all persons who pay an assessment of not less than Rs. 100 per annum to Government, all persons who are exempted from attendance in Civil Courts and also all the members of several leading families in the State. Further, all persons living in hilly tracts—as specified in Article 490 of the Civil Service Regulations—were exempted.

16.—*Criminal Justice.*—Under criminal justice, I would mention the circumstance that two more Tahsildars, Agastiswaram and Neyyattinkarai, were relieved of their magisterial functions during the year, so as to enable them to devote their whole time to their revenue work. At present, in four taluks, Tahsildars do not exercise any magisterial duties. The High Court have proposed, in their scheme for the reorganisation of the Courts, to increase the number of Magistrate-Munsiffs, and this, if sanctioned, would relieve a few more Tahsildars of their magisterial functions. His Highness' Government consider that they could not go much further in this direction, as, in the majority of the taluks, the Tahsildars will, if relieved of their magisterial duties, not have enough work to occupy their whole time.

17. *Civil Justice* :—The main feature of the administration of civil justice was the increase of congestion of work in all classes of the Civil Courts. To meet the evil, the Temporary Second Judge in the Quilon District Court was retained throughout the year, two Additional Judges were appointed to the Alleppey District Court for a period of five months, a Second Additional Judge was appointed to the Quilon Court for a period of three months and a Temporary Additional Munsiff to Thiruvella. Since the close of the year, Government had to proceed further in the same direction. A Third Judge was appointed to the Trivandrum Court and also three more Temporary Munsiffs. The High Court have submitted comprehensive proposals for the thorough re-organisation of the Civil Judicial Department, so as to meet the increasing volume of work. The proposals are now before Government and orders would be passed on them soon.

Public Works.

18. *Outlay* ;—There was a substantial increase in the outlay on public works, the aggregate expenditure rising from Rs. 20,17,000 to Rs. 23,79,000, in other words, by over 3½ lacs of rupees. Of the outlay of Rs. 23,79,000, the Chief Engineer spent Rs. 20,87,000 and the Maramat Department Rs. 2,92,000. Of the increase of 3½ lacs of rupees, the Kodayar accounted for about a lac of rupees. The remaining portion of the increase was under ordinary public works. Notwithstanding the increased expenditure of the year, His Highness' Government were not able to meet satisfactorily the demand made on them for new works. Government are anxious to take advantage of the returning financial prosperity of the State to push forward the construction of new roads in the Kottayam and Quilon Divisions, but the staff of the Chief Engineer's Department, as it now stands, is unable to spend satisfactorily more than about 21 lacs of rupees. The question whether the Department should not be strengthened, at least temporarily, to enable it to get through the arrears of work in North Travancore, is engaging consideration.

Railway.

19. *The Quilon Shencotta Railway*:—The Railway from Shencotta to Quilon continued to work at a loss, the guaranteed interest paid by the State during the year being Bh. Rs. 1,88,000. This Railway was constructed, for the Travancore State, by the S. I. R., out of funds raised by the latter, on the responsibility of the former, by

means of debenture loans. The capital liability on this account is Rs. 118 lacs, and the guaranteed interest on this sum averages over 3 ½ per cent. The line has not yet paid in any year even two per cent on the capital outlay. Some time ago, His Highness' Government appointed a Committee to enquire into and report, among other things, on the best means for developing the traffic of the Railway. The report of the Committee has been recently received, and one of the recommendations made by them is that there should be some disafforestation on both sides of the Railway line, between Punalur and Shencotta, to admit of the extension of cultivation. It has been urged by the Committee that, unless the country on either side of the line becomes a cultivated and populated one, the Railway would not pay. The suggestion will receive due considerati n.

20. *Sinking Fund.*—It is under contemplation to provide a Sinking Fund for the purpose of paying off the capital liability of Rs. 118 lacs referred to supra. In view to the largeness of the amount, and the circumstance that the State will not be able to put by for the purpose more than two lacs of rupees per year, it will take 32 years to pay away the debt.

Devaswoms and Charities.

21. In regard to the important subject of Devaswoms and Charities, you may remember that, in my address last year, I stated that the report of Mr. Ramachandra Row was engaging the consideration of His Highness' Government. Mr. Ramachandra Row's report related to (1) State Charities, (2) Devaswoms and (3) Purificatory Ceremonies. Government have since passed final orders on the first part, *viz.* State Charities, so far as the Mofussil Oottupuras are concerned. Out of 41 Mofussil Oottus, 8 have been closed as unnecessary. The remaining Oottus have been ordered to be maintained but with their *padivus* revised. The items of expenditure really belonging to the head of 'Oottupuras' were separated from those which, though unconnected with the same, were yet being incurred under that head. The items under the former head were carefully scrutinised so as to retain only what was absolutely necessary. A scale *in money* for all the items of expenditure was fixed, so as to bring the whole thing under strict budget control. The details were worked out for all the minior heads under the major head 'State Charities', except the Agrasala. The revised *padivus* give an annual saving of about a lac of rupees. In revising the scale of

expenditure, Government have taken adequate note of possible variations in the prices of rice and other provisions. The revised *padivus* for the Mofussil Oottus came into operation from the beginning of 1085. The experience of now over four months has shown that the revised *padivus* have not been under-estimated. The only branch of expenditure which remains to be looked into, under the head of 'State Charities', is the Agrasala, the principal feeding institution at the Capital. The *padivu* of this institution will be examined at an early date. And after that is done, the reorganisation of the Devaswoms will be taken up; and lastly, the revision of *padivus* for, the Purificatory Ceremonies.

22. The total expenditure on account of 'Devaswoms' and 'Charities' in 1084 was Rs. 11,04,000 and Rs. 6,45,000 respectively as against Rs. 9,65,000 and Rs. 6,33,000 in the previous year. The increase of expenditure under 'Devaswoms' was due to the increase in the prices paid for paddy and other provisions.

Education.

23. *Director of Public Instruction*:—A great deal of attention was paid during the year to the work of the Educational Department. The Department was placed under the control of a Director of Public Instruction. The number of Inspector's Ranges was reduced from three to two, an Inspectress being however appointed to look after all the Girls' Schools in the State. The strong points in the educational system of Travancore are the compact nature of the area and population, the extent to which education is already directly in the hands of Government, and what is most important of all, the remarkable anxiety of the people generally for the extension of educational facilities, for improvements in the methods of teaching, and for higher standards of instruction. The evils lie in the existence of a large number of Unrecognised Private Schools, which cannot be made to conform to departmental standards, in the want of good buildings and equipment for Elementary Schools generally, and in the circumstance that inspection has been hitherto neither adequate nor sufficiently intelligent. The appointment of a Director was created, because it was felt that there should be no further delay in putting the large volume of the educational work in the State under the control of an expert head, whose advice may with safety be accepted by Government in defining their educational policy, and who may be trusted to carry out any policy that may be laid down for his guidance.

24. *The Education Code* :—Since the close of the year, the newly appointed Director drafted and submitted an Education Code, which has been passed with certain modifications and which has come into operation from the beginning of 1910. The new Code has replaced the old Educational Rules and the Grant-in-aid Code of 1070, both of which had been in operation for about fifteen years. Considerable changes having taken place during that period, the necessity arose for re-enacting the Rules after taking note of those changes. As the new Code has already been widely published, I do not propose to say anything about its provisions, but would content myself with remarking that His Highness' Government are aware that many of the provisions are in the direction of increased stringency; but stringency is what is needed just now in the matter of education.

25. *Primary Education* :—The opportunity of enacting a new Code has been taken advantage of by Government to arrange for the complete abolition of fees in Classes I to IV of all Recognised Elementary Schools. Primary Education will hereafter be wholly free.

Finance.

26. The revenue of the State rose from Rs. 1,05,32,000 to Rs. 1,16,98,000, and the expenditure from Rs. 1,04,75,000 to Rs. 1,11,90,000. The surplus of the year was Rs. 5,08,000, as against Rs. 57,000 in the preceding year. I am glad that the anticipation made last year that the State was entering on an era of financial prosperity, is being fulfilled. To prevent misapprehension, however, I must at once say that the circumstance that the State has entered on, what I hope would be, a series of surplus years, is not particularly due to anything done within the last two or three years. The machinery of a Government generally works so slowly, that it cannot be possible for anybody, by any sudden action, to convert a series of deficit years into a series of surplus years. So far as Travancore is concerned, its recurring deficits, which gave rise in the past to such needless alarm, was due to the policy, deliberately adopted, of spending a large amount of its Reserve Balance on the Kodayar works. In addition, the Survey and Settlement of the State were being done, and this entailed heavy expenditure. The result was a series of deficits. Thanks to the wisdom of the policy adopted five years ago, to push on Settlement work to completion, the Land Revenue has been since rapidly rising, while the expenditure on the Settlement

Department has begun to go down. Again the substantial increase in the revenue derived from Salt, Excise and Customs, must be due to some extent to the reorganisation of the Excise Department, made more than four years ago, by which the control of preventive operations was vested in a special officer appointed for the purpose. Notwithstanding the increased outlay now being incurred by Government in so many directions, I have every reason to think that the financial future of the State is a bright one. You may rest assured, Gentlemen, that His Highness' Government would not hesitate to devote a substantial portion of the annual surplus towards bettering your welfare.

Conclusion.

27. His Highness' Government feel that the Rules regulating the constitution and conduct of business of this Assembly, which were issued in Medom 1080, require revision. The question of revision will soon be taken up for consideration. The next Assembly will meet under the new Rules. A wish has been generally expressed that the month when the Assembly should meet should be definitely fixed and that it should not be open for the time so fixed to be materially departed from. This is a wish with which Government sympathise. It will be borne in mind in framing the new Rules.

28. You are aware that two members of the Legislative Council —Messrs. K. K. Kuruvilla and A. Sri Narayanan Tampi—have been nominated to the Council on the recommendations of the Members of the Kottayam and Trivandrum Divisions respectively. Government propose to follow the same procedure in regard to the vacancies which would ensue on the expiry of the terms of office of Messrs. M. Udaya Varma Raja and S Subramania Iyer. The Members of the Quilon and Padmanabhapuram Divisions are requested to meet on Saturday the 8th Instant, at 5-30 P. M, under the presidency of the Chief Secretary to Government, and elect two gentlemen, whose names will be submitted to His Highness the Maha Raja for consideration. The persons elected must be ordinary residents of the Quilon and Padmanabhapuram Divisions respectively.

At the conclusion of the Sessions, Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla (Member, Kottayam Taluk) spoke as follows:—

SIR,

On behalf of the Representatives assembled at this Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, I beg you to be kind enough to convey to His Highness, our Gracious Maha Rajah, our feelings of unswerving loyalty and devotion to His Gracious Highness' person and our heartfelt gratitude for the manifold blessings we enjoy under His Gracious Highness' beneficent rule.

We beg also to give fervent expression to our sincere admiration for your imperturbable patience and kind consideration for all of us and for our representations. We are confident that our shortcomings, which have tried and taxed your kindness, will be magnanimously forgiven.

We are particularly grateful for the extension of the privilege granted to this Assembly to elect members for the Legislative Council and especially so for the quickness and readiness with which the approbation of our recommendations has been so kindly communicated to us.

This is not the occasion to allude to all the general questions of policy adopted by the Government, but we cannot omit to mention here the benevolent provision now made for free primary education and the readiness to reorganise the Religious and Charitable Institutions of the State, as also the promise made that the improvement in the financial condition of the State will be utilised for improving the condition of the people.

We have heard with high expectation the intention of the Government to revise the constitution of the Assembly and trust that the encouraging opinions that have fallen from you and your predecessors as to the mode in which this Assembly has used its opportunities during the six years of its existence will encourage you to extend its usefulness.

We thank you for the many arrangements made for our comfort, amusement and instruction, the sports, the Agricultural Exhibition, and the very useful course of public lectures.

We feel assured that, in your hands, our future will be moulded in that spirit of progress and good will which are even more precious than particular measures of administration.

The Dewan gave the following reply :—

GENTLEMEN,

I heartily appreciate what Mr. Kuruvilla has now said on your behalf.

Your message of devotion and loyalty to His Highness the Maha Raja will be submitted to him, and I have no doubt that His Highness will receive it with pleasure.

So far as I am personally concerned, pray believe me when I say that you have not at all tired my patience. These annual gatherings of the Assembly are so instructive to me and throw such a flood of light on the working of the administrative machinery, that I look forward to each Annual Session almost with impatience, and when the Session closes, it is with regret that I part from the Members. The political sagacity, the good sense and the moderation of the people of Travancore, of which Government see recurring proofs every year here, augur well for the future of the State, and you have, I need hardly assure you, Gentlemen, my best wishes for your progress and welfare.

No.	Name.	Circle.	Station.	Remarks.
	III Grade, (Rs. 45).			
15	N. Aiyappan Pillai	Nagercoil	Kottar Tobacco Bankshall.	Has a personal allowance of Rs. 5.
16	M. Pereira, B. A.	...	...	(On other duty).
17	C. S Padmanabha Pillai	Trivandrum.	Neyattinkara Range.	On leave
18	K. Rama Iyer	Arukutty	Veluthulli Chowkey.	
19	Subrahmanya Ganapadial	Nagercoil	Thattaippu Odai Allom.	
20	C. T. Oommen, B. A.	Kayamkolam.	Chenganoor Range.	
21	J. W. Kelly	Alwaye	Vallam Range.	
22	Y. Sindhuraja Pillai	Nagercoil	Nagercoil distillery.	
23	W. T. Cleur	Arukutty	Neraikadavoo Range.	
24	J. S. Johnson	Alwaye	Parur Range.	
25	K. Narayana Pillai	Kayamkolam	Karunagapally Range.	
26	T. Ramakrishna Iyer	Alleppey	Alleppey Port Salt Depôt.	
27	K. Keshava Pillai	Trivandrum.	Trivandrum Town Range.	
28	R. Janardanan Pillai, B. A.	Quilon	Quilon Port Salt Depôt.	
29	G. Nilacandan, B. A.	Nagercoil	Thamarakulam old Allom.	
30	S. Sreenivasa Iyengar	Quilon	Pathanapuram Range.	
31	R. Velu Pillai	do.	Quilon Range.	
32	J. T. Morais	do.	Shencottah Range.	
33	K. P. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A.	Nagercoil	Eraniel Range.	
34	Vacant	Trivandrum.	Trivandrum Taluk Range.	

No.	Name.	Circle.	Station.	Remarks.
	IV Grade, (Rs. 40).			
35	V. Krishnan Pillai ...	Devicolem ...	Devicolam Northern Range.	
36	H. White ...	do.	Southern Range.	
37	P. Padmanabha Pillai ...	Alwaye ...	Alengad Range.	
38	K. Perumal Pillai ...	Nagercoil ...	Variyur Allom.	
39	A. Kali Pillai ...	do. ...	Colachel Allom.	Under suspension.
40	Sheik Meeran Sahib ...	do. ...	South Frontier Patrol	
41	I. Arunachalam Pillai ...	Reserve, Excise Commissioner's Office.	Trivandrum.	
42	S. A. Samuel ...	Quilon.	Government distillery, Shencottah.	
43	V. P. Madavan Pillai ...	Kayamkolam	Tiruvella Range.	
44	B. Rahiman Khan ...	Alwaye ..	Mamala Range.	
45	R. Sankaranatha Pillai ...	Kottayam ...	Changanacherry Range.	
46	K. Marthanden Thampi ...	Piravom ...	Muvattupuzha Range.	
47	R. Ramalingam Iyer ..	Kayamkolam	Ambalapuzha Distillery.	
48	K. Sivasankara Pillai ...	Nagercoil ...	Kalkulom Range.	
49	G. Rama Menon ...	do.	Rajakamangalam Allom.	
50	V. Ghulam Hussain ...	Quilon ...	Kunnathur Range	
51	K. P. Parameswaran Pillai ...	Arukutty ...	Chenganda Range	

No.	Name.	Circle.	Station.	Remarks.
	IV Grade, Rs. 40—(contd.)			
52	S. Subramonia Iyer ...	Nagercoil ...	Thamaraculam Puthallom.	
53	A. Rama Iyer ...	Trivandrum ..	Chirayinkil Range.	
54	V. Hoogewerf ...	Do.	Karinkulom Range.	
55	K. Pitchu Iyer, B. A. ...	Alwaye ...	Munambum Port Salt Depôt.	
56	S. Sankara Varier, B. A. ...	Kottayam ...	Kottayam Range.	
57	Syed Maroof ...	Piravom ...	Piravom Range.	
58	S. Rama Iyer ...	Nagercoil ...	Tovala Range.	
59	T. L. Antony, B. A. ...	Kayamkolam.	Ambalapuzha Range.	
60	A. Raman Pillai, B. A. ...	Quilon ...	Thekkan Paravoor Range.	
61	S. S. Narayana Pillai ...	Kayamkolam	Mavelikara Range.	
62	K. C. Sankara Pillai ...	Arukutty ...	Veluthulli Range.	
63	M. Parasu Pillai, B. A. ...	Nagercoil ...	Kolachal Allom.	
64	A. W. Hart ...	Piravom ...	Thottoor-Vettikal Range.	On probation.
65	A. V. John, B. A. ...	Quilon ...	Kottarakara Range.	Do.
66	R. Sivasankara Pillai ...	Kayankolam.	Kayankolam Range.	Sub-protem.
	Temporary.			
67	C. Govindia Pillai ...	Arukutty ...	Perumbalom Range.	
68	T. K. Veloo Pillai, B. A. ..	Kottayam ...	Ettumanur Range.	
69	M. Mathavan Pillai ...	Alleppey ...	Alleppey Town Range.	
	Acting Inspectors.			
70	E. K. Raman Pillai ...	Trivandrum..	Nedumangad Range.	Acting.
71	C. Nilakanta Pannickar ...	Arookutty ...	Poothotta Range.	Do.
72	K. Venkitarama Iyer ...	Kayenkolam	Kartigapally Range.	Do.
73	Vacant ...	Trivandrum.	Nemom Range.	

R. Gopala Menon, B. A., B. L. ... Ag. Manager (Rs. 60+20), Excise Commissioner's Office.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

I. Direction and Inspection.

(1) *Direction.*

A. Crichton Mitchell, D. Sc., F. R. S. E. ... Director of Public Instruction (Bh. Rs. 1,200.)

O. M. Cheryan, B. A., L. T. ...Manager (Rs. 105).

(2) *Inspection.*

P. Ramaswami Aiyar, B. A. ... Inspector of Schools, Southern Range, (Rs. 350).

S. Subrahmanya Sastri, M. A. ... do. Northern do. (Rs. 350).

Miss E. C. Carrapiett, M. A., L. T. ... Inspectress of Girls' Schools (Rs. 320).

Assistant Inspectors.

V. Padmanabha Iyer B. A. ...	District	I	(Rs. 105)
K. Velu Tampi, B. A.	do.	II	(Rs. 80)
P. K. Mathavan Pillai, B. A. ...	do.	III	(Rs. 80)
P. Krishna Iyer, B. A., L. T. ...	do.	IV	(Rs. 100)
A. G. Mathew, B. A., L. T. ..	do.	V	(Rs. 100)
A Madhava Panickar, B. A., L. T....	do.	VI	(Rs. 75) On other duty.
G. Rama Menon, M. A. ...	do.	VI	(Rs. 80)
S. Subramania Iyer, B. A. ...	do.	VII	(Rs. 105)
C. R. Krishna Pillai, B. A., L. T.	do.	VIII	(Rs. 80)
P. Sankara Pillai, B. A.	do.	IX	(Rs. 80)
J. Ramakrishna Iyer, B. A., L. T....	do.	X	(Rs. 80)
P. A. Sankaranarayana Iyer, B. A., L. T.	Ag. do.	XI	(Rs 50+15).
T. R. Ananthan Pillay, B. A. ...	do.	XII	(Rs. 75)

Assistant Inspectresses.

Miss Peninah Moses	District	I	(Rs. 75)
Miss Eliza Rodriguez	do.	II	(Rs. 75)
K. Lekshmi Amma	do.	III	(Rs. 75)
K. Chinnamma	do.	IV	(Rs. 70)

II. Collegiate Education.

(1) H. H. the Maharaja's College and Higher Grade Secondary School, Trivandrum.

A. W. Bishop, Ph. D., Principal, (Bh. Rs. 800)
(P. A. Bh. Rs, 100)

Professors.

A. W. Bishop, Ph. D.	...	.. Chemistry
R. S. Lepper, M. A., LL. M.	...	...History (Bh. Rs. 750) on leave
L. C. Hodgson, M. A. ...	...	...English (Bh. Rs. 650)
M. LaBouchardiere, M. A.	..	...English (Bh. Rs. 750)
J. Stephenson, B. SC., ...	...	Applied Mathematics and Physics (Bh. Rs 400)
A. R. Raja Raja Varma, M. A.,		Sanskrit & Dravidian languages (Rs 350)

Assistant Professors.

K. V. Rangaswamy Aiyangar, M. A. ...	History (Rs. 300) (Acting as Professor.)
R. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B. A. ...	Mathematics (Rs. 200) (P. A. 20)
N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B. A. ...	Chemistry (Rs. 200)
S. Ramakrishna Iyer, B. A. ...	Physics (Rs. 100) on leave.

HIGHER GRADE SECONDARY SCHOOL.

K. Reghunatha Aiyar, B. A. ... ...Head-Master (Rs. 200)

(2) H. H. the Maharaja's College and Higher Grade Secondary School for Girls.

Miss D. H. Watts, B. A. ... ...Lady Principal (Bh. Rs. 300).

III. Secondary School Education.

Head Masters of Departmental Higher Grade Secondary Schools.

S. Srinivasa Iyer, B. A. ...	Kottar.	(Rs. 200)
K. Paramu Pillai, M. A. ...	Quilon.	(Rs. 200)
————————	Mavelikara.	(Vacant.)
S. Padmanabha Iyer, B. A. ..	Vycome.	(Rs 150)
M. Rama Varma Tampan, B. A. L. T.,	Parur.	(Rs. 100)

IV. Special School Education.

G. F. Clark M. A., Ph. D. ...Principal, the Training College (On special duty Bh. Rs. 400).

(1) *Normal School for Male Teachers.*

K. Venkateswara Iyer, B. A., L. T. ... ... Head Master. (Rs. 200)
H. W. Green, Instructor in Manual Training ... (Bh . Rs. 375)
A. Narayana Iyer, B. A., L. T., ... 1st Assistant (Rs. 150)

(2) *Female Normal School.*

Miss D. H. Watts, B. A ... ... Lady Principal in charge, (Rs 50)

(3) *School of Arts.*

K. Narayana Iyer, B. A. ... ... Superintendent (Bh Rs. 200)

(4) *Sanscrit Patasala.*

Narayana Sastrial ... ... Head Master (Rs. 60)

(5) *Reformatory*

K. Thanoo Iyer, B. A. ... ... Superintendent, (Rs. 50)

V. Miscellaneous.

(1) *H. H. the Maharaja's Caste Hindu Hostel.*

R. S. Lepper, M. A., L. L. M. ... Warden (Bh. Rs. 100) on leave.
M. LaBouchardiere, M. A. ...Warden (Bh. Rs. 100).

(2) *Text Book Committee.*

The Principal, H. H. the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, Chairman Ex-Officio.

Members.

Mr. R. S. Lepper.
,, L. C. Hodgson.
,, M. LaBouchardiere.
,, J. Stephenson.
Archdeacon Palmer.
The Inspectress of Girls' Schools.
Miss. D. H. Watts.
The Inspector of Schools, Southern Range.

Mr. A. R. Raja Raja Varma.

" K. Paramu Pillay.

" K. Regunatha Iyer.

" A. Narayana Iyer.

" S. Ramakrishna Iyer.

" S. Subramony Iyer.

" R. Narayana Sastri.

" P. Daniel.

" C. P. Thomas.

" K. Venkateswara Iyer, Headmaster, Normal School for Male Teachers, Ex-Officio Secretary.

Archaeological Department.

T. A. Gopinatha Row, M. A. ... .. Superintendent(Rs. 150)

(3) *Geological Department.*

E. Masillamoni, B. A., B. SC. (London), A. R. C. S., F. G. S. ... State Geologist, Southern Division. (Rs. 290.)

I. C. Chacko, B. A., B. SC., A. R. C. S., A. R. S. M. ... State Geologist Northern Division (Rs. 230.)

(4) *Publication of Sanscrit Manuscripts.*

T. Ganapathy Sastrial, Curator ... ... (Rs. 100. + P. A. 40.)

The Public Lecture Committee. Trivandrum.

(Instituted in September 1887.)

Members.

The Principal of H. H. the Maharajah's College *President ex officio*
The Professors of H. H. the Maharajah's College *ex officio.*
The Durbar Physician—*ex officio*
The Sanitary Commissioner—*ex officio,*
The Executive Engineer, Trivandrum, *ex officio.*
K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar, M. A., F. R. HIST. S., Honorary Secretary.

Vernacular Literature.

Kerala Varma, C. S. I., Honorary F. M. U., M. R. A. S., F. R. Hist. S., M. E. I. A., F. N. B. A., M. R. S. A., Adviser to Government in matters relating to Vernacular Literature.

The Observatory, Trivandrum.

A. Crichton Mitchell, D. Sc. F. R. S. E. ...	Honorary Director.
P. Veloo Pillai. ...	Head Assistant (Rs. 50).

Government Museum & Public Gardens.

A. J. Vieyra, B. A. ... Director.

Rules.

1. The Museum shall be open to the public daily, from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., except on Sundays and Wednesdays.

2. The Gardens will be open daily, between 6 A. M. and 7-30 P. M., except on moonlight nights and when the Band plays, when it will be open till 8 P. M., after which hour the gates will be closed and no person will be permitted to remain in the gardens except by special orders,

3. Visitors shall not ride or drive on the footpaths.

4. Visitors to the gardens shall not touch, pluck, or injure any fruits, flowers, trees, plants, shrubs or leaves or in any way interfere with the arrangements of any flower-bed, plantain, tree, plant, shrub flower, grass plot, walk or pathway, and they must confine themselves to such paths and other places as are set apart for promenading.

5. Visitors shall not interfere in any way with any officer, mallee, peon or other servant of the gardens acting in the discharge of his duty.

6. Visitors shall not tease, touch or in any way interfere with the animals confined in the cages, or with the birds and animals in any aviary or enclosure, and no visitor shall approach nearer to the said cages than the plinth or enclosure surrounding the same.

7. No person shall in any way damage the property of Government, or move any bench from one place to another, or commit a nuisance, or deposit rubbish, within the gardens.

8. No visitor shall carry merchandise bundles or bulky packages within the boundaries of the gardens, and no vendor of sweetmeats, fruits, aerated waters or other articles intended for food or drink, shall be allowed to take such articles into the gardens without previous sanction obtained for the same. Nor shall carts or coolies with loads of baskets be allowed to enter.

9. All animals found straying in the Gardens will be impounded.

10. Carriages and bullock coaches are forbidden to stand about on the main road of the Gardens; they should remain in the place set apart for the purpose.

11. Carriages etc., shall pass through the Gardens at a moderate pace; fast driving or fast cycling is forbidden.

12. No person shall be allowed within the Band-stand enclosure or on the terraces around the Museum building unless he is decently dressed.

13. Any person found infringing any of the above Rules, or who is intoxicated, riotous, noisy or disorderly in behaviour, or who may otherwise misbehave, will be ejected by the Police or any servant from the Gardens

14. Plants, flowers, &c., will be sold in the Public Gardens, between 7 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. on all days except Sundays and holidays. Application should be made to the Gardens Curator.

15. The Tennis Courts in the Gardens are open to the general public on all days except Sundays. Bats, balls and nets are not provided.

Anchal Department.

P. M. Varkki ...Superintendent (Rs. 250).

ANCHAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

P. K. John, M. A., B. L. .. Manager (Rs. 70) (on leave.)
C. Madhava Kurukal, B. A. ... Do. Acting.

Dead Letter Office.

P. M. Varkki ...Anchal Superintendent, In charge

ANCHAL INSPECTORS.

K. Padmanabha Iyer	...Senior Inspector (Rs. 50 + Rs. 10 P. A.).
Masanom Pillai	...Padmanabhapuram Dn. (Rs. 40).
R. Soobba Iyer	...Quilon Dn. (Rs. 40).
H. Gopala Ram	...Mavelikara Dn. (Rs. 40).
M. Krishnaswamy Pillai	...Kottayam Dn. (Rs. 40).
A. Arunachalam Pillai	...Muvattupuzha Dn. (Rs. 40).
M. Palpu Pillai	...High Range Dn. (Rs. 30).

Photograph Department.

Z. F. Cruz ...Government Photographer and Mechanic (Rs. 165).

Madras Agency.

K. Sundar Row ...Agent (Rs. 100).

Kakur Management.

V. K. Ramalingom Iyer ...Manager. (Rs. 45 rising to Rs. 50 by two annual increments of Rs. 5 a year. On probation for 2 years).

Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Trivandrum.

This Hall was erected by public subscription, largely supplemented by a grant from the Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore, as a permanent memorial of the Golden Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and was formally opened by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 25th January 1896.

The Hall is let on hire to the public for the following purposes:—

Public or private meetings, exhibitions, lectures, concerts, balls, theatrical or musical performances and other entertainments.

The present scale of charges is as follows:—

A. For Professional or Amateur Entertainments admission to which is charged for,—

For a single performance	Rs. 20
For one week (six days)	„ 90
For two weeks	„ 150
For three weeks	„ 180

B. For private entertainments, Prize distributions and Amateur Entertainments, admission to which is not charged for.—

For a single day or night ... ... Rs. 15

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CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN TRAVANCORE.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

(Travancore District Committee):—Mission commenced 1805.

Mission Stations.	Date of commencement.	European Missionaries.	Arrived.	Ordained Native Ministers.	No. of Congregations.	No. of Christian adherents.	Schools.	Scholars. Boys.	Scholars. Girls.
Nagercoil ...	1829	Rev. G. Parker, M. A.	1901	4	84	12,593	101	2,862	1,521
" ...	...	" S. Cave, B. A. B. D.	1908	...	...	...	..	...	...
" ...	...	" R. Sinclair	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ...	...	Miss. Blanchard	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ...	...	" Harries, B. A.	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tittuvilai ...	1866	Rev. R. Sinclair		1	15	2,073	20	338	150
Neyoor ...	1828	" I. Hacker (on furlough) ...	1877	4	79	16,357	72	2,872	1,271
" ...	...	" Mr. H. T. Wills, M. A. (in charge)...	1892	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ...	...	James Davidson Esq., M. D. ...	1905	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ...	...	H. C. Orrin Esq , F. R. C. S. ...	1909	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ...	...	Miss. Macdonnell	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parassala ...	1845	Rev. A. T. Foster, Sec. T. D. C. ...	1899	5	83	24,304	70	2,074	679
Trivandrum ...	1838	" A. Parker	1900	5	58	16,487	65	1,922	647
		" H. Hewitt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. City Mission..	...	H. T. Wills Esq., M. A., B. Sc. ...	...	...	3	722	5	113	116
Attungal ...	1895	Rev. H. Hewett, (in charge) ...	1893	1	15	1,233	25	516	124
Quilon ...	1821	" W. S. Edmonds ...	1899	1	26	3,817	57	1,513	331
S. T. N. E. Society ...	1901	... ...	...		5	489	7	179	69

List of Ordained Native Ministers.

1	Revd. C. Samuel	Thittuvilai.
2	„ C. Sathianathan	Nagercoil.
3	„ S. Vethamany...	Puttalam.
4	„ J. Nathaniel	Santhapuram.
5	„ V. Visuvasam	Zionpuram.
6	„ C. Isaac	Neyoor.
7	„ T. Joel	Kudamalaikunnu.
8	„ B. Manasseh	Attoor.
9	„ S. Matthias	Parachalay.
10	„ D. Sylem	„
11	„ A Samuel	Martandam.
12	„ N. Joseph	Ammaravillai.
13	„ S Devasahayam	Cristukovil.
14	„ John Rose	Irenepuram.
15	„ S. Sumanam	Neyyattinkarai.
16	„ W. G. Rasalam	Nellikakuly.
17	„ Y. Sananam	Trivandrum.
18	„ J. Kesari, B. A.	„
19	„ K. P. Thomas	„
20	„ Samuel Daniel	Attingal.
21	„ I. David	Quilon.

Nagercoil Scott Christian College :—Rev. G. Parker, M. A. 36 Teachers. (Nagercoil Press :—Rev. G. Parker, M. A. Total pages printed annually 44,58,030.)

Medical Mission :—Dr. Davidson, M D. and Dr. Orrin, F. R. C. S. E. 15 Medical Evangelists 100,225 patients.

75603
M22

THE SALVATION ARMY.

COLONEL C. A. CASE (Nurani), Chief Officer arrived in India 1889.

BRIGADIER E. W. KEIL (Yesupatham), Chief Secretary, arrived in Travancore 1891.

MAJOR PAINE, Financial Secretary. MAJOR GNANA SEELAN, Field Officers Training Secretary.

MAJOR YUDHA VEERAN, Educational Secretary.

Names of the Chief Stations.	Names of European and leading Native Officers.	Arrived in Travancore.	No. of sub-stations.	No. of Boarding-Schools.	No. of Day-Schools.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.
Nagercoil	Brigadier McIllwraith ...	1891					
"	" Perera ...	1908		4	76	1593	661
"	Adjutant Larson.. ...	1900					
"	Major Pothecary	1899					
"	Captain Sawell	1906					
... ..	Adjutant Heden	1903					
"	Captain Wendscher ..	1907					
"	" Alliston ...	1908					
S. A. Hospital, Vadasery	Dr. P. E. Turner, M. B., B. S., D. Ph....	1900					
"	Dr. G. E. Jones, L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S. E., L. F. P. S. G...	1907					
"	Mr. Draper (Pharmacist)...	"					
"	Capt. Erickson (Nurse) ..	1908					
"	" Beck " ...	"					
"	" Pennick " ...	1909					
" ...	" Cobb "	"					

Catherine Booth Hospital, Dr. P. E. Turner, M. B., B. S., M. D.
Dr. G. E. Jones, L. R. C. P. &c.
Assistants 5.
In-patients 479, out-patients 17,235.
Medical School, Dr. P. E. Turner & Dr. G. E. Jones.
Students 24.
Nurses Training, Mrs. Turner.
Girls' Boarding School, Brigadier Anbai.
Women's Training Home " " "
Boys' Boarding School, Adjutant Heden.

Names of Chief Stations.	Names of European and leading Native Officers.	Arrived in Travancore.	No. of sub-stations.	
Aramboly Dispensary...	Ensign Noah			
Muttacadoo " ...	" Pakkianathan ...			
Kulathumel Branch Hospital...	Adjutant Sundram ...	1897		
Kadagramam	Staff Capt. Manikavasagar	1891	18	Teachers' Training, Brigadier Perera.
Thackalay	Captain Alliston	1908	15	Cadets. " " "
Nagercoil	Major Devasigamoney ...	1891	21	Girls' Boarding School, Mrs. Major Pothecary,
Colasagaram	Staff Capt. Dharmakhun...	1897	28	Trivandrum
Trivandrum	Staff Capt. Jeyavalatham.	1905	10	Boys' " " Captain. Mrs. Pennick, "
Mavelikarai	" " Jeyanathan ...		24	Malayalam Teachers' Training. " "
Changanacherry ...	Major Yesudasen ...	1897	31	
Neyyattinkara ...	Adjutant Yudhaprasinghi	1893	14	
Parasalai	" Jivamoney ...	1893	12	

DIOCESE OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, ESTABLISHED IN 1879.

BISHOP :—THE RIGHT REVEREND CHARLES HOPE GILL, D. D.,
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Archdeacon of Kottayam and Commissary,—The Ven'ble J. J. Beauchamp Palmer, M. A.

Archdeacon of Mavelikara,—The Ven'ble Jacob Chandy.

The Bishop's Examining Chaplains —The Revds. J. H. Bishop, B. A., Rev. E. V. John and the Ven'ble J. J. B. Palmer, M. A.

The Bishop's Honorary Chaplain—The Revd. E. V. John.

Diocesan Missioner—The Rev. T. K. Joseph.

Diocesan Registrar—The Rev. C. A. Neve.

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Principal, C. M. S. College—The Rev. F. N. Askwith, M. A.

The Bishop's Commissaries in England—The Revs. Cecil H. Gill, M. A., and A. B. G. Lillingston, M. A.

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Diocesan Inspector of Schools—Mr. T. Chandy.

Representative of the Church Missionary Trust Association of London—Ven'ble J. J. B Palmer, M. A

Native Church Missionary Association Missionary, Rev. P. J. Joshua, B. A.

CLERGY OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. J. H. Bishop, B. A.	...	...Trichur,	1867
,, F. Bower	...	...Kunnankulam,	1867
,, C. A. Neve	...	...Tiruvalla,	1879
,, E. Bellerby, M. A.	...	...Pallam,	1890
Ven. J. J. B. Palmer, M. A.	...	...Kottayam,	1891
Rev. F. N. Askwith, M. A.	...	...Kottayam,	1894
,, W. A. Stephens	...	...Alwaye,	1901
,, W. S. Hunt, A. K. C.	...	...Alleppey,	1905
,, J. H. Osmaston B. A.	...	...Tiruvalla.	1909

Native Clergy.

Rev. P. M. Curien	...	...Nedungadapalli,	1872
Ven. J. Chandy	...	...Pallam,	1875
Rev. E. V. John	...	...Kottayam,	1879
,, W. K. Kuruvilla	...	...Melkavu,	1882
,, T. K. Joseph	...	...Mavelikara,	1886
,, A. O. Mathai	...	...Tiruvella,	1887
,, M. C. Chakko	...	...Kanam,	1887
,, A. E. David	...	.. Trichur,	1887
,, M. C. Thoma	...	...Koduwalangi,	1887
,, K. M. Mathai	...	...Kaviyur,	1890
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Rev.	T. E. Abraham ...	...Kattanam,	1909
,,	M. P. Oommen ...	...Velluturuthy,	1909
,,	T. I. Abraham ...	...Trivandrum,	1891
,,	M. P. Mathan ...	...Kannit,	1892
,,	T. K. Benjamin, B. A. ...	...Kottayam,	1895
,,	T. Koshi ...	...Thalavady,	1895
,,	K. P. Ooman ...	...Mallapalli,	1895
,,	A. J. Pothan ...	...Chelakompu,	1895
,,	P. A. Samuel ..	...Peermade,	1895
,,	P. O. Mathan ...	...Erumapra,	1899
,,	W. C. Cheryian ...	...Arpukara,	1899
,,	K. P. Varki ...	...Cochin,	1899
,,	C. C. Thomman ...	...Olesha,	1900
,,	E. V. Mani ...	...Muttuchira,	1900
,,	C. I. Mani ...	...Pampadi,	1901
,,	P. J. Joshua, B. A. ...	...Adur,	1902
,,	M. T. Chakko ...	...Alleppey,	1903
,,	T. I. Cheryan ...	...Putupalli,	1903
,,	P. John Joseph ...	...Mankompu,	1906
,,	C. N. Thomas ...	...Kattampakal,	1906
,,	W. O. Ooman ...	...Elantur,	1906
,	T. J. Andrew ...	...Alwaye,	1906
,,	P. K. Chandy ...	...Mundakayam,	1906
,,	C. Thomas (Retired) ...	...Elantur.	

CHAPLAINS.

,,	W. F. B. Hoysted ...	...Cochin and Munaar,	1909
,,	W. Light ...	...Trivandrum & Quilon,	1911.

LADY MISSIONARIES.

Miss	L. M. Cox	C. E. Z. M. S.	Trivandrum	1896
,,	C. Elwin	do.	Do.	1904
,,	Beaumont	do.	do.	1893
,,	M. J. Waitt	do.	Trichur.	1893
,,	M. B. Chettle	do.	Trichur	1891
,,	C. Baker	do.	Olesha	1896
,,	I. A. Baker	C. M. S.	Kottayam	1899
,,	A. Baker	do.	do.	1901
,,	E. J. Neve	do.	do.	1907
,,	G. E. Meager, B. A.	do.	do.	1908
,,	K. M. Richards	do.	do.	1904

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Mrs. Bellerby, and Mrs. Neve.
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Kunnankulam Boys and Girls' Boarding Schools Rev. F. Bower.
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The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.

Chief Stations.	Missionaries.	First work in.
Trivandrum, Missionary in charge ...	Miss. L. M. Cox ..	1896
Lady Superintendent, Girls' School, Fort ...	" Beaumont ...	1893
" " ...	" C. Elwin ...	1904

Trivandrum ...	No. of Girls' Schools ...	1
" ...	No. of Hospitals and Dispensaries ..	1+1
" ...	No. of pupils (Fort School) ...	303

Stations.	Missionaries.	First work in.
Mavelikara ...	Vacant.	
Olesha	Miss. C. Baker ...	1895
Trichur	" Waitt ...	1893
"	" Chettle ...	1891

The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.

No. of Girls' Schools ...	16
No. of orphanages ...	2
Hospital for women ...	1
Dispensaries ...	2
No. of Hospital patients ...	10,627
No. of pupils in Schools ...	952

Other Societies.

Christian Literature Society, Rev. W. Osborne (L. M. S.) Convener.
Malayalam Religious Tract Society Do.
Mission to the Jews on Malabar Coast, Rev. J. H. Bishop.

ARCHDIOCESE OF VERAPOLY, ERECTED ON THE 1st SEPTEMBER 1886.

Archbishop: His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Bernard of Jesus, c. d.; arrived in Travancore 1883.
(Residence: Ernakulam, Cochin.)

No	Missionaries of the Diocese, Carmelite Order.		Arrival in Travancore.
1	Very Revd. Father	Mgr. Angel Mary, Vicar General, Ernakulam	1906
2	" " "	Dominic of the Holy Trinity, Vicar Prov., St. Albert's High School, Ernakulam ...	1883
3	" "	Boniface of the S. H. of Mary, Rector of the Clerical Seminary in Puttenpally, Verapoly..	1883
4	" "	Alphonsus of St. Mary, Vicar of Cottapuram	1883
5	" "	Kaspar a Regina Virginum, Professor in Puthenpally, Verapoly	1892
6	" "	Gereon of St. Joseph, Professor in Puthenpally, Verapoly	1897
7	" "	John Vincent of Jesus Mary, Vicar of the Cathedral, Verapoly	1900
8	" "	Liguori of the Virgin of Carmel, Kottayam	1901
9	" "	Angelus of the Virgin, Procurator of the Order, Verapoly	1902
10	" "	Serapion of Resurrection, Kottayam	1903
11	" "	Elias Pelly, St. Albert's High School, Ernakulam	1906
12	" "	John Emmanuel of St. Joseph, Kottayam	1904
13	" "	Berard, Professor in Puthenpally Seminary, Verapoly	1903
14	" "	Mathias, Good Shepherds, Kottayam	1900
15	" "	Fabian, " "	1906
16	" "	Marian, St. Joseph's Petit Seminary, Ernakulam	1905
17	" "	Bruno, Professor in Puthenpally Seminary, Verapoly	1908
18	" "	Rev. Fr. Blassius of Jesus Mary (arrived)	1909
19	" "	Foribius of the Virgin of Cammer "	1909
20	" "	Cyrians of M. H. Sacrament "	1909

1 Monastery of European Carmelite Friars in *Ernakulam*—Conventual Fathers 10, Lay Brothers, 2; Very Rev. John Joseph, Superior.

2 Monasteries of Native Carmelite Friars: (a) In *Mangumel*—Convent Fathers, 7, Lay Brothers 6. Very Rev. Xavier of St. Joseph Prior: (b) In *Cunemao*—Convent Fathers, 8. Lay brothers, 2. Rev. Polycarp Vicar.

3. Convents of Nuns: (a) *Kottayam*—Sisters 6; Rev. Mother Seraphina, Superioress. (b) in Ernakulam—Sisters, 10: Rev. Mother Veronica, Superioress. (c) In *Verapoly*—Sisters, 12: Rev. Mother M. Anna, Superioress.

Native Priests, Latins	44
" " Syrians	6
Brothers of St. Teresa	6
Catechists " " "	16
Churches and Chapels	57

Catholic population.	75,387
Parochial Schools, 123: pupils,	8,090
One High School for boys: Students above	500
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	8
Three Convent-boarding schools for girls: Students about.	430
Two Orphanages for boys, orphans Three " for girls, "	225
One Hospital with dispensary at Mangumel directed by the Revd. Brothers Nicolas Verhoeven and Isidore Da Costa. In-patients, treated during the year 130; out-patients 10,110; Total	10,240
One Printing Press for English and Malayalam, attached to the Boys' Orphanage in Ernakulam.	
One Vernacular periodical and one Latin.	

DIOCESE OF QUILON.

Bishop:—His Lordship the Right Rev. Aloysius Maria Benziger, O. C. D.

Nominated as Coadjutor Bishop on the 17th July 1900; succeeded as Bishop of Quilon on the 16th August 1905.

Residence—Olikaray—Quilon.

Residence.	Missionaries.
Olikaray—Quilon ...	Rt. Rev. Fr. John of the Cross, O. C. D, Vicar-General.
" " ...	V. Rev. J B. Gonsalvez, (Councillor).
" " ..	Rev. Fr. Alexander, O. C. D., Procurator.
" " ...	Rev. Fr. Francis Pereira, Secretary.
Tangacherry ...	Rev. Denis Huysman.
St. Raphael's—Quilon.	Rev. John Netto, Director.
" " ...	Rev. Marceline Coilparambil.
Children's Friend	Rev. John Ribeiro.
—Quilon...	Rev. Emygdius Dias, Director
Tuyeth—Quilon ...	Rev. Fr. Ildephnose, O. C. D.,
Kandacherra—Quilon.	Rev Antony Joseph.
Vaddy—Quilon ...	Rev. Ambrose Gonzaga, Councillor.
"	Rev. Dominic Peter.
Quilon—Quilon ...	Rev. Marceline Mendez.
Arevollam—Quilon ...	Rev. Joseph Gomez.
Pankaray ...	Rev. Pius Arakal.
Mavelikaray ...	V. Rev. Pantaleo Pereira.
Kayaungulam ...	Rev. Mary Ephrem Gomez.
Aibica ...	Rev. Lean B. Miranda.
Colithotam ...	Rev. David Fernandez (Councillor).
Cangeracode ...	V. Rev. Sebastian Conception.

The Diocese is divided into 8 Divisions, comprising 45 Districts, with 167 Churches and 28 Chapels, and 118,677 Catholics.

Priests 57, of whom 15 Europeans Carmelite Missionaries are in charge of the churches, Institutions and Schools. There are, besides 5 Fathers in the Carmelite Convent on Carmel Hill, Trivandrum.

Nuns 111, of whom 40 Europeans, belonging to 4 Religious Congregations, are working at the education of the children and the nursing of the sick.

Institutions for Boys.

St. Raphael's Preparatory Seminary, Quilon; Rev. John Netto, Director.

The Children's Friend Institution, Quilon, preparing teachers for Malayalam Schools; Rev. E. Dias, Director.

St. Francis' Institution, Nagercoil, preparing teachers for Tamil schools; Rev. Raphael M. Silva, Director.

Boys' Orphanage, Mulagamudu, Very Rev. Fr. Paulin, O. C. D.

St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Very Rev. Fr. Ubaldo, O. C. D., Director.

St. Aloysius' High School, Quilon, Rev. Fr. John Netto, Director.

Residence.	Missionaries.
Neendacara ...	Rev. Peter Morris.
Talamughil ...	V. Rev. Marian Fernandez, Vic. For.
Calladay ...	Rev. Francis E. Fernandez.
Aranellur ...	Rev. Joseph Angadicherry
Eravipuram ...	Rev. Gregory Araujo.
Pulichirra ...	Rev. Stanislaus Kostka.
Mampally ...	Rev. Joseph Pirez.
Anjengo ...	V. Rev. Bernardine Furtado, Vic. For.
Poducurichy ...	Rev. Charles Fonseca.
Puttentope ...	Rev. Francis D'Souza.
Trivandrum ..	Rev. Fr. Paschasius, O. C. D., Adv. Fisc.
	Rev. Fr. Placidus, O. C. D.
	Rev. Fr. Jerome O. C. D. and Rev. Fr. John of the ross O. C. D.
St. Joseph's High School—Trivandrum.	V. Rev. Fr. Ubaldo, O. C. D., (Councillor).
Carmel Hill " ...	V. Rev. Dominic, O. C. D.
" " ...	Rev. Fr. Philip, O. C. D.
" " ...	Rev. Fr. Brocard, O. C. D.
" " ...	Rev. Fr. Herman, O. C. D.
" " ...	Rev. Fr. Isidore. O C. D
Potta " ...	Rev. Michael Jackson.
Neyyattinkara ...	Rev. Fr. John Damascene, O. C. D.
" ...	Rev. Fr. Ambrose, O. C. D.
Mullanginavila ..	Rev. Fr. Raymond, O C. D.
" ..	Rev. B nifa ce Rebeiro.
Kallikavila ...	V Rev. Fr. Innocent, O. C. D., Vic. For.
Rev. Marshal Present acao...	
Vengode ..	Rev. Henry Pereira.
Mullagumudu ...	V. Rev. Fr. Paulin, O. C. D., (Councillor.)
" ...	Rev. Ambrose Rernandez.

Institutions for Girls.

Holy Angels' High School, with boarding, orphanage and Industrial school, Trivandrum; Rev. Mother M. Michael, Mother General; Rev. Mother Gerard, Lady Superior.

St. Joseph's English Middle School, with boarding orphanage and Industrial school, Tuyeth—Quilon; Rev. Mother Teresa, Lady Superior.

English Middle School of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, with boarding orphanage, and Industrial School, Tangasseri—Quilon, Rev. Mother Anne Teresa, Lady Superior.

Infant Jesus' School, with a large orphanage, Industrial school, Dispensary and a home for old destitute widows, Mulagamudu Rev. Mother M. Augustin, Lady Superior.

Immaculate Conception School and orphanage, Cape Comorin, under the Sisters of Mullagumudu. Rev. Mother Victor, Lady Superior. St. Joseph's convent, Nagercoil, Rev. Jeanne, Lady Superior.

Blessed Marguerite Home, with a noviciate and Training school for the Sisters of the Holy Heart of Mary, Cagneracode; Rev. Mother Arul Maria Pragasi, Superioress.

Sisters of the Holy Cross, 18 are nursing the sick in the General Hospital, Trivandrum, and the District Hospital, Quilon; Rev. Mother Paulina Muller, Provincial Superioress.

Mixed Schools for Boys and Girls.

1 English Middle School at Anjengo; 1 Vernacular Middle School at Tekekaray; 135 Vernacular Primary Schools.

Residence.	Missionaries.
Colachol ...	Rev. Joseph L. Fernandez. (Vicar For).
Kurambany ..	Rev. Augustine Lopez.
Carangadu ...	Rev. Augustin Conception.
Manguli ...	Rev. Fr. John of the Cross, O. C. D.
Eneyam ...	Rev. Lawrence Pereira.
Kottar ...	V. Rev. Fr. Bernadine, O. C. D., Vic. For.
" ...	Rev. Fr. Stanislaus, O. C. D.
" ...	Rev. Fr. Antony Fernandez.
P. Francis'--Nagercoil	Rev. Raphael M. Silva.
Pullatope. ...	Rev. John Pereira.
Puttentoray ...	Rev. Vincent Fernandez.
Manakudi ...	Rev. Bernard Gonsalvez.
Cape Comorin ...	Rev. Jerome Fernandez.

Summary of Statistics.

Catholic population	118,677
Churches and Chapels	195
Priests	62
Seminaries	1
Seminarists	42
Convent of Carmelite Fathers ...	1
Convents for Nuns	8
Nuns	111
Teachers' Training Institutions ...	2
Boys' orphanage	2
Girls' orphanages	5
Orphans: (boys 35; girls 408) ...	525
High Schools	3
Middle Schools	6
Primary Schools	135
Industrial Schools	6
Pupils: (boys 7,322; girls 4,416) ...	11,738

DIOCESE OF COCHIN.

Erected by Bull of Pope Paul IV, of 4th February 1558. Re-organised according to the Concordat of 23rd June 1886, concluded between His Holiness the Pope Leo XIII, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal.

Catholic Population. 97,259.

Clergy. 64.

Churches and Chapels. 77.

Educational Institutions.—An Ecclesiastical Seminary at Alleppey, Rector, Rev. Fr. J. Gil Vas., S. J.-Professors. Rev. Fr. J. Ribeiro Delgado S. J. and Rev. Fr. A. Godinho, Prefect, Santa Cruz High School at Cochin: Manager, Revd. Fr. J. A. Pires, S. J., Head Master, Rev. C.Gonsalves, S. J., with 17 assistants including 1 Latin Professor, 1 Music Master, a Munshee, a Drawing Master, and a Gymnastics Instructor; aided by the British Government; attendance on the roll 306; *Standard,* Matriculation. Parochial Schools—8 Anglo-Vernacular Schools with an attendance of 1,200 boys and girls; 77 Vernacular Schools with an attendance of 6,528 boys and girls, Leo XIII High School at Alleppey; *Standard* Matriculation; attendance, 470. Head Master, B. A. Baliga, B. A., L. T., with 22 Assistants including 1 Latin Professor, 2 Malayalam Munshees, 1 Sanskrit Munshee, a Drawing Master and a Gymnastics Instructor; aided by the Travancore Government.

Convents.—St. Mary's at Cochin: Superioress, Revd. Mother Marcellina Vestelli with 7 sisters of the Canossian order; attached to it there is an English school for girls; *Standard,* Matriculation, with an attendance of 150 girls with 10 lady teachers, a Malayalam school for Natives with 58 girls and 1 teacher. St Joseph's at Alleppey; Superioress, Revd. Mother Rosa Bianchi, with 5 sisters, a girls' school, Lower Secondary, with an attendance of 160 girls and 40 boarders, a technical school with 32 students and 2 sisters.

Orphanages.—St. Antony's at Alleppey for boys, with 30 orphans and another for girls attached to the Convent of St. Joseph at Alleppey with 40 girls and 20 babies.

Pious Institutions.—64 Confraternities, 3 Congregations of the 3rd order of St. Francis Assisi, 1 Association of the Holy Family, 2 Societies of St. Vincent de Paul, 2 Societies of Jesus, Mary and Joseph for the relief of the souls in Purgatory, 2 Associations of the daughters of Mary and 3 Sodalities of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 2 for ladies, 1 for men.

The Right Revd. Dr. Joseph Bento Martins Ribeiro ... ...Bishop
Revd. S. O. Xavier ... ...Secretary to the Bishop
„ Vicente Miendes da Silva ... ...Secretary to the Curia.
„ J. W. F. Ribeiro ... Secretary Interpreter to the Curia.

Councillors.

Very Revd. V. B. das Neves, Salvador da Silva and J. W. F. Ribeiro.

THE CATHOLIC SYRIAN CHURCH IN MALABAR.

THE VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF CHANGANACHERY.

This Vicariate comprises five Decanates of Nordists and two of Sudists.

Vicar Apostolic.

The Right Reverend Mathew Makil, D. D., Bishop of Tralles, Vicar Apostolic of Changanachery, born 27th March, 1851, elected 11th August 1896; consecrated at Kandy by His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic on the 25th October, 1896. Residence—Changanachery.

Episcopal Curia.

Vicars General ...	The Rt. Rev. C. Kandancary. The Rt. Rev. M. Kooplicap.
Consultors ...	The Rev. J. Kandancalam. " M. Paremakal. " M. Vattakalam, B. D. " A. Kaipanplacal
Secretaries ...	The Rev. C. Choolaparampil. The Rev. E. Poothottathil

Educational Institutions for Boys

St. John Berchman's Higher grade Secondary School at Changanachery with 318 pupil; St. Ephrem's Higher grade Secondary School, at Mannanam with 250 pupils; St. Aloysius' Higher grade Secondary School at Edathuva with 215 pupils; St. Mary's Lower grade Secondary School at Kidangur with 188 pupils; St. Thomas' Lower grade Secondary School, at Palai with 183 pupils.

Number of Parish Schools—318. Children.—15328.

Educational Institutions for Girls.

St. Joseph's Lower grade Secondary School at Changanachery, with pupils 115; St. Margaret's Higher grade Elementary School at Kaipulay, with pupils 126; St. Teresa's Middle School (Malayalam) at Mutholy, with pupils 85; the Malayalam Middle School of the Im. Conception at Pulincunnu, with pupils 112.

Summary of Statistics.

Catholic Population (Census 1901) 1,40,272.
Parish Churches, 102.
Chapels and Oratories, 51.
Secular Priests, 243.
Religous houses for monks, 4.
" " for nuns, 8.
Carmelite monks, 37.
Carmelite nuns, 33.
Clarist nuns, 18.
Visitation nuns, 15.
Orphanages, 2.
Orphans, 26.
Seminarists, 85.
Printing Establishments, 2.

VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF ERNAKULAM.

VICAR APOSTOLIC.

The Right Reverend Mar Aloysius Pareparambil, D. D., Bishop of Tio and Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam. Elected 11th August: consecrated by His Excellency the Delegate-Apostolic, at Kandy 25th October 1896. Residence, Ernakulam.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar-General. Rt. Rev. Mgr. G. Bernard Madampacam.

Consultors.
1. Rev. Fr. Thomas Vashathara.
2. „ „ George Valliaveettil.
3. „ „ George Thachil.
4. „ „ Cyriacus Vetticapallil.

Secretaries.
Rev. Fr. Joseph Kalachery.

Schools.—St. Mary's High School, Alwaye, Manager Rev. C. Vetticapallil, staff 16, strength 318.—There are 178 Parochial schools including 5 Anglo-Vernacular schools, and an English Middle School, at Narakal. The total number of students attending these schools is 8,544.

Religious Institutions.—Four Monasteries of Syrian Carmelite-Tertiary Monks at Carmel, Koonamavoo, Panavally and Thevara. Six Convents of Carmelite-Tertiary Nuns of the Syrian rite at Koonamavoo, Vaikam, Arakuzhey, Karukutty, Chengal and Parur with 92 professed Nuns and 114 Novices.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Area	about 1728 sq. miles.
Total population (Census of 1901)	8,81,977
Catholics Do.	93,011
Parish-Churches	81
Chapels with resident priests	21
Oratories	17
Secular priests	109
Seminarists in Puthenpally	34
„ in Kandy	11
„ in Preparatory seminary at Ernakulam ...	8
Schools (Census of 1901)...	178
Pupils Do.	8,544
Boarding establishments	7
Boarders	335
Orphanage	1
Orphans	23
Monasteries	4

Monks	25
Nunneries	9
Nuns	107
Conversions	383

Vicariate Apostolic of Trichur.

Vicar Apostolic—The Right Revd. John Menacherry, D. D. Bishop of Paralus and Vicar Apostolic of Trichur.

Episcopal Curia.

Vicar-General—Very Revd. Francis Alapatt.
Councillors—Very Revd. Francis Maliekel.
" " George Irimpen.
" " Henry Nellicherry.
" " Peter Vadakotto.
Secretary ... ... *Vacant.*

Educational Institutions.—St. Thomas High School, Trichur.—Manager, Revd. Jos. Chereath. Staff 29. Strength 600.

St. Joseph's High School, Paratti—Manager, Revd. Fr. Angelus. Staff 15. Strength 300.

There are 184 English, Anglo-Vernacular and Elementary Malayalam Schools, with a total attendance of 19,748 children inclusive of both sexes.

Religious Institutions—There are three convents of Tertiary-Carmelite monks at Ampalacad, Elthuruth and Paratti, with 24 professed Fathers. There are also four nunneries of Native Carmelite sisters, at Ampalacad, Ollur, Manaloor and Trichur with 52 nuns and 54 novices.

General Summary of Statistics.

Catholics (Census 1900) ...	91,998	Monks ...	24
Churches and Chapels ...	87	Convents ...	4
Secular Priests ...	64	Nuns ...	52
Seminary ...	1	Orphanage ...	1
Seminarists ...	40	Orphans ...	12
High Schools ...	2	Catechumenate ...	1
Middle Schools ...	2	Catechumens ...	17
Elementary Schools ...	184	Boarding establishments.	4
Pupils ...	19,748	Boarders ...	186
Monasteries ...	3	Conversions ...	172

The Syrian Archdiocese of Malankara.

His Grace the Metropolitan ... The Most Rev. Mar Dionysius. Residence, Syrian Seminary, Kottayam.
Private Secretary ... E. M. Philip.
Secretary, Syrian Association ... E. M. Philip.

Statement of the Archdiocese.

Metrans.	5	Right Rev Ivanios. Do Eustatius Do. Kurilos. Do, Athanisus Do. Servius.
Monks.	6	The Very Rev. K. P. George. Do T. Eugene. Do. K. J. George. Do. K. T. George. Do. Kuriakos. Do. C. Jacob.
Malpans or Syriac Professors.	3	Rev. Konat Mathan Catanar. Mattakal Alexander Catanar. E. Zachariah Catanar.
Churches.	264	
Chapels.	18	
Syrian Seminaries.	3	Kottayam. Perumala. Pampacoda.
Monasteries.	2	Vettikel. Tripunitra.
Vernacular Schools.	161	
English Middle and Primary Schools.	10	Mar Gregorius School, Kottayam. Mar Dionysius School, Puthupally. St. Mary School, Niranam. Mar Gregorius School, Thumpaman. Kuthattukolam School. Mannathoor School. M. D. Jubilee Memorial School, Piravam. Mar Gregorius School, Kaniattoonirapu. St. George's School, Karingachira. Mar Athanasius School, Kumarakam.
English High Schools.	4	Mar Dionysius Seminary, Kottayam. Mar Ignatius High School, Kunnankulam. Mar Gregorius Memorial High School, Tiruvella. St. Thomas High School, Mulanthurthy.
Printing Establishments.	2	Mar Thoma Press, Kottayam. Mar Julius Press, Pampacoda.
Magazines.	2	Malankara Edavaga Patrika. The Syrian Evangelist.

St. Thomas Syrian Metropolitan See of Malabar.

His Grace The Most Rev. Titus II Mar Thoma. Metropolitan.
Consecrated as Suffragan to the Metropolitan 1898.
Installed as Metropolitan 1909.
Residence.—Syrian Christian Seminary, Tiruvella.

Private Secretary.—
The Rev. P. Philipose Kattanar, Ayroor.

Vicars-General.—
(1) The Very Rev. K. Eipe Thoma Kattanar, Tiruvella President of the Association.
(2) „ „ P. K. Thomas Kattanar, Elanthore.

Samudaya Trustees.—
(1) The Rev. P. Jacob Kattanar, Niranam.
(2) „ A. Yavanaa Kattanar, Kottarakara.
(3) Mr. P. J. John, Aiymanam.
(4) „ K. G. Thomas Tallikkal.

Samudaya Treasurer, Mr. C. I. Abraham, Kottayam.
„ Secretary, The Rev. W. C. Cherian Kattanar, Mallappally.
„ Financial Secretary, The Rev. J. Joseph Malpan.

No. of Churches	130
No. of Ministers in each Church	1—5

Educational Institutions.

(*a*) The Mar Thoma Syrian Seminary, Zion Hill, Kottayam. Established 1896
Head Master, C. P. Thomas Esq., B. A., L. T., with 11 Assistants.

(*b*) Abraham Malpan's Memorial School, Maramanu Aranmula. Established 1899
Head Master, M. C. Koshy Esq., with 4 Assistants.

(*c*) The Syrian Christian Seminary, Tiruvella. Established 1902.
Head Master, J. T. A. Jesudasan, Esq., B. A., L. T., with 11 Assistants

(*d*) Vernacular Schools, aided and unaided	100
No. of Teachers	183
„ of Boys	3,460
„ of Girls	630

Malayalam Monthly Magazine.
"The Malankara Sabha Tharaka."

NEWSPAPERS IN TRAVANCORE.

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
			Padmanabhapuram Division.			
1	Travancore Times.	Nagercoil.	English.	Weekly.	P. C. Joseph.	M. D. Daniel, B. A.
2	Abhimani.	Do.	Tamil.	Do.	Do.	Do.
			Trivandrum Division.			
1	The Western Star.	Trivandrum.	English.	Tri-weekly.	C. J. Curien.	C. J. Curien.
2	Vivekodayam.	Do.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	The S. N. D. P. Yogam.	N. Kumaran Asan.
3	Subhashini.	Do.	Anglo-Malayalam.	Weekly.	P. K. Govinda Pillai.	P. K. Govinda Pillai.
4	Malabar Quarterly Review.	Do.	English.	Quarterly.	K. N Sivarajan, B. A.	K. N. Sivarajan, B. A.
5	Swadarma.	Do.	Do.	Weekly	K. Ramanajan.	K. Ramanjan.
6	Kerala Kesari.	Do	Malayalam.	Thrice in a month.	F. N Lonze.	K. Kunju Pillai

NEWSPAPERS IN TRAVANCORE—Quilon Division.

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor
1	Kerala Tharaka.	Thiruvellah.	Malayalam.	Weekly.	Koshi Jackob.	C. M. Narayana Panikar.
2	Bharata Sobhini.	Alleppey Town, Ariad Proverthy.	Malayalam and English.	Weekly	A. T. Victor.	Krishna Varier.
3	O Vinte e tres de Novembro.	Printed at Alleppey and published outside Travancore.	Portuguese.	Monthly.	Rev. Fr Gil Vaz.	Rev. Fr. Gil Vaz.
4	Devi Bhagavathom-a religious publication.	Kandiyur.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	Mahadeva Iyer.	Mahadeva Iyer.
5	Prabadhadarpanam.	Quilon.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	Nilacanta Pillai.	Nilacanta Pillai.
6	Sreeparasuraman.	Quilon.	Malayalam and English.	Weekly.	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar.	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar.

NEWSPAPERS IN TRAVANCORE.

Kottayam Division.

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
1	Nazrani Deepika.	Ettumanur.	Malayalam.	Weekly.	Revd. Father Alexander.	Govinda Pillai.
2	Flower of Carmel.	Do.	Do.	Monthly.	Do.	Revd. Father Alexander.
3	Malayala Manorama.	Kottayam.	English and Malayalam.	Bi-weekly.	Manorama Co., Limited.	K. M. Mathula.
4	Bhasha Poshini.	Do.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	Bhasha Poshini Sabha.	K. C. Maman Mapila, B. A.
5	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of knowledge (combined).	Do.	Do.	Monthly.	C. M. Society.	P. K. Benjamin, B. A.
6	Family Friend.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ch. Lit. Society.	Do.
7	Diocesan Record.	Do.	Do.	Once in two months.	...	...
8	Malankara Edavaga Patrika.	Do.	English.	Monthly.	Very Revd. Mar Dionysius.	E. M. Philip.
9	The Syrian Evangelist.	Do.	Malayalam.	Once in two months.	Srian Gospel Association.	K. J. Alexander.
10	Baratha Shobhini.	Alleppey.	Malayalam and English.	Weekly.	Fr. A. J. Victor.	Fr. A. J. Victor.
11	Divine Treasury.	Kottayam.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	K. Oomman.	Cheriyan Mathoo.
12	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Do.	Do.	Quarterly.	Mar Thoma. Syrian Church.	K. N. Daniel.
13	Syrian Paper.	Koothattu-kulam.	Syriac.	Do.	Konathu Malpan.	Konathu Malpan.
14	Juvanikshepam.	Do.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	Do.	Do.
15	Eucharist & Priest.	Parur.	English.	Do.	Fr. Casper.	Fr. Caspar.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE.

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
			Padmanabhapuram Division.			
Nagercoil	Agastiswaram	Kottar	Travancore Times	P. C. Joseph		
			Trivandrum Division.			
Cantonment	Trivandrum	Vanchiyoor	Western Star Press	C. J. Curien	Newspaper printing and Job-work.	
Puthenchantai	Do.	Do.	Malabar Mail Press	K. S. Narayana Iyer.	Job-work and book-work.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Shunmukavilasom Press	V. Subramonya Pillai	Job-work and book work.	

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Trivandrum Division—(contd).

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Name of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Puthenchanthai	Trivandrum.	Vanchiyoor	Subodhini Press	L. C. Koshi	Book-work and Job-work and Judgment printing.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Printer's Jobbing Press	Iyya Pillai	Do.	
Pettah	Do.	Palkulangara	Bhasha Bhushanam Press	Raman Pillay Asan	Copy books printing.	
Seevali Mudukku near Kythamukku	Do.	Do.	Aksharalankaram Press	Kochukunju Mappila	Job and book-work.	
Pettah	Do.	Vanchiyoor	Keralodayam Press	Rymond D'Cruz	Do.	
Puthenchanthai	Do.	Do.	Bhaskara Press	K. Narayana Iyengar	Do. and Judgment printing.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Anantha Press	P. Madhavan Vydian	Printing general and Judgment printing.	
Perunthanni	Do.	Do.	S. M. R. V. Press	A. Palpu Pillai	Book-work and Job-work.	

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Quilon Division.

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Alleppey	Ambalapuzha	Alleppey	Santa Cruz	Rev. Fr. Gil Vaz, S. J.	Newspaper, book and Job-work in English Malayalam and Portuguese	
Quilon	Quilon	Quilon Town	Vidyabhivardhini Press	Subbiah Thennad Reddiar	Printing books in Malayalam and Tamil	
Alleppey Town	Ambalapuzha	Alleppey	Kerala Santhanom	Thomas M.	Job-works, Books in Malayalam & English	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Malayala Mayugham	Aiyappen Krishnan	Job-works	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Bharata Shobhini	T. Victor	Job-works and newspaper "Bharata sobhini."	The Press was lately transferred to Ariad in Shertalay Taluk.
Chirakkadavu	Karunagapalli	Krishnapuram	Swarna Ratna Prabha Press	R. Manuel	Printing books, periodicals, &c.	
Myyanaad	Quilon	Iravipuram	Varnaprakasam Press	Kunjen Kumaren	Printing books in Malayalam	
Kandiyur	Mavelikara	Mavelikara	Kerala Parijathom	Raman Pillai Krishna Variar	Printing 'Devi Bhagavathom' a periodical, and Job-works.	
Mayyanad	Quilon	Eravipuram	Varnaprakasike Press	C. Kumaran	Printing educational books.	

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Quilon Division—(Contd.)

Station.	Taluk.	Provertiy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Quilon.	Quilon.	Quilon.	Madhavavilasom Press.	K. N. Krishna Pillai.	Printing educational books and Job-works.	This is a newly started Press.
Quilon.	Quilon.	Quilon.	Sree Parasurama Press.	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar.	Printing books and newspaper.	
Thiruvella.	Thiruvella.	Thiruvella.	Dharmavilasom Press.	Kerala Tharaka Company.	Printing "Kerala Tharaka," a weekly, news paper and books.	
Alleppey.	Ambalapuzha	Alleppey.	Jubilee Press.	Aiyadura Iyen.	Job-works.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Rama Varma Royal printing Press.	T. Mathew.	Job-works.	
Ariad.	Shertally.	Ariyad.	Viruda Bhaskara.	A. Chacko.	Job-works.	
Alleppey.	Ambalapuzha	Alleppey.	Desopakari.	Sulaima Moulabi Sahib.	English, Malayalam, Guzerati and Tamil Job-works.	

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Kottayam Division.

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Mannanam	Ettumanur	Ettumanur	St. Joseph's Press	Congregation of the Syro-Carmelites.	Printing Malayalam, Tamil, English and Syriac books "Nazrani Deepika" and "Flower of Carmel," Job Ruling, Book binding works, &c., Forms of all kinds.	The Press is the property of the Monastery. Applications for printing, &c., to be addressed to the Superintendent, Saint Joseph's Press, Mannanam. This is the only establishment in India, which won a 'Silver Medal' for Book-binding in the Central Provinces and Berar Exhibition.
Kottayam	Kottayam	Kottayam	Church Missionary Society's Press	The C. M. S. Press Committee. Venerable J. J. B. Palmer, M. A., Secretary and Treasurer.	Printing, Book Binding, Typecasting, Stereotyping.	A Book Depot is attached. Applications to be addressed to John Chandy, Superintendent.
Do.	Do.	Kottayam	Mar Thoma Press	The Syrian Community under the Most Revd. Mar Dionysius Syrian Metropolitan	Printing, Binding and Type-casting.	A Book Depot is attached. Applications to be addressed to K. V. Eapen, Manager.
Do.	Do.	Vija yapuram	Malayala Manorama Press	The Malayala Manorama Co. Ltd.	Printing, Book-binding and Type casting.	A book Depot is attached. Medicines for small-pox and cholera are also sold. Those who wish to become subscribers to the 'Malayala Manorama' and Basha Boshini' should apply to K. M. Mathulla Mappillay, Managing Editor.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Kottayam Division.

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Kottayam	Kottayam	Vijayapuram	T. G. Press	K. N. Daniel, Manager	Religious books, a Magazine and other job works.	
Do.	Do.	Kottayam	Syrian Printing Press	Philipose Thommen, Manager	Do.	

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.

N. Ramen Pillai, B. A., Registrar.

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
1	The Malayala Manorama Company (Limited)	Kottayam ...	4th March 1889.	Rs. 10,000
2	The Travancore Malayala Vyapara Sangham (Limited) ...	Trivandrum ...	13th July 1889.	Rs. 15,000
3	The Kerala Varthaka Company (Limited)	Parur ...	6th January 1890.	Rs. 15,000
4	The Changanachery Commercial Company (Limited) ...	Changanachery ...	23rd February 1890.	Rs. 20,000
5	The Kerala Booshana Company (Limited) ...	Paravur (Quilon) ...	1st April 1891.	Rs. 20,000
6	The Sri Mula Rajah Vaijayanthi Company (Limited) ...	Trivandrum ...	2nd April 1892.	Rs. 19,500
7	The Kandathil Kudumbayoga *Company (Limited)*	*Tiruvalla* ...	30th April 1892.	Rs. 100,000
8	The Trivandrum Friend-in-Need Society	Trivandrum ...	14th December 1894.	Voluntary monthly subscriptions.
9	The Sri Ratnam Company (Limited)	Kunnatnad ...	3rd October 1896.	Rs. 15,000
10	The Sri Padmanabha Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)	Shencottah ...	2nd February 1898.	Rs. 60,000
11	The Arumugavilasa Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited).	Elattur, Shencottah.	11th October 1898.	Rs. 50,000
12	The Ariavinayaka Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)	Pudur, Shencottah.	25th October 1898.	Rs. 30,250
13	The Letchoominicadana Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)...	Shencottah ...	26th October 1898.	Rs. 37,000
14	The Mar Dionysius Seminary	Kottayam ...	7th December 1898.	Voluntary contributions.
15	The Dharmasamvarthana Anchal Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)...	Shencottah ...	8th December 1898.	Rs. 18,275
16	The Thiruvaryan Swami Janopakara Ela Nidi Company (Limited)	Shencottah ...	10th January 1899.	Rs. 48,600
17	The Poolyarah Sadasiva Moorthi Swamy Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)...	Shencottah ...	11th March 1899.	Rs. 25,000
18	The Trivandrum Permanent Fund (Limited)	Trivandrum ...	7th April 1899.	Rs. 199,920
19	The Travancore Bank (Limited)	Tiruvella ...	3rd February 1900.	Rs. 100,000
20	The Sri Bala Subramonyaswamy Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)...	Shencottah ...	17th April 1900.	Rs. 57,000
21	Nythia Kaliani Ambal Dreyia Sah[illegible]di Co[illegible]ny (Limited)...	Shencottah ...	20th September 1900.	Rs. 21,600

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.—(*Continued*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
22	Munnar Supply Association (Limited)	Munnar (Kannan Devan Hills).	25th October 1900.	Rs. 12,000 Its capital increased to Rs. 18,000
23	The Cape Comorin Transport Trading Company (Limited) ...	Kottar, Nagercoil ...	15th June 1901.	Rs. 19,600
24	The Tiruvella Bank (Limited)	Tiruvella ...	27th September 1901.	Rs. 1,00,000
25	The Sri Bala Subramonyaswamy Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited) ...	Shencottah .	27th September 1901.	Rs. 9,680
26	The Travancore Cardamom Estates Company (Limited) ..	Trivandrum ...	21st December 1901.	Rs. 22,000
27	The Keraliya Kudumba Paripalana Company (The Kerala Provident Company) (Limited)	Trivandrum ..	24th January 1902	Rs. 7,000
28	The Kandathil Kudumba Yogam Bank	Tiruvella ...	15th October 1902	Rs. 200,000
29	The Aruvippuram Srinarayana Dharmaparipalana Yogam ..	Aruvipuram ...	15th May 1903.	Voluntary contributions.
30	The Chengannur Krishi Vanibha Company (Limited)	Kallicherry	27th August 1903.	Rs. 1,00,000
31	The Kuzhithurai Sugar Refining and Trading Company (Limited)	Kuzhitura ...	14th November 1903.	Rs. 75,000
32	The Malabar Mar Thoma Syrian Christian Evangelistic Association	Tiruvella .	11th February 1904.	Voluntary contributions.
33	The Nanjinad Permanent Fund (Limited) ...	Nagercoil ...	12th February 1904.	Rs. 98,196
34	The Travancore Agricultural and Trading Company (Limited)	Punalur ...	29th March 1904.	Rs. 50,000
35	The Travancore Vivahadhana Sahaya Company (Limited) ..	Trivandrum ..	14th April 1904.	Rs. 246,000
36	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—Trivandrum...	Trivandrum ...	10th September 1904.	Voluntary contributions.
37	The Travancore Karappuram Viavasaya (Industrial Trading Company) Limited ...	Shertallay ...	10th September 1904	Rs. 200,000
38	The Travancore Janopakara Vivaha Drevia Sahaya Company (Limited) ...	Olnganasery ...	30th September 1904.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each member.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.—(*continued.*)

No.	Name of Companies.	Registered Office.	When Registered.	Capital, &c.
39	The Malabar Mail Company (Limited)	Trivandrum ...	12th October 1904.	Rs. 30,000
40	Nagercoil Marriage Provident Fund (Limited)	Nagercoil ...	30th November 1904.	1500 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each member. Membership since increased to 2500 members.
41	The Central Travancore Industrial Trading Company (Limited).	Nedumudi ...	9th December 1904.	Rs. 100,000
42	Travancore Plantation Company (Limited)	Kottayam ...	9th January 1905.	Rs. 20,000
43	The Jesuvin Thiru Hiruthaya Sneba Sahaya Ethircala Atharavoo Nithy Company (Limited)...	Karangaud ...	8th March 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each member. Membership since increased to 4000 members.
44	The Travancore Thirukudumba Drevia Sahaya Kaliyana Benefit Fund (Limited)...	Kottar ...	14th March 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*continued.*)

No	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
45	The Travancore Provisions, General trading and Banking Company Limited ..	Chalay ...	20th April 1905.	Rs. 10,000.
46	The Neyyoor Marriage Provident Fund Limited	Chellengonam ...	24th April 1905.	2000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
47	Arch Anthoniyar Dravia Sahaya Provident Fund Limited ..	Alagappapuram ...	19th May 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
48	Nanjinad Maria Nayagi Dravia Sahaya Marana Provident Fund Limited ..	Ramanputhur ...	27th May 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
49	The Malabar Trading Company Kerala Vyapara Company, Limited ...	Parur ...	3rd June 1905.	Rs. 30,000
50	Theivasecrvatha Dravia Sahaya Provident Fund Limited ..	Alagappapuram --	9th June 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
51	Pathukavalakia Arch Antoniar Dravia Sahaya Kaliyana Benefit Fund Limited ..	Do.	27th June 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
52	The Sri Somasundrasvariar Ela Nidhi Limited	Villamadam, Ramanathapuram ...	18th July 1905.	Rs. 50,000
53	The Nagercoil Provident Fund Limited	Nagercoil ..	3rd August 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When Registered.	Capital, &c.
54	Sri Anantha Padmanabha Swami Sarvajananukoola Kaliyana Nidhi Limited...	Trivandrum ...	9th August 1905.	Rs. 246,000
55	Survaswara Nama Dayaseervatha Nulmaranatharavin Company Limited...	Villuckeery ...	9th August 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
56	Vadasheri Kila Kalangadi Krishi Abhivardhi Ela Chittu Company Limited...	Kalangadi ...	11th August 1905.	Rs. 10,000
57	Nanjinad Thiroomoola Renkam Ela Nidhi Limited	Nagercoil ...	11th August 1905.	Rs. 25,000
58	Karumpattur Marriage Benefit Fund Vivaha Dhana Sahaya Company Limited...	Karumpattur ...	11th August 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
59	Karumpattur Ethirkala Dhana Sahaya Nidhi Company Provident Fund Limited...	Karumpattur ...	11th August 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
60	Travancore Musalim Palajanopakara Kaliana Nidhi Limited ...	Quilon ...	18th August 1905.	Rs. 61,500
61	Srimunnarayana Sakalajana Sahaya Nithi Company Limited ...	Poovioor ...	6th September 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
62	The Putthalam Marana Provident Fund (Limited) Travancore Samasthanom...	Parakaipidakai, Agastisvaram Taluk...	6th September 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
63	Archia Sishta Paraloha Matha Sahaya Kaliyana Fund Limited...	Mathiravilay, Eraniel Taluk ...	8th November 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
64	The Malabar Printing and Publishing Company Limited ...	Kottayam ...	8th November 1905.	Rs. 100,000
65	The Nagercoil Theivanukula Thiraviopakara Kalyana Company Limited...	Nagercoil ...	8th November 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
66	The Travancore Mohammad Samathani Vaulai Ranjitha Noorani Moosleem Soomathoom Pothujana Kalyana Thiravia Sahaya Company Limited ...	Alloor ...	30th November 1905	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
67	The Sri Moola Vilasom Company Limited	Mavelikara ...	30th November 1905.	Rs. 10,000
68	The Marthandam Marriage Benefit Fund Limited	Kuzhittura, Martandam ...	2nd December 1905.	2000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
69	The Thirivaha Nama Dravia Sahaya Provident Fund Limited.	Managudy ...	7th December 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
70	Indian Marriage Benefit Fund Limited	Vadasery ...	13th December 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
71	Travancore Sakalajana Dravia Sahaya Kaliana Company Limited...	Koonankadu ...	14th December 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs 15 each.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital &c.
72	The Idanad Marriage Provident Fund Limited	Martandam ...	18th December 1905.	3000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.
73	Authi Jothi Dravia Sahaya Kaliana Benefit Fund Limited ...	Perumalpuram ...	17th January 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
74	Nainar Swamy Sarva Janaaukula Kaliana Nidhi Company Limited...	Ariamanarthurai ...	20th January 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
75	The Palliyadi Weaving Industry Improvement Company Limited...	Palliyadi ...	27th January 1906.	Rs. 20,000
76	The Trivandrum Mercantile Trading Company Limited ...	Trivandrum ...	3rd February 1906.	Rs. 100,000
77	The Puthalam Kaliana Provident Fund Limited	Puthalam ...	5th February 1906.	1500 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
78	The South Indian Provident Fund Company Limited ...	Trivandrum ...	5th February 1906.	2000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.
79	Maria Selva Nayagi Dravia Sahaya Provident Fund Limited ...	Kottar ...	5th February 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.
80	The Karamanay Sarva Janaaukula Marriage Provident Fund Limited...	Trivandrum ...	10th March 1906.	2000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
81	Travancore Provident Fund Company Limited	Trivandrum ...	12th March 1906.	Rs. 72,500
82	Oolaka Ratchakar Dravia Sneha Sahaya Kaliana Benefit Fund Limited...	Nallivila ...	17th March 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.
83	Thiruvikrama Jothi Anantha Nidhi Company Limited ...	Aloor ...	17th March 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
84	The Karangad Marriage Provident Fund Limited	Karangad ...	19th March 1906.	5000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.
85	The Eraniel Marriage Provident Fund Limited	Midalam ...	19th March 1906.	2000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
86	Kerala Kaliana Draviopakara Company Limited	Agastisvaram ...	29th March 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.
87	The Kottayam Agricultural and Commercial Banking Company Limited ...	Nattakam ...	11th April 1906.	Rs 100,00
88	Deva Mathavin Sneha Viraha Dhana Sahaya Company Limited...	Thackalay ...	14th April 1906.	10000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When Registered.	Capital, &c.
89	The Cape Comorin General Traffic Company Limited ...	Kottar ...	17th April 1906.	Rs. 500,000
90	Nattalam Ulnattu Chitu Viapara Abhivrithi Company Limited...	Kuttalam ...	30th April 1906.	Rs. 10,000
91	Sarvaswaranama Dayaseervetha Nulvivahadaravin Company Limited...	Villukeery ...	1st May 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
92	The Nanchi Kerala Provident Fund Limited	Nagercoil ...	19th June 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.
93	The Malabar Marriage Benefit Fund Company Limited ...	Trivandrum ...	25th July 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.
94	The Sarva Mathanukoolla Sathiadharma Paripalana Samastha Kaliana Dravia Sahaya Company Limited ...	Quilon ...	28th July 1906.	Rs. 123,000
95	Travancore South Indian Kaliana Dravia Sahaya Company Limited...	Mavelikara ...	3rd August 1906.	Rs. 246,000
96	Travancore Thirunabhi Jothi Nidhi Company Limited	Kottar ...	6th August 1906.	500 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
97	Travancore Karunakara Kaliana Dhana Sahaya Company Limited...	Vadasery ...	20th August 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
98	Lekshmi Prasada Viavasayabhivardhani Company Limited ...	Attungal ...	21st September 1906.	Rs. 5,000

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
99	Travancore Co-operative Weaving & Trading Company Limited ...	Balaramapuram ...	22nd September 1906.	Rs. 100,000
100	The Thamaraculam Marriage Provident Fund Limited ...	Thamaraculam ...	30th October 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
101	The Malayala Kudumba Sahaya Company Limited	Trivandrum ..	8th April 1907.	Rs. 10,000
102	The Hindu Sandana Bakya Dhana Lakshmi Nidhy Need Company Limited...	Trivandrum ...	20th September 1907.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
103	The Trivandrum Rice, Oil Mill, Company Limited	Trivandrum ...	11th October 1907.	Rs. 20,000
104	The Sreo Padmanabha Vanar Ela Nidhy Limited	Bagavathi Puthen Thoppu, Agastisvaram Taluk ...	17th October 1907.	Rs. 50,000
105	The Travancore Morning Star Pala Janopakara Kalyana Company Limited ..	Parur ...	16th December 1907.	Rs. 11,400
106	The Kandathil Katchavada Company Limited	Thiruvellah ..	20th December 1907.	Br. Rs. 50,000
107	The Travancore National Transit Boat Company Limited ...	Trivandrum ...	9th July 1908.	Rs. 20,000
108	The Malabar Bank Limited	Trivandrum. ...	16th October 1908.	Br. Rs. 200,000
109	The Travancore General Trading Company Limited ...	Quilon ...	7th April 1909.	Rs. 5,000
110	The Sri Balasubramoniaswami Dravia Sahaya Prize Nidhi Limited ...	Shencottah ..	17th April 1909.	Rs. 62,500
111	The Kunnathoor Dhana Sahaya Company Limited ...	Vilavankod ...	23rd July 1909.	Rs. 10,020

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*continued*).

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
112	The Ampalapuzha Christian Bank Limited ...	Thalavadai ..	29th October 1909.	Rs. 19,000
113	The Malabar Company Limited, Alleppy ...	Alleppey ...	15th December 1909	Rs. 3,00,000
114	The South Travancore Weaving and Spinning Company Limited ...	Neyyoor ...	17th February 1910.	Rs. 50,000
115	The Travancore Industrial Company Limited, Chengannur ...	Chengannur ..	21st June 1910.	Rs. 1,00,000
116	The Malankara Rubber and Produce Company Limited ...	Alleppey ...	22nd June 1910.	Rs. 4,50,000
117	The Niranam Weaving Establishment Limited ..	Thiruvalla ...	23rd June 1910.	Rs. 25,000
118	The Mar Thoma Rubber Company Limited ...	Alleppey ...	8th October 1910.	Rs. 3,00,000
119	The Kuttanad Rubber Company Limited ...	Kinakari ...	2nd November 1910.	Rs. 2,00,000
120	The Meenachil Rubber Company Limited ...	Pala ...	3rd November 1910.	Rs. 1,50,000
121	The Panavalli Sri Mulam Silver Jubilee Memorial Weaving Company Limited ...	Pan ava ...	4th November 1910.	Rs. 10,000

PLANTERS' ESTATES AND PLANTING COMPANIES.

Kannan Devan Hills, North Travancore.

Kannan Devan Hills Produce Company Ld.

Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Co. Ld.

GENERAL MANAGER, P. R. BUCHANAN ESQUIRE,
MATTUPATTY P. O.

Estates.	Manager or Superintendent.	Post town.
1. Aneimudi ...	J. B. Ingram ..	Munnar
2. Chittavurrai ...	H. A. Ragg ...	Ellapatti
	D. V. Crowe ...	,,
3. Chokanad ...	H. L. Pinchis ...	Munnar
	J. B Wallace ...	,,
	E. H. Francis ...	,,
	C. E. L. Ward ...	,,
4. Devikulum ...	A. Yates ...	Devikulam
5. Gundumallay ...	J. French ...	Mattupatti
	R. de Meade ...	,,
	C. A. Mackenzie ...	,,
6. Kalaar ...	M. C. Koechlin ...	Munnar
	E. L. Hammick ...	,,
	R. D. Willis ...	,,
7. Kanniamallay ...	T. C. Swayne ...	,,
	R. D. Peel ..	,,
	E. R. Westbrook ...	,,
8. L[illegible]hmi ...	E. A. Hughes ...	,,
	W. Mackenzie ...	,,
	G. G. Roberts ..	,,
9. Madupatti ...	W. A. Lee ...	Mattupatti
	C. De. L. Jacob ...	,,
10. Mankulam ...	A. Hall ...	Munnar
11. Munnar ..	A. J. Imray ...	,,
	M. Pollard Urquhart ...	,,
	H. W. Smith ...	,,
12. Nadiaar ...	A. D. McBain ...	,,
13. Nettigudi ...	W A. Lee ...	Mattupatti
14. Nullatanni ...	W. O. Milne ...	Munnar
15. Nyamakad ...	A. W. John ...	,,
16. Parvathi ...		,,
		,,
17. Periavurrai ..	W. L. Ranking ..	,,
	L. H. Ley ...	,,
18. Periakanal ...	J. C Abbatt ...	Panniyar Bridge
	J. H Jeffreys ...	,,

Kannan Devan Hills, North Travancore—(*contd.*)

Estates.	Manager or Superintendent.	Post Town.
19. Sholamalay ..	J. S. Hawkins ...	Munnar.
20. Sevenmallay ...	J. M. Bridgman ...	"
	A. A. Brodie ...	
21. Thenmallay ...	J. A. Gerrard ...	Mattupatti.
22. Lower Vagavurrai.	A. H. Dixson ...	Munnar.
23. Upper Do. ...	W. J. Dixson ...	Mattupatti.
24. Yellapatty ...	J. E. Carless ..	Ellapatti.
	R. Landale ...	"
25. Pallivasal ...	J. A. Gwynne ...	Munnar.
26. Kuttiar ...	C. P. Gouldsbury ...	Mattupatti.

Engineering Department.

Chief Engineer.

G. W. Cole ...	Munnar ...	Munnar.

Assistant Engineers.

W. T. Stewart ..	Pallivasal ...	Munnar.
V. L. Wynyard ...	Do. ...	Do.
Wright ...	Central station ...	Ellapati.

Transport Department.

A. Blair Hill ...	Munnar ...	Munnar.
G. A. Holden ...	Acme Co.'s stores ...	Mattupatti.

Medical Department.

Dr. G. L. Kerr ...	Periavurrai ...	Munnar.

Other Estates.

Estates.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Post Town.
Craig Lamount ...	E. E. Williams ...	Conductor ...	Talliar.
Gudarlle ...	E. R. Kindersely and others ...	A. H. Gerrard ...	Devikulam.
Kadugumudi ...	E. E. Williams and A. W. Turner ...	Do. ..	Talliar.
Kolamankai ...	E. E. Williams ...	Conductor ...	Munnar.
Lockchart ...	The Malayalam Rubber and Produce Coy ...	W. McKenzie ...	Devikulam.
Manale ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devikulam Post.
Surianalle ...	Do. ...	C Fraser ...	Panniyar Bridge.
Talliar ...	A. W. Turner and E. E. Williams ...	A. H. Gerrard ...	Talliar.

Cardamom Hills.

CARDAMOM PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Estates.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Post Town.
Panniyar } Thondimalli } ...	Messrs. Hunter, Thomson and K. E. Nicol..	E. R. Howlett ...	Panniyar Bridge.
Gudampara ...	The Malayalam Rubber and Produce Company ...	C. Fraser ...	Do.
Sadirangapara ...	Messrs. Hunter, Thomson and K. E. Nicol ...	E. R. Howlett ...	Thevaram.
Pambadampara ...	Syndicate ..	E. R. Gudgeon .	Kombay.

Peermade Hills.

CENTRAL TRAVANCORE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION

Estates.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Post Town.
Arnakal	G. L. Acworth	B. Wolde	Bandy Periyar.
Ashley } Bison Valley }	Heirs of Mrs. Munro	C. G. Gordon	Peermade.
Bonami	Travancore Tea Estate Co. Ld.	E. C Sylvester (Ag.)	Do.
Brighton and Pambanar	Do.	J. H. Cantlay	Do.
Caradygoody	R. H. Goldie	W. H. G. Leahy	Do.
Chenkara	St. Joseph's College, Trichy	Rev. Fr. L. M. Fabre	Bandy Periyar.
Fairfield	Hon. V. B. Wilbraham*	R. P. Roissier	Peermade.
Glenmary	S. Indian Tea Estate Co. Ld.	J. A. Richardson	Do.
		J. S. Wilkie	Do.
Glen Rock	Heirs of Mrs. Munro	C. G. Gordon	Do.
Gramby	Travancore Tea Estate Co. Ld.	D. McArthur & G. Cameron	Bandy Periyar.
Koliekanam	Do.	J. F. Fraser	Peermade.
Kuduakarnam	S. Indian Do.	E. S. Stephens †	Do.
Ladrum	W. Graham	T. A. Veronon	Do.

*R. P. Roissier. †H. V. Taylor (acting). O. J. S. Wilkie (Assistant Manager).

Peermade Hills.

CENTRAL TRAVANCORE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.—(contd.)

Estate.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Post Town.
Maimalai ...	The Stagbrook Rubber and Tea Estate Ld. ...	H. C. Westaway ...	Peermade.
Mount ..	Travancore Tea Estate Co. Ld. ...	T. A. Kimmond ...	Bandy Periyar.
Manjamalai Group ..	Do. ...	D. Mc Arthur, C. W. Lacey.	Do.
Pambanar ...	Do. ...	J. H. Cantlay ...	Peermade.
Paykanam ...	R. H. Goldie ..	W.H. G. Leahy ...	Do.
Penshust ...	F. M. Parker—Heirs of ...	F. Bissett ...	Do.
Periyar ...	Abraham Pillay ...	Abraham Pillay ...	Bandy Periyar.
Raneecoil ...	J. E. G. Pigott ...	J. E. G. Pigott ...	Peermade.
Stagbrook ...	The Stagbrook Rubber and Tea Estate Ld. .	H. C. Westaway ...	Do.
Twyford ...	Heirs of Mrs. Baker ...	T. C. Forbes ...	Do.
Vembanad ...	Heirs of H. W. Baker ...	Do. ...	Do.

CENTRAL TRAVANCORE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION—(contd.)

Estates.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Post Town.
Wallardi ...	St. Joseph's College, Trichy ..	Rev. Fr. L. M. Faber ...	Peermade.
Wasspudinghey ...	R. H. Goldie ...	W. H. G. Leahy ...	Do.
Woodlands ...	S. Indian Tea Estate Co. Ld. ...	J. A. Richardson ...	Do.
Hailer Cwiraaclady ...	A. H. Mead, H. C. Westaway & H. W. Lefeurvre ...	T. A. Vernan ...	Do.
Tangamallay ..	D. M'Arthur and others ...	W. A. J. Milner ...	Vandiperiyar.
Brecon ...	F. E. Thomas ...	T. A. Vernon ...	Kumili.
Pashumallai ...	J. D. Deane ...	F. S. E. Vernede ...	Vandiperiyar.
Dymock ...	J. D. Deane ...	J. D. Dean & F. S. E. Vernede ..	Do.

RUBBER ESTATES.

Mundakayam Districts.

Name of Estate.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Five years.	Four years.	Three years.	Two years.	One year.	1909 Planting.	Total under Rubber.	Reserve.	Total.
			Acreages and ages.								
Kapackayam and Chennapara.	Central Travancore Rubber Company Ltd....	K. E. Nicoll, A. Hammond & Wilson ...	...	...	224	1,090	104	...	1418·	614·	2,032
Kadamankolam ...	Travancore Rubber Co., Ltd...	R. Harley J Wedderspoon & Smith .	...	87	857	125	...	50·	1119·	1061·	2,180
Paloor ...	J. A. Richardson and G. C. Gordon ...	R. E. Haslam ...	...	...	...	151	240	..	391·	83·	474
Mundakayam ...	Rani Rubber Co., Ltd. ..	G. Atkins ...	70	72	349	..	...	...	491·	123·	614
Teekoye ...	Dimbula Travancore Rubber Co., Ltd. ...	W. A. Asher and A Lesher ...	...	...	...	540	960	...	1500·	500·	2,000
Mundakayam ...	Mundakayam Syndicate.	H. C. Westaway ..	...	214	...	...	...	...	214·	500·	714
Eldorado ...	The Stagbrook and Eldorado. Tea & Rubber Co., Ltd.	G. H. Danvers Davey ...	45	160	315	108	22	...	680·	134·	814
Boyce ...	Crossfield. Harison		...	..	..	106	212	25·60	343·60	75·40	419
Kokayar ...	Stagbrook. R. Co.	Danvers Davey ..	...	...	...	...	266	...	266·	83·	349
Yendaar ...	J. J. Murphy	J. J Murphy ...	111	200	47	40	..	98·	496·	338·	834
Peruvanthanam ...	H. B. Kirk & Syndicate...	K. Hall ...	..	...	10	150	...	135·	295·	327	622
Kutikal ...	Mundakayam Valley Rubber Co. ...	J. R. Vincent ...	...	..	470	167	151	122·75	910·75	224·25	1,135
			226	733	2,302	2,477	1,955	431·35	81243·5	4062·65	12,187

Shencotta District.

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietor.	Manager and Superintendent.	Acreage. Tea.	Coffee.	Rubber.	Forest.	Total.
The Malayalam Rubber and Produce Co., Ltd. ...	Nambiar ... Anachardi ... Florence ... Kottarakara... Nedumpara ...	Lakam Estate... Anachardi ... Muriyapanjam .. Kottarakara ... Nedumpara ...	Malayalam Rubber and Produce Co., Ltd. ...	J. Stewart and L. M. Young...	...	...	1059	396	1455
	Vandalodi ...	Vandalodi ...	D. McArthur ...	D. McArthur ...	...	...	90	17	107
Ceylon, Travancore Rubber and Tea Estates Co., Ltd. ...	Atchencoil ... Aryankavu ...	Atchencoil ... Aryankavu ...	Ceylon, Travancore Rubber and Produce Co., Ltd. ...	B. Nelson ...	127	100	70	186	483
Travancore Plantation Co., Ltd., (in liquidation)...	Parapet ... Karangalodi...	Kallar ...	Travancore Plantation Co., Ltd ...	P. W. Kier ...	13	21	...	697	731

Shencottah District.—(contd.)

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietors.	Manager and Superintendent.	Acreage. Tea.	Coffee.	Tea and Rubber.	Sundries.	Forest.	Total.
The Malayalam Rubber and Produce Co. Ltd.	Isfield ...	Putten Tottem.	Malayalam Rubber and Produce Co. Ltd. ...	J. Stewart ... and	...	...	400	...	192	592
	Tenmalai ...	Tenmalai ...		W. Ingram ...	...	...	195	...	230	425
	Venture ...	Venture ...		J. Stewart, Manager S. W. Sinclair and W. Ingram Superintendents ...						
	Nagamally ...	Nagamally ...			...	...	283	...	18	301
	Midlothian ...	Midlothian ...		J. Stewart ...	...	...	873	...	490	1363
	Ambanad ...	Ambanad ...		L. G. Knight ...	...	...	224	...	208	437
	Koravantavalam ...	Koravantavalam ...		A. W. Leshi ...	...	...	472	...	744	1218
	Lahai ...	Lahai ...		C. Brander, C, J. Hall, E. B. Flangru ...	...	...	978	8	..	986
The Ranni Travancore Rubber Co	Chaliakara ...	Chaliakara ...		H. W. Heberden and W. Mathewson ...	...	...	733	...	17	750
	Sittar... ...	Sittar ...	The Ranni Travancore Rubber Co. ...	T. C. Parker, W. Mathewson	...	...	...	...	...	818½

SHENCOTTA DISTRICT.—(concld.)

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietor.	Manager and Superintendent.	Acreage. Tea.	Coffee	Rubber.	Forests.	Sundries	Total.
	Manimuthar ..	Manimuthar ...	Couper Couper ...	Edmond ...	...	...	...	...	25	25
	Ittopadappu (part)...	Kallar ...			...	...	...	...	12	12
The Travancore Plantation Co., Ltd. ...	Ittopadappu (part)... Goat-fell .. Hereford ... Elderslie or Cusbali... Rosemount...	Kallar ...	Travancore Plantation Company Ltd. ...	P. W. Kier ...	541	...	...	...	1287	1828
	Rockwood ...	Rockwood ...	R. T. Miller ...		346	...	...	...	69	415
	Churotemala..	Churotemala.			...	...	...	...	109	109
	South Vandalodi ...	South Vandalodi..	D. McArthur ...	D. McArthur ...	...	...	Rbr. 324	...	...	324
The Perinad Valley Rubber Company...	Perinad ...	Perinad ...	The Perinad Valley Rubber Company...	W. E. Bownass.	...	...	...	...	...	746

PONMUDI DISTRICT.

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietor.	Manager and Superintendent.	Average. Tea. Acre.	Tea. Cent.	Coffee. Acre.	Coffee. Cent.	Rubber. Acre.	Rubber. Cent.	Forests. Acre.	Forests. Cent.	Total. Acre.	Total. Cent.
The Ponmudi Tea and Rubber Co., Limited, Kallar, Trivandrum.	Ponmudi I Bit. Do. II " Do III "	Ponmudi.	The Ponmudi Tea and Rubber Co., Limited, Kallar, Trivandrum.	J. S. Valentine Esqr., Managing Director. R. Ross Esqr., Superintendent. Val Mardon Esqr., Assistant Superintendent.	456	47	...	...	57	...	400	37	913	84
	Braemore. Do. I & II " Do. III "	Pattani Thottam			311	67	..	...	94	...	359	39	765	·06
	Bonaccord I " Do. II " Do. III, IV, V "	Vanakaud.			297	45	...	...	...	...	263	·08	560	53
	Donangus I " Do. II "	...			78	63	...	...	...	...	109	73	188	36
	Glen Brittle II " Do. IV " Do. V "	Sinna Vanakaud.			301	01	..	...	...	...	232	80	533	38
	Invercauld ...	Pania Ponmudi.	Messrs. Parry & Co	J. S. Valentine, Esqr.	143	...	...	...	...	...	399	76	542	76
	Merchiston I Bit	Kolachakary.	Messrs. H. A. Marshall.	E. C. Sherman.	281	...	...	...	...	...	47	92	328	92
	Do. II "		Mr. E. J. Young.	Messrs. Cameron & Co.	...	...	...	..	...	...	457	90	457	90

Note. The difference in total acreage from last year's is owing to some land having been allowed to revert to Government.

ASHAMBOO DISTRICT.

Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietor.	Manager and Assistant Superintendent.	Acreage.			
				Tea.	offee.	Forests &c.	Total.
Balamore	Mela Sambakal	James Fraser	M. M. Knight	120	...	240	360
Belford	Puthukaud	Scottish Indian Coffee Company	...	...	...	...	356
Black Rock	Karumpara	Heirs of John Cox	W A. Cox	...	17	175	192
Corrymoney	Maramalai	Heirs of Dr. Scott	M. M. Knight	180	...	115	295
Glen More	Ellangourie	Sir John Amory	Do.	222	...	235	457
Great Valley	Naduvu Sambakal	Scottish Indian Coffee Company.	...	...	...	...	524
Hillside	Kulpudavoo	Do. Do.	...	...	...	...	472
Kinmyles	Engekadavoo	Caledonian Bank	Conductor	130	10	310	450
Milonie	...	J. Fraser	M. M. Knight	90	...	418	508
Mahendragherry	...	Scottish Indian Coffee Company	Conductor	184	...	524	708
Olivers	..	Heirs of John Cox	W. A. Cox	...	20	95	115
Seafield	...	James Fraser and Heirs of A. Grant	M. M. Knight	200	...	450	650
The Home	Kila Sambakal	S. I. C. Co. and Heirs of H. Inglis	...	...	...	...	397
Craigdhu	...	J. Fraser	M. M. Knight	...	...	200	200
Woodlands	Kila Samikuchu	M. Dave Dason	M. Dave Dason	30	10	235	275

Government of Fort St. George.

His Excellency the Hon'ble

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY, K. C. M. G., G. C. I. E.,

Appointed 7th December 1905. Took his seat 28th March 1906.

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor.

Archibald Young Gipps Campbell, B. A., I. C. S., Private Secretary.

Major Arthur Abercromby Duff, Gordon Highlanders, Military Secretary.

Captain Frederic Fenn Elwes, I. M. S., Surgeon to H. E. the Governor.

Lieut. the Hon'ble Caryl Arthur James Annesley, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, A. D. C.

Lieut. William Henry Jepson St. Leger Atkinson, 1st Royal Dragoons, A. D. C.

Lieut. the Hon'ble Osbert Eustace Vesey, A. D. C. (on leave).

Captain Allan Llewellen Palmer, Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry, Extra A. D. C.

Lieut. Col. Frank Dacomb Bird, V. D., Madras Volunteer Guards—Honorary A. D. C. (on leave).

Col. Alexander William Macrae, V. D., Honorary A. D. C.

Rissaldar Hari Singh, Native A. D. C.

Members of Council.

The Honorable Mr. Murray Hammick, C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., 2nd in Council.

" Mr. John Nathaniel Atkinson C. S. I., I. C. S., 3rd in Council.

" Maharaja Sahib Mehrabin-e.-Dostan Maharaja Sri Rao Sri Venkata Swalachalapathi Ranga Rao Bahadur, K. C. I. E., Raja of Bobbili, 4th in Council.

Additional Members of Council,

For making Laws and Regulations.

Officials.

The Honorable Sir William Meyer, K. C. I. E., Chief Secretary to Government. (on furlough)

The Honorable Mr. A. G. Cardew, C. S. I. Ag., Chief Secretary to Government.

" Mr. A. G. Bourne, C. I. E., D. SC., F. R. S., Director of Public Instruction.

" Mr. C. J. Weir, I. C. S. Member, Board of Revenue (on furlough).

" Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B. A., B. L., C. I. E., Advocate General.

" Rao Bahadur Tanjore Sambasiva Balakrishna Aiyar Avl., Govt. Pleader, Coimbatore.

" Mr. Cecil Archibald Smith, M. I. C. E., Joint Secretary to Government, P. W. D. Irrigation Branch.

" Mr. William Oglivie Horne, I. C. S., Member, Board of Revenue.

" Mr. Frederick James Wilson, M. I. C. E., Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

" Mr. Robert Bailey Clegg, I. C. S., Member, Board of Revenue.

" Mr. Andrew Edmond, Castle Stuart Stuart, I.C.S., do

NON-OFFICIALS.

The Honorable Mr. Varda Kameswara Rao Nayudu.

" Khan Bahadur Muhammad.

" Habibullah Sahib Bahadur.

" Rajah Vasudeva Rajah Valia Nambidi of Kollengode.

" Mr. Tiruchendurai Vaidyanatha Seshagiri Aiyar.

" Rao Bahadur Pitti Thyagaraya Chetty Garu.

" Mr. Edward William Orr.

" Mr. John G. Hamilton.

" Mr. Pattu Kesava Pillai.

SECRETARIAT.

Public, &c., Department.

The Honorable Sir William Meyer, K. C. I. E., Chief Secretary. (on furlough)

" A. G. Cardew, C. S. I., Acting Chief Secretary.

Joseph William Bhore, I. C. S., Under Secretary to Government.

Callcott Reily, Registrar, Chief Secretariat.

Revenue Department.

The Honorable Mr. L. M. Wynch, C. I. E., I. C. S., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Frank Noyce, I. C. S., Under Secretary to Government,

V. A. Anantarama Aiyar, Registrar, Revenue Secretariat.

Herbert Douglas Taylor, I. C. S., Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal &c. (on leave).

P. T. Tharyan, Registrar, Local and Municipal Department, Educational, and Legislative

Public Works Department.

The Honorable Mr. Frederick James Wilson, M. I. C. E., Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

Percy Hawkins, M. I. C. E., Under Secretary.

C. A. Smith, Joint Secretary to Government, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch

Joseph Melville Lacey, B. C. E., A. M. I. C. E., Under Secretary to Government.

William Nathan, Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 7 C. P. (on leave).

James Henry Dovell, Junior do. do. Circle No. 7.

George Day Plimmer, Registrar, P. W. Section.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Honorable Sir Charles Arnold White, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice.

" Mr. Justice Sir. R. S. Benson, Kt., M. A., LL. B., (Bar-at-Law), I. C. S., Puisne Judge.

" Mr. Justice J. E. Power Wallis, Judge.

" Mr. Justice Leslie Creery Miller, I. C. S.

" Mr. Justice H. Munro.

" Mr. Justice C. Sankaran Nair, C. I. E.

" Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, M. A., Bar-at-Law.

" Mr. Justice V. Krishnaswami Aiyar. B. A., B. L.

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES.

Arcot, North ... ...K. C. Manavedan Rajah Esq.

Arcot, South ... ...H. Moberly Esq.

Bellary & Anantapur.B. C. Smith Esq. (Acting).

Canara, South.. ...P. A. Booty Esq.

Chingleput ... ...D. G. Waller Esq.

Coimbatore & Nilgiris.. ...H. O. D. Hardinge Esq.

Cuddapah ... .M. Ghose Esq.,

Ganjam ... ...T. Sadasiva Iyer Esq.

Godavari ... ...M. O. Parthasarathi Aiyangar Esq., Diwan Bahadur.

Guntur ... ...M. Mundappa Bungara Esq.

Kristna	...F. A. Coleridge Esq
Kurnool	...J. W. Hughes Esq.
Madura	...F. H. Hamnett Esq.
Malabar, North	.. M. T. Murphy Esq.
Malabar, South	...A. C. Dutt.
Nellore	...E. L. Vaughan.
Salem	...F. B. Evans Esq.
Tanjore	...J. T. Gillespie Esq.
Tinnevelly	...C. K. Srinivasa Rao Esq.
Trichinopoly	...C. G. Spencer Esq.
Vizagapatam	...A. L. Hannay Esq.

Judges of the Madras Small Cause Court.

J. H. Bakewell, L. L. B., Barrister-at-law ... Chief Judge.

C. Krishnan do. ... ... 2nd Judge. Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate

Sir V. C. Desikachariar, Kt. ... 3rd Do. Acting 2nd do.

V. Subramanyan Pantulu ... Acting 3rd Judge.

F. B. Lovery Esq., Attorney-at-Law ... ... Registrar.

The Madras City Civil Court.

C. V. Kumaraswami Sastrial ... ... Judge.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

The Honorable C. J. Weir, I. C. S., Ag. 1st Member and Commissioner (on leave).

„ Mr. Andrew E. Castle-Stuart Stuart, I. C. S., Ag. 1st Member and Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, L. R. and Agriculture (on leave).

„ Mr. J. Andrew, I. C. S., Acting 2nd Member and Commissioner of Land Revenue, Inam Commissioner

„ Mr. J. Twigg, I. C. S. Acting 2nd member (on leave).

„ Mr. W. O. Horne, Acting 3rd Member and Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue.

„ R. B Clegg, I. C. S., Acting 4th Member and Commissioner of Land Reveue.

A. R. Loftus Tottenham, M. A., I. C. S., Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

S. Swaminatha Iyer, B. A., Dewan Bahadur, Assistant Secretary to Do.

H. Anslem Bellamy Vernon, I. C. S. Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari, and Separate Revenue.

R. G. A. Thomson, Assistant Secretary &c., Do. also Secretary to the Board of Examiners.

L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, Rao Bahadur, M. A., B. L., LL. B., (London) F. M. U. Secretary to the Commissioner, Revenue Settlement, Survey &c

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COLLECTORS AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Anjengo	.. R. C. C. Carr Esq. (on leave). A. T. Forbes Esq. (Acting).
Anantapur	...R. Morris Esq.
Arcot, North	...N. S. Brodie Esq.
Arcot, South	...R. Knapp Esq,
Bellary	...J. A. Cumming Esq.,
Canara, South	...P Rajagopala Chari Esq., Dewan Bahadur, (on Foreign Service) Muhammad Azizuddin Hussin Sahib, Bahadur Khan Bahadur.
Chingleput	...A. L. Vebeat Esq.
Coimbatore	...H. F. W. Gilman Esq.
Cuddapah	.. P. S. P. Rice Esq.
Ganjam	...M. Mac Michael Esq.
Godavari	...E. B Elwin Esq.
Kristna	...E. Scott Esq.
Kurnool	...J. M. Turing Esq.
Madras	...A. R. Cumming Esq.
Madura	...Allen Butterworth Esq.
Malabar	...R. B. Wood Esq.
Nellore	...R. Ramachandra Row Esq., Dewan Bahadur (on other duty). Mohamed Quadir Navaz Khan Sahib, Khan Bahadur, (Acting)
Nilgiris	...L. Davidson Esq.
Salem	...L. E. Buckley Esq.

Tanjore	...R. F. Austin Esq.
Tinnevelly	...R. W. Drashe Esq.
Trichinopoly	...M. Young Esq.
Vizagapatam	...F. C. Parsons Esq.
Guntur	.. S. W G. I. Mac Iver Esq.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN TRAVANCORE.

Appointed by the Government of India.

A. W. L. Vernede	Devikulam.
Lieut. R. Berkely, I. A. ...	Trivandrum.
F. J. R. V. Hunt	Do.
Dr. A. C. Mitchell	Do.
Dr. A. W. Bishop	Do.

Indian Marine.

N. V. Newland ... Head Light keeper, British Government Lighthouse, Muttom.

Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates

P. Velayudhan	Tangasseri.
Pilo Paul, B. A.	Anjengo.

Military Family Payments and Pensions.

TRIVANDRUM.

Lieut. L. D. Rollo, I. A. ... ... In charge.

Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Travancore.

TRIVANDRUM.

M. LaBouchardiere, M. A.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Institutions and Officers in Travancore.

Postal Department.

Names of Officials.	Designation.
K. M. Aslam, B. A.	Superintendent of Post Offices, Travancore Division.
S. Sambasiva Iyer.	Inspector, Trivandrum Sub-Division.
A. Kannan.	Inspector, Ernakulam Sub-Division.

Trivandrum Head Office.

J. Fernandez.	Postmaster.
K. V. Subramanya Aiyar.	Deputy Postmaster.

Sub-Offices at Alleppey, Alwaye, Anjengo, Attungal, Chalai Bazaar, Changanachery, Colachel, Culasegaram, Kallar, Kalthuritty, Kayankulam, Kottar, Kottarakara, Kottayam, Martandam, Mavelikara, Mundakayam, Muvattupuzha, Nagercoil, Neyyattinkara, Parur, Peermade, Punalur, Quilon, Quilon Cutcherry, Shencottah, Shertallay, Thuckalay and Tiruvella.

Branch Offices at Adur, Ambalapuzha, Angamali, Aramboly, Arathincal, Arukutty, Ashamboo, Cape Comorin, Chavara, Chengannur, Chirayinkil, Chowrah, Edapalli, Edathuva, Erattapetta, Ettumanur, Haripad, Kallikavilai, Kanjirapalli, Karunagapalli, Kazhakuttam, Kilimanur, Koravalangad, Kottaram, Kozhencheri, Kumbanad Kuthattukulam, Kuthiathode, Mannanam, Mayyanad, Mulagumud, Mylady, Neyyoor, Olagenaseri, Pallam, Palai, Palliport, Pandalam, Pattanapuram, Pathanamthitta, Pazhayangadi, Perumatura, Perumbavur, Pettah, Puliara, Pulincunnu, Puvar, Suchindram, Tangaseri, Taikad, Theruvithancode, odupuzha, Thonnakal, Tiruvattar, Tittivila, Vadaserikara, Vaikam, Vallakadavu, Varkala and Verapoly.

Telegraph Department.

H. C. A. Goodall Circle Director, Madras Circle.
M. N. Gawford Superintendent, Trichinopoly Division.

Awaxford Farr Deputy Superintendent ,,

W E. D'Monte, Telegraph Master, Trivandrum.

K. C Varki, Telegraph Master, Quilon.

Trivandrum and Quilon are Departmental Telegraph offices and Alleppey, Alwaye, Anjengo, Attungal, Trivandrum Bazaar, Changanachery, Colachel, Culasegaram, Kayankulam, Kottayam, Martandam, Mavelikara, Mundakayam, Muvattupuzha, Nagercoil, Neyyattinkara, Neyyoor, Panniar bridge, Parur, Peermade, Shencottah, Shertallay, Thuckalay, Tiruvalla and Vandiperiyar are Postal combined offices.

Royal Family of Cochin.

HIS HIGHNESS

SIR RAMA VURMAH,

G. C. S. I., F. M. U.

RAJAH OF COCHIN.

Born 27th December 1852. / 14th Dhanu 1028.

Ascended the Musnud 23rd October 1895.

COUSIN OF THE RAJAH.

His Highness Rama Vurmah,

Elaya Rajah of Cochin.

Born 6th October 1858. / 22nd Kanni 1034.

Government of Cochin.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

A. R. BANERJI ESQ., M. A., I. C. S. ...Dewan of Cochin.

M. Sankara Menon, B. A. ...Secretary to the Dewan.

P. C. Job, B. A. ...Superintendent of Stamps, Stationery and Printing.

Account Department.

K. Shangu Wariyar, B. A. ...Comptroller of Accounts.
N. A. Parasurama Iyer, B. A. Assistant to the Comptroller of Accounts.

PEISHKAR.

V. T. Krishnamacharry, B. A., B. L., P. C. S....Dewan Peishkar.

Police.

M. A. Chakko, B. A. ...Superintendent of Police.

Education.

THE COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL, ERNAKULAM.

F. S. Davies, B. A. ...Principal.
V. R. Venkateswara Iyer, M. A., L. T., ...Senior Lecturer.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL OFFICER.

J. V. Pope, M. A. ...Special Educational Officer.
C. Mathai, B. A., L. T. ...Chief Inspector of Schools.

Registration.

C. Anthappayi, B. A. ...Superintendent of Registration.

COURTS OF LAW.

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V. Kelu Eradi ...Chief Judge.
K. Narayana Marar, B. A., B. L. ...Puisne Judge.
N. R. Vaidyanatha Iyer ...Registrar. (Acting).

District Judges (First Grade).

T. S. Narayana Iyer, M. A., B. L. ...District Judge (on other duty).

V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A. ...Second Grade Dist. Judge.
P. Narayana Menon, M. A., B. L. ... Do. (Acting).

Court of Appeal from the Decisions of the Special Magistrates.

Civil Officers at Out-Stations.

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G. R. Grubb, M. A., M. A. I. ...Engineer in charge of Forest Tramway.
J. I. Chandy, B. A. ...Anchal Superintendent.
Lieut. T. A. Basset, R. N. R. ...Master Attendant of Sirkar Ports.

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Geo. N. Coombes, L. R. C. P. & S. ...Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer to the Cochin Government.

Vaccination.

Medical Officer to Cochin Government,
General Superintendent.

Public Works Department.

G. E. Browning, M. I. C. E., M. A., S. C. E. Chief Engineer

Devaswom Department.

T. V. Kasthuriranga Iyer, B. A. ...Superintendent of Devaswoms & Oottupuras.

Salt, Abkari, Opium, etc., Revenue Department.

H. W. M. Brown, Esq. ...Superintendent.

Travellers' Bungalows.

From	*English Miles.*	
Ernakulam to Caroopadana	26	By backwater from Ernakulam to Caroopadana.
Caroopadana to Caroovanur	10½	On the High road from Cochin to Palghaut.
Trichur	10	
Patticaud	8¾	
Kakkad	14½	...Between Chowghaut and Tritallah to Trichur.
Colinjampara	...	On the high road from Palghaut to Pullachy.
Thattamangalam	...	
Wadakkancherry	...	Do. do. from Trichur to the Railway Station at Shoranur.
Cheruthuruthy	...	
Vallanghy	...	Do. do. from Palghaut to Nellampathy Hills.

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J. L. Jacques Esq. ... ...Subordinate Judge, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Officer in charge, Civil and Military Pensioners and Receiver of wrecks.

M. R. Ry. M. Kesava Menon ... Sheristadar, Deputy Collector's and Sub Judge's Office and 2nd Class Magistrate.

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R. Robertson Esq., Dy. Supt. Mangalore, Calicut Division.
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Postal Department.

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Narayana Iyer ...	...Head Clerk.
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S. Locke Esq., Barrister-at-Law ...Chairman.

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W. E. Winter	...S. S. Koder.
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H. Bachetold ...	...F. B. Michael.
K. Cotty Amoo Haji Sahib	...A. L. Shirgavkar.
A. B. Salem	...F. W. Rouse.
T. A. Basset	...Dan D. Rozario Manager.

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Rev. W. F. B. Hoysted.	...Chaplain.
S. Locke Esq.	Lay Trustee of the Government Church.

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Rev. Fr. J. P. Antunes, S. J.	...Manager.
Rev. C. P. Gonsalves, S. J.	...Head Master.

Church of England School.

Rev. W. F. B. Hoysted
S. Locke Esq. } Managers.

St. Mary's Convent High School.

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Rev. Mother M. Marcelline	...Lady Superior.
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E. H. Cooper Esq. ... ...Honorary Secretary.

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Messrs. Peirce, Leslie & Co. Ld.
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,, Ramachadra Mahadeva & Co.	,,	Ramachandra Mahadeva and A. L. Shirgaokar, Partners. S. A. Bavdekar, Assistant, and Dattaram D. Kamat, Assistant.
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,, Kirkpatrick & Co.	,,	H. Kirkpatrick, sole Partner. B. Gocul, Assistant.

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D. Kydd Esq.——Manager.

N. Srinivasa Iyer—— Cash-keeper.

Newspapers.

"Cochin Argus." Editor and Proprietor C. H. Pereira.

"Malabar Herald," Proprietor. Ittoop Mampilli.

"Union Press do do

Indian Fisheries Ld. ,, Thamos Macdonald Agent

Messrs Holdingshurst & Co. ,, Thomas Macdonald Agent.

PART II

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maha Raja Raja Rama-Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, F. M. U., M. R. A. S., Officier De L' Instruction Publique, Maha Raja of Travancore, *issued under date the 10th day of October* 1908, *corresponding to the 25th day of Kanni* 1084.

Whereas, by a Proclamation issued on the 22nd day of Thulam 1051, corresponding to the 6th day of November 1875, the Christian Judge for the time being of the Sadar Court, being a European British subject, has been constituted and appointed the Special Appellate Judge in Travancore to hear and dispose of appeals from the decisions and to revise the proceedings of Special Magistrates, and Whereas subsequently, by Regulation II of 1057, the Sadar Court having been designated the High Court, the Christian Judge of the High Court, being a European British subject, has continued to exercise the functions of the said Special Appellate Judge, and Whereas during the absence from the High Court on leave or otherwise of the aforesaid Judge of the said High Court, invested with the powers of Special Appellate Judge, inconvenience is caused in the disposal of appeals from the decisions of Special Magistrates, and Whereas it is deemed desirable to have a Special Court of Appeal during such time to hear and dispose of appeals preferred against the decisions and to revise the proceedings of Special Magistrates, We, in modification of the Proclamation of the said 22nd day of Thulam 1051, are pleased to enact that, during the time that the Christian Judge of the High Court, invested with the powers of Special Appellate Judge, is absent from the said High Court, any one or more of the Special Magistrates and Justices of the Peace that may be appointed by Us shall exercise the powers of the Special Appellate Judge, and We are also pleased to enact that, during the time that the said Special Magistrate and Justice of the Peace or Magistrates and Justices of the Peace exercise the functions of Special Appellate Judge or Judges, he or they shall cease to exercise the ordinary functions of a Special Magistrate and Justice o the Peace.

SIGN MANUAL.

PROCLAMATION.

By

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, F. M. U., M. R. A. S., Officier De L' Instruction Publique, Maharaja of Travancore, *issued under date the* 22*nd December* 1908, *corresponding with the* 8*th Dhanu* 1084.

Whereas all arrears of *koppu-vilavasi* due by *Viruthikars* up to the end of 1064 have been remitted by Our Proclamation issued under date the 1st October 1889, corresponding with the 17th Kanni 1065, and Whereas the system of supplies by *Viruthikars* has been since completely abolished with effect from the commencement of 1081 and the lands granted for such services have been enfranchised and assessed on *pandarapattom*, and Whereas it has been represented to Us that the recovery of the arrears of *koppu-vilavasi* from the old *Viruthikars* is felt by them as a great hardship, We are hereby pleased to command, with a view to their relief and benefit, that all such outstandings as have accumulated against the *Viruthikars* up to the end of 1080 be relinquished and written off the accounts.

The moneys already collected and credited in Our Government treasuries on this account, as well as those collected and retained in the custody of the agency appointed therefor in the several taluks up to date, are not included in the remission hereby granted.

SIGN MANUAL.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maha Raja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, F. M. U., M. R. A. S., Officier De L' Instruction Publique, Maha Raja of Travancore, *issued under date the* 17*th June* 1910, *corresponding to the* 3*rd Mithunam* 1085.

Whereas, under Section 27 of the Proclamation issued by Us, under date the 24th February 1886, corresponding to the 14th Kumbhom 1061, the holders of all *kuthagapattom* gardens in the Palliport Farm in the Parur taluk are ordinarily liable to pay, on their gardens, *kuthagapattom* rates of assessment which are higher than the *pandarapattom* rates; and Whereas such holders are, under the aforesaid Section of the Proclamation, allowed the option of purchasing exemption from the higher rates of assessment and having the gardens placed on the same footing as *pandarapattom* lands by paying down once for all a *vilayartham* amounting to twenty times the difference between the *kuthagapattom* and the *pandarapattom* assessments; and Wereas it has been represented to Us that most of the holders have not been able to exercise the option owing to their inability to pay the *vilayartham*, as fixed by the Settlement Department, in accordance with the aforesaid Section of the Proclamation, and that the permanent enforcement of the *kuthagapattom* rates would be a source of hardship and loss to the holders, We are hereby pleased to command, with a view to their relief and in their interests, that, in modification of the aforesaid Section of the Proclamation, the holders shall be permitted to have their *kuthagapattom* gardens placed on the same footing as *pandarapattom* lands, with effect from 1086 M. E., on their undertaking to pay a *vilayartham* amounting to *ten times* the *pandarapattom* assessments on their gardens, as fixed by the Settlement Department, and that the said *vilayartham* shall be recovered from the holders, along with the kist, in *twenty* yearly instalments commencing from 1086 M. E., provided that, in case of default of payment of the yearly instalment due on any garden, it shall be competent to Our Government to re-impose the *kuthagapattom* assessment on such garden and provided also that the concession hereby granted shall not apply to those gardens which have been converted into *pandarapattom* before the issue of this Proclamation or to the *thaivaippu* or converted gardens governed by G. O. No. 1458/L. R., dated 11th February 1908.

SIGN MANUAL.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, F. M. U., M. R. A. S., Officier De L'Instruction Publique, Maharaja of Travancore, *issued under date the 3rd day of October 1910, corresponding to the 17th day of Kanni 1086.*

Whereas the tax on all lands, granted for coffee or tea cultivation under the terms of the Memorandum dated the 8th day of March 1862, or under the Rules passed on the 24th day of April 1865, or under the Rules passed on the 7th day of July 1898, is now payable at (12) twelve annas per acre per annum, and Whereas the tax on all grass lands, granted for homestead and farmstead to the proprietors of Coffee or Tea Estates, under the Rules passed on the 31st day of July 1877, is now payable at (4) four annas per acre per annum, and Whereas the question of revising the assessment of all the lands granted under the aforesaid Memorandum and Rules has been considered in connection with the General Revenue Settlement of the State, now drawing to a close, We, in exercise of the power reserved in the Proviso to Para I of the aforesaid Memorandum and in Clause 1 of the title-deeds issued thereunder or under the aforesaid Rules, are pleased to command that from the 17th day of August 1910, corresponding to the 1st day of Chingom 1086, the annual land tax payable on all lands granted under the aforesaid Memorandum dated the 8th day of March 1862 or the Rules dated the 24th day of April 1865 or the 7th day of July 1898, be raised from (12) twelve annas to British Rupee (1) one per acre, and the annual land tax on all grass lands granted for homestead and farmstead under the aforesaid Rules dated the 31st day of July 1877, be raised from (4) four annas to (5) five annas per acre and that these taxes of British Rupee (1) one per acre and annas (5) five per acre per annum respectively shall remain unaltered till the Next General Revenue Settlement of the State is taken up.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION I OF 1085.

A Regulation to amend the Vakils Regulation, III of 1075, *passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the* 30*th September* 1909, *corresponding to the* 15*th Kanni* 1085, *under Section* 13 *of Regulation V of* 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to amend (the Vakils Regulation, III of 1075; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I. Insert a new Section—14 A.

"The provisions of Sections 6, 13 and 14 shall not apply to a Vakil or any other person, whether holding a permanent appointment or not under Government, who may be appointed under the orders of Government to be, or to act as, or to be in charge of the office of, Head Sirkar Vakil, Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil or Sirkar Vakil." Sirkar Vakil exempted from Sections 6, 13, and 14.

II. In Section 13, omit the words "Sirkar Vakil."

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION II OF 1085.

A Regulation to amend the Government Land Conservancy Regulation, II of 1067, *as amended by Regulation I of* 1075, *passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the* 24*th December* 1909, *corresponding to the* 10*th Dhanu* 1085, *under Section* 13 *of Regulation V of* 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to amend Regulation II of 1067; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. In Section 5, omit the 1st proviso, as also the word "further" in line 1 of the 2nd proviso.

2. In Section 6, substitute the words "under Sections 4 and 5", for the words "under Section 4".

3. In Section 13, omit the word "and", between "Regulation" and "damages," and insert the words "and all costs of eviction and removal of encroachments incurred", between the words "appropriated" and "shall."

4. Add Section 15 A.

The provisions of this Regulation shall also *mutatis mutandis* apply to all unassessed Sreepadam lands and unassessed lands within the limits of private estates and Edavagays, if they are used or reserved for public purposes and are maintained by Government.

5. Add to Section 17 at the end—"nor lands of the description referred to in Section 15 A."

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION III OF 1085.

A Regulation to amend the Agricultural Improvement Loans Regulation, IV of 1066, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore, on the 24th December 1909, *corresponding to the* 10th *Dhanu* 1085, *under Section* 13 *of Regulation V of* 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Agricultural Improvement Loans Regulation, IV of 1066; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. In line (2) of the Explanation to Section 2, add the words "garden and dry land as well as," between the words "of" and "wet".

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION IV OF 1085.

A Regulation to amend the Public Gambling Regulation, III *of* 1071, *passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 24th December* 1909, *corresponding to the* 10th *Dhanu* 1085, *under Section* 13 *of Regulation V of* 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Regulation III of 1071; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Regulation shall be taken as part of Regulation III of 1071.

2. In Section 3, omit the word "or", between the words "wager" and "stake", and insert the words "or otherwise", after the word "stake" and before the words "shall be &c." in line 5; and insert the word "present", between the words "found there" and "for the purpose."

Add the following to the same Section:—"and any person found in any common gaming-house during any gaming or playing therein, shall be presumed, until the contrary be proved, to have been there for the purpose of gaming."

3. In Section 4, omit the words "of a District or a Magistrate of the First Class."

4. Add two Sections—4A and 4B.

4A. When any cards, dice, gaming-tables, cloths, boards or other instruments of gaming, are found in any house, walled enclosure, room or place, entered or searched under the provisions of the last preceding Section, or about the person of any of those who are found therein, it shall be evidence, until the contrary is made to appear, that such house, walled enclosure, room or place is used as a common gaming-house and that the persons found therein were there present for the purpose of gaming, although no play was actually seen by the Magistrate or Police Officer, or any of his Assistants. *Proof of keeping, or of gaming in, common gaming-house.*

4B. If any person, found in any common gaming-house entered by any Magistrate or Officer of the Police under the provisions of this Regulation, before being arrested by such officer, or upon being brought before any Magistrate, on being required by such officer or Magistrate to give his name and address, shall refuse or neglect to give the same, or shall give any false name or address, he may, upon conviction before the same or any other Magistrate, be adjudged to pay any penalty not exceeding Rs. 500, together with such costs as to such Magistrate shall appear reasonable, and on the non-payment of such penalty and costs, or in the first instance, if to such Magistrate it shall seem fit, may be imprisoned for any period not exceeding one month. *Penalty for refusing to give name or address and for giving false name or address.*

5. Add a Section—5A.

5A. It shall not be necessary, in order to convict any person of keeping a common gaming-house, or of being concerned in the management of any common gaming-house, to prove that any person found playing at any game, was playing for money, wager or stake. *Proof of playing for money not required for conviction.*

6. Add a Section—11A.

11A. The Magistrate trying the case may direct any portion of any fine which shall be levied under Sections 2 and 3 of Regulation III of 1071, or any part of the moneys or proceeds of articles seized or ordered to be forfeited under the said Regulation, to be paid to an informer. *Payment of portion of fine to informer.*

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION V OF 1085.

A Regulation to amend the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, III of 1076, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore, on the 24th December 1909, corresponding to the 10th Dhanu 1085, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to amend "The Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, III of 1076"; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Add the following to Section 3:—

"Guardian".

(13) 'Guardian' means any person to whom the care, nurture or custody of any child falls by law or by natural right or recognised usage, or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture or custody of any child, or to whom the care or custody of any child has been entrusted by any lawful authority.

"Unprotected child"

(14) 'Unprotected child' means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified in the manner hereinafter provided to be insusceptible of vaccination.

"Inoculation."

(15) 'Inoculation' means any operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small-pox by means of variolous matter.

"Vaccinator,"

(16) 'Vaccinator' means any person appointed or licensed by Our Government to act as such.

In the same Section, insert the words "or any other poramboke as defined in Regulation II of 1067", after the word "side", in line 4 of the definition of "Street".

2. After Section 34, add the following as Section 34 A:—

Application to be made if well or building is to be constructed.

(1) Every person intending to construct, re-construct or extend a well or a building (other than a mere wall) shall, six weeks before beginning to construct, re-construct or extend it, make an application in writing to the Committee for a license to do so.

What is to accompany such application.

(2) Such application shall be accompanied by such particulars as the Committee may require under bye-laws framed in this behalf, and shall further be accompanied,—

(i) in the case of buildings, by

(*a*) a plan or statement showing the dimensions of the building and the levels at which it is intended to lay the foundation and lowest floor; and

(*b*) a statement showing the means of ventilation and drainage and the privies which it is intended to provide; and

(ii) in the case of wells, by a statement showing the dimensions of the well, the manner in which it is to be fenced, and, if the well is to be used for drinking purposes, the means which it is intended to take to prevent pollution of the water.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (4), the Committee shall, within six weeks after receipt of the said application, give a license for the construction, re-construction or extension of the well or building in respect of which the application is made. Orders to be passed in six weeks.

(4) If the Committee see reason to object, in respect of a building, (*a*) to the proposed levels of the foundation or lowest floor, (*b*) to the proposed means for ventilation or drainage, (*c*) to the proposed latrine accommodation, or (*d*) to any particular given in respect of such building under bye-laws framed for the purpose; or, if they see reason to object, in respect of a well, (*a*) to the proposed fencing, (*b*) to the proposed means of protection from pollution, or (*c*) to any particular given in respect of such well as aforesaid; they shall specify in the license the alterations in such levels, means, accommodation, fencing or particular which they consider to be necessary, and the person to whom the license is granted shall be bound to carry out such alterations. Committee may refuse to grant license unless certain conditions complied with.

(5) On receipt of the said license, or if, within the said period of six weeks, the Committee have not granted a license, the applicant may proceed to construct, re-construct or extend, as the case may be, the building or well, in accordance with the particulars, plan (if any) and statement which accompanied his application. When applicant may proceed with work.

(6) Committee may exempt any shed, hut or group of huts from the operation of this Section. Committee may exempt sheds and thus

(7) The President may, at any time, stop the construction, re-construction, extension or restoration in a town, of any building, well, tank or other work, if he considers that such construction, re-construction, extension or restoration is dangerous to human life, health or safety, or if it has been undertaken or is being carried out in contravention of the provisions of this Section. President may stop construction &c., of building or well.

3. Omit Section 39.

4. In Section 53, line 10, in place of the word "wood", substitute the words "timber, fire-wood".

5. In Section 53, clause (5), insert the words "or whoever infringes any of the conditions under which a license is granted", between the words "aforesaid" and "shall", in the 2nd line.

Add at the end of clause (5) to Section 53 and at the end of Section 56, the words "and shall also be liable to pay any license-fee which may be leviable therefor".

Again in Section 56, insert between the words "place" and "except", in line 4, the words "or sells or stores for sale any flesh intended for food."

6. In the following Sections, for the word "Committee", substitute the words "President or Vice-President," and also substitute "he" for "they", wherever the latter refers to the Committee:—

Section 36, clause (1), line 2.

Section 42, lines 1 and 6.

Section 43, line 1.

Section 44, lines 1 and 5.

Section 46, line 4.

Section 47, lines 3, 6 and 9.

Section 49, line 1.
Section 50, line 1.
Section 51, line 1.
Section 52, line 3.
Section 66, line 1.
Section 72, line 1.

7. After Section 68, insert the following as Section 68 A :—

Government may declare vaccination compulsory.

(1) Our Government may, by Notification, declare that vaccination shall be compulsory in any town from a date to be specified in such Notification, and may, from time to time, in like manner, cancel or modify such declaration.

Committee to proclaim that vaccination is compulsory.

(2) On the publication of the said Notification, the Committee shall cause to be proclaimed by beat of drum and by Notification in the Government Gazette, that vaccination is compulsory in such town.

Unprotected child to be vaccinated.

(3) The parent or guardian of any unprotected child who is six months old but is under ten years of age, and who has resided within the limits of such town for a period of six months after such proclamation, shall take or cause it to be taken to a vaccinator or shall procure its vaccination by a vaccinator. The President may, in such town, direct the vaccination of any child under six months of age, when it is exposed to infection in consequence of residence in a house infected by small-pox.

Vaccinator to certify if child unfit.

(4) The vaccinator shall, if he finds such child in a state unfit for vaccination, deliver to its parent or guardian a certificate to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination.

Effect of such certificate.

(5) A certificate granted under sub-section (4), showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination, shall remain in force for each period, not exceeding three months, as shall have been stated therein; and on the termination of that period, the parent or guardian of such child shall take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator, and shall subsequently cause it to be inspected in the manner hereinafter provided:

Renewal of such certificate.

Provided that, if the child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate shall be renewed.

Vaccinator to vaccinate child, if fit.

(6) The vaccinator shall, if he finds the child to be in a state fit for vaccination, vaccinate the child and deliver to its parent or guardian, a memorandum, stating the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child is to be inspected in order to ascertain the result of the operation.

Inspection after vaccination.

(7) The parent or guardian of every child which has been vaccinated under the preceding sub-section, shall on the date of inspection stated in the memorandum, take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator for Inspection, or shall procure its inspection by a vaccionator; and such vaccinator shall then append to the memorandum, a certificate, stating that the child has been inspected and the result of such inspection.

(8) When it is ascertained at the time of inspection under the preceding sub-section that the vaccination has been successful, a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect; and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected

Procedure when vaccination is successful.

(9) When it is ascertained that the vaccination has been unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated, and shall subsequently cause it to be inspected in the manner provided in sub-section (7).

Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful.

(10) If the vaccinator is of opinion that a child which has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child, a certificate to that effect; and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

Certificate of insusceptible.

(11) The President, or some person or persons authorized by him in that behalf, shall ascertain which children under the age of ten years within the town are unprotected; and for the said purpose, the President may require any parent or guardian to forward to him, within a specified time, a list in writing signed by him, of the number and ages of the children under his guardianship; and, if the President or any person authorized by him has reason to believe that the parent or guardian of any unprotected child is bound by the provisions hereinbefore contained to procure the vaccination or inspection of such child and has omitted so to do,he shall go to the house of such parent or guardian and there make enquiry, and shall, if the fact is proved to his satisfaction forthwith deliver to such parent or guardian, or cause to be affixed to his house, a notice requiring that the child be vaccinated or inspected, as the case may be, at a time and place to be specified in the notice.

Notice to parent or guardian of unprotected child, &c.

(12) If such notice is not compiled with, the President or such persn shall send a report on the matter to the Magistrate, who shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation, and shall, if such explanation is not satisfactory, sentence such parent or guardian to pay a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

If notice is disobeyed, Magistrate may impose fine;

(13) If the Magistrate finds the explanation given by the parent or guardian of the child to be satisfactory, he shall make an order in writing, directing such parent or guardian to comply with the notice given under sub-section (11) before a date specified in the order, and if, on such date, the said order has not been obeyed, the Magistrate shall again summon the parent or guardian to appear before him and shall proceed as before.

or may direct compliance with notice before given date.

(14) No penalty shall be imposed under sub-section (12), if it is proved that the parent or guardian has demanded the use of animal vaccine lymph and that such lymph has not been available.

No penalty where animal lymph demanded but not available.

(15) Whoever, after a Notification has been issued under sub-section (1), not being a vaccinator under this Regulation, willfully signs or makes a certificate purporting to be a certificate granted under this Regulation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalty for signing a certificate by unauthorized vaccinator.

Penalty for signing a false certificate or refusing to grant certificate.

(16) Whoever, being a vaccinator, wilfully signs, or makes, or procures the signing or making of, a false certificate, or being bound to grant a certificate under this Regulation, refuses or neglects to grant the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Prohibition of inoculation.

(17) In every town, inoculation is hereby prohibited; and

Inoculated persons not to enter any town within given period without certificate.

no person who has undergone the operation of inoculation, shall enter any town before the lapse of forty days from the date of inoculation, without a certificate from a medical practitioner of such class as our Government, from time to time, by written order, authorize to grant such certificates, stating that such person is no longer likely to produce small-pox by contact or near touch.

Penalty for such entry.

Whoever contravenes the provisions of this sub-section shall be liable to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.

8. Insert the following after Section 70:—

No burial or burning ground to be opened without license

70A. No burial ground or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be opened or used, unless a license has been granted by the Committee.

Provided that no such license is necessary for the burial or cremation of their dead in compounds measuring not less than one acre of ground, by families, who, by recognised usage, bury or burn their dead in their own compounds.

Provided also that existing burial or burning grounds may be used without a license for a period of three months from the date of the passing of this Regulation.

9. Add the words "President or Vice-President" after the word "Committee", in Section 82, lines 2 and 12, and Section 103, lines 2 and 3.

Again in Section 103, add at the end, the words "and recover the cost from the owner or occupier".

10. Omit the two provisos in Section 83.

11. Insert the following after Section 87—

Government may direct the levy of taxes.

87 A. If, at any time, it seems advisable to Our Government that the funds required for the purposes of this Regulation shall be raised in any town from all, or any one or more of, the above sources, Our Government may direct the Committee of such town to levy such taxes or tolls at any rate or rates, not exceeding the rates authorized by this Regulation:

Provided that it shall be competent to Our Government, from time to time, to cancel or modify such direction.

12. Omit Section 111 and substitute the following:—

Information of birth to be given within a week.

The father, karanavan or mother of every child born in the town, or, in the case of the death, illness, absence or inability of the father, karanavan and mother, some person who was present at, or in attendance during, child-birth, shall, within one week next

after the day of every such birth, give, or cause to be given, information to the Registrar, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child.

13. *Omit Section 112 and substitute the following:—*

Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying in the town, or, in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the occupier of the building, or, if the occupier be the person who has died, some person living in the building in which such death has happened, shall, within three days, give information to the Registrar, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required to be known and registered touching the death of such person, except in the case of deaths from infectious diseases, when notice should be given within 24 hours. Information of death to be given.

14. In Section 123, for the words "to arrest any person who, in his view, commits nuisance by easing himself in, or by the side of, or near any public street or thoroughfare in a town, and to forthwith take the person arrested to the nearest Magistrate or Police Station," substiute "to exercise the powers of a Police Officer for the purposes of this Regulation."

15. In the heading of Schedules A, B and C, for "Section 85", substitute "Section 86".

In Scheduale B, insert the words "For every motor car............... 15 ,, ,, ", before the words "For every four-wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by two or more horses....................5 ,, ,, ".

In Schedule C, omit the word "Half-yearly" occurring in the heading, and insert the words "On every motor car................ ,, 14 ,, ", before the words "On every four wheeled vehicle with springs............... ,, 7 ,, ".

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION VI OF 1085.

A Regulation to regulate the Weights and Measures of Travancore, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore on the 10th April 1910, corresponding to the 28th Meenom 1085, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures throughout Travancore; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

I. Preliminary.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Weights and Measures Regulation, 1085".

It shall extend to the whole of Travancore.

It shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1086.

II. Standards.

Standard weight and measures.

2. The primary standard of weight shall be called a "Tola" and shall be a weight of metal certified to be equivalent to 180 grains Troy or one British Indian rupee.

The primary standard for measures of length shall be called a "Yard" and shall be a rod of metal certified to be equal in length to the standard yard of British India.

The primary standard for measures of capacity shall be called an "Edangali" and shall be a measure of metal certified to be capable of holding 80 cubic inches of water.

Units of weight and measures.

3. The units of weight and of measures of length and capacity shall be for weights, the said Tola; for measures of length, the said Yard; and for measures of capacity, the said Edangali.

Weights and measures forming integral multiples or integral sub-multiples of the units of weights and measures shall be authorised sets of weights and measures under the provisions of this Regulation.

Special weights and measures.

4. Our Government may, from time to time, by Notification in the Official Gazette, declare the magnitude and denominations of the weights and measures other than the said units to be authorised under this Regulation, though they might not form integral multiples or integral sub-multiples of the units aforesaid.

III. Use of new Weights and Measures.

Contracts by weights and measures.

5. Our Government may, by Notification in the Official Gazette, direct that, after a date to be fixed therein, no weight, measure, weighing machine or balance, not authorised and certified under the provisions of this Regulation or the Notifications or Rules issued thereunder, shall be used in any dealing or contract that is had or made in any specified local area; and Our Government may, in like manner, alter or revoke such direction.

IV. Wardens.

Appointment of Wardens.

6. Our Government shall appoint Wardens for the custody of the primary standards and sets of authorised weights and measures hereinbefore mentioned.

Power to make rules.

7. Our Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Regulation for regulating the following matters:—

(a) the powers and duties of Wardens ;

(b) the guidance of Wardens in all matters connected with the performance of their duties;

(c) the provision, replacement, custody and use of the standards;

(d) the method of veryfying standards and weights, weighing machines and balances and measures of length and of capacity authorised under this Regulation, and of certifying such verification;

(e) the errors which may be tolerated in weights, weighing machines and balances and measures of length and capacity authorised under this Regulation ;

(f) the shapes, proportions and dimensions to be given to weights, weighing machines and balances and measures of length and capacity authorised under this Regulation, and the materials of which they may be made;

(g) marking weights and measures authorised under this Regulation with their several denominations ;

(h) the fees to be paid for verifying, correcting and certifying the verification of weights, weighing machines and balances and measures of length and capacity authorised under this Regulation.

Such Rules shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall thereafter have the force of law.

8. The Warden may deface or render incapable of use, or refuse to verify, correct, or mark anything brought to him for verification or correction. Warden may refuse to verify or correct things unfit.

9. Any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Regulation on a Warden may be exercised and performed by any other officer whom Our Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf. Exercise of any of Warden's powers.

V. Penalties.

10. Whoever, in contravention of any Notification issued under Section 5, knowingly uses, as authorised and certified, any weight, measure, weighing machine or balance, not duly authorised and certified under the provisions of this Regulation or the Notifications or Rules issued thereunder, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or fine which may extend to Rs. 100 or both. Using unauthorised weights and measures.

11. Whoever knowingly counterfeits any mark used by a Warden under Section 7 shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine. Counterfeiting Warden's marks.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION VII OF 1085.

A Regulation to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, Regulation V of 1067, *as amended by Regulations II and III of* 1074 *and Regulation IV of* 1082, *passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore on the* 10*th April* 1910, *corresponding to the* 28*th Meenom* 1085, *under Section* 13 *of Regulation V of* 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Criminal Procedure Code, Regulation V of 1067; We are hereby pleased to enact as follows :—

1. Section 170.

Add, as clause (c), the following :—

"Upon a report received from an Excise or Abkari Officer regarding offences against the Excise or Abkari laws or from a Forest Officer regarding offences against the Forest laws."

Insert the words "or any Magistrate of the Second Class who is empowered by Our Government in this behalf", after "First Class", in para 2.

2. Section 308, para 2.

Insert the words "may be presented to such subordinate Magistrate, or, if already presented to the District Magistrate," between the words "class of appeals" and "may be transferred," in line 5.

3. Section 372.

Substitute the words "Head Constable" for the words "Police Inspector," in line 3 of the Section.

Insert the following as the last para of the Section :—

"An Officer of the Police shall not be permitted to conduct the prosecution, if he has taken any part in the investigation into the offence with respect to which the accused is being prosecuted".

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION VIII OF 1085.

A Regulation to amend the Land Acquisition Regulation, III of 1067, *passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the* 10*th April* 1910, *corresponding to the* 28*th Meenom* 1085, *under Section* 13 *of Regulation V of* 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to amend Regulation III of 1067; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Regulation shall be read with and taken as part of Regulation III of 1067.

2. In Section 18—

add at the end, the following :—

"In cases in which a suit is not instituted for adjudication of claims in accordance with para 2 of Section 8 and a duly attested copy of plaint thereof produced within one year of the final determination of the amount of compensation, it shall be competent to Our Government, to deposit the same in a Civil Court and interplead as provided in Chapter XXXII of the Civil Procedure Code, Our Government being treated as a stake-holder under that Chapter; and such deposit shall completely exonerate Our Government from all further liability in respect of the amount deposited."

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION IX OF 1085.

A Regulation to amend the Travancore Forest Regulation, II *of* 1068, *as amended by Regulation IV of* 1071, *passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 11th April* 1910, *corresponding to the 28th Meenom* 1085, *under Section* 13 *of Regulation V of* 1073.

1. Section 2 (*b*). Omit "Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills."

Insert the words "Divisional Forest Officer" after "Assistant Conservator."

Insert "Deputy Ranger" between "Ranger" and "Forester."

Substitue "a Timber Depot Officer" for "Superintenaent of a Timber Depot."

Omit "Aminadar" and "Vijarippoo" and substitute "Forest Guard, Watcher, Watch Pillay."

Add a sub-para as follows :—

"'Divisional Forest Officer' means the Chief Forest Officer of a Division or a portion or portions of one or more Divisions, if in independent charge of such portion or portions, when they are constituted into a Forest Division."

2. *Section* 2 (*c*). Insert between "teeth" and "and" the word "claws" in the last line.

3. *Section* 2 (*f*). Insert the words "or any rule or rules passed thereunder," after the words "Regulation."

4. *Section* 2 (*g*). Insert the words "cows, bulls, calves, heifers," after the word "buffaloes."

5. *Section* 2 (*i*). Insert the word "all temporarily occupied land and all land occupied without permission," between the words "land" and "whether," in line 2. Instead of the word "holders," insest the word "holdings," in lines 4 and 6.

6. *Section* 2 (*k*). Substitute the word "Travancore" for "Indian."

7. *Section* 6, *clause* (*a*). Omit the word "and" at the end of the clause, and the whole of clause (*b*).

Add the following as clauses :—

"(*b*) setting forth the substance of Section 7,

(*c*) explaining the consequences which, as hereinafter provided, will ensue on the reservation of such forest, and

(*d*) fixing a period not less than three and not exceeding six months from the date of publishing such Proclamation in Our Government Gazette, and requiring every person claiming any right referred to in Section 4, either to present to such officer, within such period, a written notice specifying, or to appear before him within such period and state, the nature of such right, and in either case, to produce all documents and other evidence in support thereof.

The Forest Settlement Officer shall also serve a notice to the same effect on every known or reputed owner or occupier of any land included in or adjoining the land proposed to be constituted a Reserved Forest, or on his recognised agent or manager. Such notice may be sent by registered Post or Anchal."

8. *Section* 7. After para 3, insert the following clause :—

"No patta shall, without the previous sanction of Our Dewan, be granted on behalf of Our Government for such land or any portion of it, and every patta granted without such sanction shall be null and void."

9. *Section* 8. Substitute (*d*) for (*b*) in line 1. Omit para 2.

10. *Section* 10. Insert the word "and" before "if" and substitute "such" for "the", in line 10 of the Section.

At the end of the Section, add the following :—

"Where the right is a right to forest produce, he shall also record whether the forest produce obtained by the exercise of such right may be sold or bartered."

11. Add the following Section :—

Extinction of rights not claimed.

Section 18 *A*. "Rights in respect of which no claim has been preferred under Section 6, shall thereupon be extinguished, unless, before the publication of such Notification, the person claiming them has satisfied the Forest Settlement Officer that he

had sufficient cause for not preferring such claim within the period fixed under Section 6, in which case, the Forest Settlement Officer shall proceed to dispose of the claim in the manner hereinbefore provided."

12. Add another Section—18 *B*, as follows :—

Rights continued under Section 17 not to be alienated without sanction.

" Notwithstanding anything herein contained, no right continued under Section 17 shall be alienated by way of grant, sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise, without the sanction of Our Dewan : Provided that, when any such right is continued for the beneficial enjoyment of any land or buildings, it may be sold or otherwise alienated with such land or buildings, without such sanction.

Any alienation of right in contravention of this Section shall be null and void.

No forest produce obtained in exercise of any right continued under Section 17 shall be sold or bartered, except to the extent defined by the order recorded under Section 17.

Any person selling or bartering any forest produce in contravention of this Section shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 200."

13. Add a third Section—18 *C*, as follows :—

Power to stop ways and watercourses in Reserved Forest.

" The Conservator may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of Our Government, stop any public or private way or water-course in a Reserved Forest, provided that a reasonably convenient substitute for the way or water-course so stopped already exists or has been provided or constructed in lieu thereof."

14. *Section* 19. In line 3, insert the words " Our Dewan " after " by ", and omit the word " or ".

At the end of the Section, substitute " : " (colon) for " . " (fullstop) and add the following proviso as a sub-para :—

" Provided that no patta shall, without Our Dewan's previous sanction, be granted on behalf of Government for any land included in a Reserved Forest, and every patta granted without such sanction shall be null and void."

15. *Section* 21. Add as clause (*b*) (1), after the words " who in a Reserved Forest ", the following :—

" Kindles, keeps or carries any fire, except at such seasons and in such manner as the Conservator may, from time to time, notify ;"

In clause (*c*), omit the word " wilfully ".

In clause (*d*), add the word " taps " after " marks " and before " lops ".

In the last para of this Section, insert " (a) " after the word " prohibit ". Substitute " ; " (semicolon) for " . " (fullstop) in the last line.

Insert the word " or " at the end of the para, and add the following clause :—

"(b) the exercise of any right continued under Section 17 or created by grant or contract in the manner described in Section 19."

Insert the following proviso below the above clause :—

"Provided that this Section shall not be held to interfere with such working of the forest as may be ordered by the Conservator".

16. Add the following new Section :—

Persons bound to assist Forest Officer and Police Officer.

Section 21 *A.* "Every person who exercises any right in a Reserved Forest or who is permitted to take any forest produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle in, such forest, and every person who is employed by any such person in such forest, and every Village Officer or person in any village contiguous to such forest, who is employed by Government, shall be bound to furnish, without unnecessary delay, to the nearest Forest Officer or Police Station House Officer, any information he may posses respecting the occurrence of a fire in or near such forest, or the commission of or intention to commit any forest offence, and shall assist any Forest Officer or Police Officer demanding his aid—

(a) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest,

(b) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest, from spreading to such forest,

(c) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest offence, and

(d) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender."

17. *Section* 22 Omit "and" at the end of clause (e), and substitute "; " (semicolon) for "." (fullstop) at the end of clause (f). Add the following clauses :—

"(g) regulate the sale or free grant of timber or other natural produce, and

(h) prescribe the fees, royalties or other payments for timber or other natural produce, and the manner in which such fees, royalties or other payments shall be levied."

At the end of para 2 (penalty clause), add the following :—

"If any agricultural or other crop is grown in contravention of the rules framed under clause (a) of this Section and any person is convicted for that offence, such crop shall be liable to confiscation by order of the convicting Magistrate."

18. *Section* 26. Between the words "determined" and "by any officer" in line 14, insert "so far as may be in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Regulation for the time being in force."

19. *Section* 31. Omit "koleteak", in line 1.

Omit "and cardamons," in line 2.

In para 2, line 4, omit "koleteak".

20. *Section* 33, clause 1. Add at the end, "or any other tree standing on land temporarily or permanently assigned, the right of Government over which has been expressly reserved in the deed of grant or assignment of such land".

21. In Section 33, clauses 2, 3, 6, and 8 omit the words "which are royalties".

22. In Section 33, omit "and" at the end of clause (11) and insert the following clauses:—

"(12) to regulate the use of property-mark for timber and the registration of such marks, declare the circumstances in which the registration of any property-marks may be refused or cancelled, prescribe the time for which such registration will hold good, limit the number of such marks that may be registered by any one person, and provide for the levy of fees for such registration,

(13) to prohibit the closing up or obstructing of the channel or banks of any river used for the transit of timber or other forest produce and the throwing of grass, brushwood, branches and leaves into any such river or any act which may cause such river to be closed or obstructed, provide for the prevention and removal of any obstruction of the channel or the banks of any such river and for recovering the cost of such prevention or removal from the person or by the sale of any timber causing such obstruction, and provide for the protection of bridges, locks or other public works, by regulating the floating of timber and the storing of timber on river banks and by authorising the seizure of timber floated or stored in contravention of such rules or by which any damage to such work may have been caused, and the detention and disposal of such timber until compensation has been made for the damage done, and".

Number the present clause (12) as (14).

23. *Section* 34 (*a*). Insert between "fells" and "any", the following words:—

"girdles, lops, marks, mutilates or otherwise damages".

24. *Section* 36, para 2. Omit the following words:—

"or to the Officer in charge of the nearest Police Station, who shall immediately forward a report to the Magistrate".

25. *Section* 44. Between the words "forests" and "from" in line 3 of Section 44, insert the following:—

"or of an Assistant Conservator holding charge of a Forest Division".

26. *Section* 45. Substitute "Travancore for "Indian".

27. *Section* 51. Omit the words "not exceeding fifty rupees".

28. *Section* 55. In Section 55 substitute the word "Travancore" for the word "Indian."

29. *Section* 58. Between the words "timber" and "found" in line 1, insert the words "other than royalties," and between

the words "timber" and "shall" in line 7, omit the words "other than royalties."

30. *Section* 59. Add after clause (d), the following:—

"Any evidence recorded under clause (c) of this Section shall be admissible in any subsequent trial before a Magistrate of the alleged offender, provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person and recorded in the manner provided for in the Travancore Criminal Procedure Code."

SIGN MANUAL.

THE TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

REGULATION V OF 1073.

A Regulation to amend the law relating to the Legislative Council, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 21st March 1898 corresponding with 9th Meenom 1073, under section 9 of Regulation II of 1063.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Legislative Council and to define its duties; We are pleased to enact as follows:— Preamble.

1. This Regulation shall be called the "Travancore Legislative Council Regulation of 1073," and it shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1074. Short title. Commencement.

2. Regulation II of 1063 is hereby repealed; but the nomination made and proceedings held under that Regulation shall be deemed to have been made or held under this Regulation. Regulation repealed.

3 For the purpose of making Laws and Regulations there shall be a Council consisting of a President and Members—such members not being less than eight or more than fifteen in number. Composition of the Council.

4. The Dewan shall *ex officio* be the President of the Council. The members shall be nominated by Us from time to time. Provided that not less than two-fifths of the persons so nominated shall be non-official persons, that is, persons who at the date of such nomination, shall not be in the service of Government, and that the seat in council of any non-official member accepting such service shall be vacated on such acceptance. President. Appointment of members.

5. With Our previous sanction, the Dewan may, from time to time, frame rules as to the conditions under which all or any of the non-official members of the Legislative Council may be selected. Power to make rules for selection of non-official members.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed as in any way interfering with Our prerogrative to decline to nominate the person selected under the said rules.

6. Every person nominated as a member of the Council shall continue to be such member for a period of three years, and, during such period he shall be summoned to all meetings held for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations. Period of membership and summoning of members.

7. It shall be lawful for any member of the Council to resign his office at any time, and, on acceptance of such resignation by Us, such office shall become vacant. Membership when vacated.

When any member of Council is convicted of any offence involving moral turpitude, or is declared insolvent, or claims under Section 337 of the Civil Procedure Code to be discharged from liability to pay his debts on the ground of insolvency, his office shall become vacant.

An official member shall vacate his seat on his dismissal or retirement from public service.

Explanation.—The decision of Our Government as to whether the offence of which a member may be convicted involves moral turpitude is final and shall not be called in question in any Court of Law.

Member not attending three consecutive ordinary meetings vacates seat.

8. If any member shall be unable to attend three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Council it shall be lawful for Our Government to declare by notification in the Government Gazette that the seat in Council of such member has become vacant.

Senior Official Member to preside at meetings in the absence of Dewan.

Quorum.

Casting vote.

9. In the absence of the Dewan, the Senior Official Member of the Council present shall preside at the meetings of the Council: and the power of making Laws and Regulations vested in the Council shall be exercised only at the meetings of the said Council at which the Dewan or some Official Member of Council and not less than one-half of the whole number of members of Council shall be present. In every case of difference of opinion at the meetings of the said Council, whenever there shall be an equality of voices, the Dewan, or in his absence, the Senior Official Member of Council then presiding shall have two votes or the casting vote.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this Section, Our Government may decide who the Senior Official Member is.

Dewan to appoint time and place of meetings.

10. It shall be lawful for the Dewan, from time to time, to appoint the time and place of meetings of the Council to adjourn, or, from time to time, to authorise the Senior Official Member, in his absence, to adjourn any meeting from time to time.

Rules for conduct of business at meetings.

11. It shall be lawful for the Council to make, from time to time, rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council provided that it shall be lawful for Us to disallow all or any of such rules. Until new rules are framed under this Section, the rules framed under Regulation II of 1063 shall remain in force.

Nature of business to be transacted at meetings.

12. No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Council other than the consideration and enactment of measures introduced into such Council for the purpose of such enactment; and it shall not be lawful for any member to make or for the Council to entertain any motion, unless such motion shall be for leave to introduce some measure as aforesaid into Council, or have reference to some measure actually introduced therein.

(1) Provided always that it shall not be lawful for any member to introduce, without the previous sanction in writing of the Dewan, any measure affecting,

(*a*) the public revenues of the State or by which any charge would be imposed on such revenues,

(*b*) the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of Our subjects:

(2) Provided further, that it shall not be lawful for the Council to consider and enact any measure affecting,

(*a*) the reigning family of Travancore,

(*b*) the relations of Our Government with the Paramount Power or with foreign Princes or States,

(*c*) matters governed by treaties, conventions or agreements, now in force or hereafter to be made by Our Government with the Paramount Power,

(*d*) extradition of criminals,
(*e*) European vagrants,
(*f*) European British subjects,
(*g*) the regulation of affairs relating to seaports,
(*h*) Imperial Post Office and Telegraphs and Railways,

29. The Committee may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Regulation and with any rules framed by Our Dewan with Our sanction, as to the following Matters:— Rules as to securities, &c.

(a) the servants who shall furnish security for the due performance of their duties and the amount of such security; and

(b) the grant of leave to servants and the allowances to be paid to persons acting for such servants.

Provided that no rules so made shall be valid until they have been confirmed by us.

Contracts.

30. (1) Subject to such rules as Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time, prescribe, the Committee may make such contracts as are necessary for carrying out any work or for performing any duty included or provided for in the annual budget. Authority to contract.

(2) The Committee may delegate this power to the President or to a sub-committee consisting of three or more of the members. Delegation of authority to contract.

31. No member, officer, or servant of a Committee appointed under this Regulation shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract or work made with or executed for the Committee. Members, officers and servants not to be interested in contracts.

If any member, officer or servant be so interested, he shall be incapable of holding any office or employment under this Regulation and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees. Penalty.

Provided that no such person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, be deemed to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and the Committee.

Nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for such share-holder or member to act as a member of the Committee in any matter relating to such contract.

32. No President or member of a Committee shall be personally liable in respect of any contract made, or for expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Committee; but the funds, from time to time, at the disposal of the Committee shall be liable for and chargeable with all contracts and expenses duly made and incurred as aforesaid. No President or member to be personally liable for contracts.

CHAPTER III.

Powers for sanitary and other purposes.

Streets and Buildings.

33. (1) The President may, by license issued for the purpose, grant permission for the temporary occupation of any street for the purpose of depositing any building materials, or for making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as he may prescribe for the safety or convenience of persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, and may, at his discretion, withdraw such permission. President to grant permission for temporary occupation of street.

When the President feels doubt as to the propriety of granting permission, he shall refer the matter for the decision of the Committee.

Provided that no such permission shall be necessary in the case of an officer of the P. W. or Marahmat Department acting as such,

who shall communicate to the President the fact of his occupying any street for the purposes aforesaid.

(2) Whoever, without such permission or in disregard of the conditions subject to which the permission was given, does any of the acts prohibited by sub-section (1) shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Power to regulate line of buildings.

34. (1) Should any building or part of a building project beyond the regular line of a street, either existing or determined on for the future, or beyond the front of the building on either side thereof, the Committee may, with the sanction of Our Dewan, whenever such building or part has been either entirely or in greater part taken down, or burnt down, or has fallen down, by notice require such building or part, when being re-built, to be set back to or towards the said regular line or the front of the adjoining buildings; and the portion of the land added to the street by such setting back or removal shall become part of the street:

Provided that full compensation shall be made to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of his building or any part thereof being set back.

(2) The Committee may, with the like sanction, and on such terms as they may think fit, allow any building to be set forward for the improvement of the line of the street.

Application to be made if well or building is to be constructed.

[34 A (1) Every person intending to construct, re-construct or extend a well or a building (other than a mere wall) shall, six weeks before beginning to construct, re-construct or extend it, make an application in writing to the Committee for a license to do so.

What is to accompany such application.

(2) Such application shall be accompained by such particulars as the Committee may require under bye-laws framed in this behalf, and shall futher be accompained,—

(i) in the case of buildings, by

(a) a plan or statement showing the dimensions of the building and the levels at which it is intended to lay the foundaion and lowest floor; and

(b) a statement showing the means of ventilation and drainage and the privies which it is intended to provide; and

(ii) in the case of wells, by a statement showing the dimensions of the well, the manner in which it is to be fenced, and, if the well is to be used for drinking purposes, the means which it is intended to take to prevent pollution of the water.

Orders to be passed in six weeks.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (4), the Committee shall, within six weeks after receipt of the said application, give a license for the construction, re-construction or extension of the well or building in respect of which the application is made.

Committee may refuse to grant license unless certain conditions complied with.

(4) If the Committee see reason to object, in respect of a building, (a) to the proposed levels of the foundation or lowest floor, (b) to the proposed means for ventilation or drainage, (c) to the proposed latrine accommodation, or (d) to any particular given in respect of such building under bye-laws framed for the purpose; or, if they see reason to object, in respect of a well, (a) to the proposed fencing, (b) to the proposed means of protection from pollution, or (c) to any particular given in respect of such well as aforesaid; they shall specify in the license the alterations in such levels,

means, accommodation, fencing or particular, which they consider to be necessary, and the person to whom the license is granted shall be bound to carry out such alterations.

(5) On receipt of the said license, or if, within the said period of six weeks, the Committee have not granted a license, the applicant may proceed to construct, re-construct or extend, as the case may be, the building or well, in accordance with the particulars, plan (if any) and statement which accompained his application.

When applicant may proceed with work.

(6) The Committee may exempt any shed, hut or group of huts from the operation of this section.

Committee may exempt sheds and huts.

(7) The President may, at any time, stop the construction, reconstruction, extension or restoration in a town, of any building, well, tank or other work, if he considers that such construction, reconstruction, extension or restoration is dangerous to human life, health or safety, or if it has been undertaken or is being carried out in contravention of the provisions of this section]. (a)

President may stop construction, &c., of building or well.

35. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, direct that the provisions of the next following section shall be put into force within any specified limits in a Town from a day to be fixed in such notification. Our Dewan may also, with the like sanction, withdraw such notification by notice in the Gazette.

Power to prohibit use of inflammable materials in buildings.

36. (1) After the publication of the notification under the preceding section, it shall be lawful for the [President or Vice-President] (b) to serve a notice upon the owner of any building within the said limits whose roof shall consist wholy or in part of leaves, mats, grass or other easily inflammable materials, calling upon him to remove such roof within three months from the date of service of the notice, and

(*a*) replace it with non-inflammable materials, or,

(*b*) demolish the building and leave the site open, or,

(*c*) apply to the Committee for the renewal of the roof with such non-inflammable materials.

Committee may issue notice to owner for removal of such materials.

Provided that the Committee may also extend the time on the application of the owner.

Proviso.

(2) If after the due service of the notice mentioned in sub-section (1), the owner of the building fails to comply with any of the directions given in such notice within the time therein prescribed the Committee may enter upon the premises and remove such roof and may also, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, demolish the building so as to leave the site open and dispose of the materials as they think fit.

Power of Committee to remove inflammable materials if owner fails to comply with requisition.

No roof removed under this sub-section shall be renewed with easily inflammable materials.

Power to demolish building.

Provided that when a building is demolished under this sub-section, reasonable compensation shall be paid to the owner.

Compensation to be awarded.

(3) If, before the expiry of the term granted under sub-section (1), the owner applies for the renewal of such roof by the Committee the Committee shall prepare an estimate of the cost of such renewal and serve upon the owner a copy of such estimate with an intimation that any objections to the details of the estimate may be

On application by owner, Committee may draw up estimate of cost of renewal and carry out the work.

(a) Added by section 2 of Regulation V of 1085.
(b) Substituted by section 6 of Regulation V of 1085.

preferred in writing within two weeks from the date of the service. The Committee after the expiry of the said two weeks, if no objections be preferred within the time, or after the consideration of the objections, if any, preferred, shall pass an order approving or modifying the estimate and send a copy of such order to the party concerned.

Aggrieved party may appeal to Dewan.

(4) Any party aggrieved by an order passed under the last preceding sub-section may appeal against it to the Dewan within two weeks from the date of his obtaining copy of such order. If no appeal has been preferred within such period or if the appeal has been rejected, the Committee may carry out the renewal according to the estimate as approved or modified under sub-section (3).

If owner agrees to undertake the work, he may be allowed to do so.

(5) If, after the collection of materials or the commencement of work for carrying out such renewal, the owner of the building agrees to undertake the work and enters into a bond to complete it within a time to be fixed by the Committee, he may be allowed to do so, provided that he shall take charge of all the materials collected and pay for them as well as all expenses already incurred by the Committee at the rates fixed in the estimate.

Supplemental estimate.

(6) If, during the progress of the work, the Committee find that it cannot be completed within the amount of the estimate mentioned in sub-section (3), they shall cause a supplemental estimate to be prepared, and serve a copy thereof on the owner of the building in the manner aforesaid, and follow, in respect thereof, the procedure prescribed for the original estimate.

Recovery of cost of renewal.

(7) The cost of renewal not exceeding the amount stated in the sanctioned estimate or estimates shall bear interest at three per cent per annum from the date of the completion of the work, of which a written notice shall be given to the owner. It shall be a charge on the building, on the land on which the building stands, and on the compound, if any, attached to the building, and shall take precedence over any encumbrance on the property of a prior or subsequent date. It, together with the interest thereon on the process fees due in respect of the notices and estimates served upon the owner of the building under the preceding sub sections, shall be recovered for the Committee by the Dewan Peishcar of the Division in which the Town is situated, in four equal and annual instalments in the manner provided for recovery of arrears of public revenue. The first instalment shall become due on the expiry of twelve Malabar months from the date of the service of notice of completion. If by process of attachment and sale, a sum larger than the amount due on account of the expired instalment be realized, the excess shall be applied in liquidation, in part or whole, of the amount due in respect of the other instalments although they may not have fallen due.

Levy of fees for service of notices and estimates.

(8) The Committee shall levy fees for service of notices and estimates under this section according to the scale which Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time, prescribe.

Service of notice or estimate in the absence of owner.

(9) In the absence of the owner, service of notice or estimate may be effected by delivering a copy thereof to some adult male member of the family, to the occupant of the building or to the agent of the owner, or by affixing such copy on a conspicuous part of the building in the presence of two witnesses.

Mode of service.

(10) The serving officer shall, if practicable, obtain, on the original notice or estimate, the signature of the owner or of the person to whom the copy of notice or estimate was delivered under sub-section (9), or of the witnesses in whose presence the copy was

affixed to the building, in acknowledgment of the service. He shall endorse on the original the fact and the date of service and the manner in which the service was effected, and add a declaration under his signature that the statements made by him are true.

(11) The Committee may exempt the kyala or compound wall of any building from the operation of this section. Exemption of kyala or compound wall.

(12) No suit shall lie in respect of anything regularly done under the provisions of this section. No suit to lie in respect of proceedings under this section.

37. The fund required for giving effect to the provisions of the foregoing section shall be provided by Government, and all recoveries shall be credited to Government. Funds to be provided by and recoveries credited to Government.

38. After the publication of a notification under section 35, the roofs, verandhas and pandals of buildings erected or renewed within the limits specified in the notification shall not be made of grass leaves, mats or other easily inflammable materials except with the written consent of the Committee. Roofs and walls not to be made of inflammable materials in future without permission of Committee.

Whoever makes any roof, verandah or pandal of such materials, unless with the consent in writing of the Committee, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fify rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding ten rupees, on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance. Penalty.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent the erection without the permission of the Committee, of such roof, verandah or pandal for temporary purposes in compounds with enclosures, at a distance of fifty feet from buildings owned by persons other than the person putting up such roof, verandah or pandal. Proviso.

39. Omitted by section 3 of Regulation V of 1085.

Projections and Obstructions.

40. It shall not be lawful without the written permission of the Committee for the owner or occupier of any building in a Town, to add to, or place against or in front of the building, any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into, or encroaching on any street, or into or on any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein. Removal of projections and obstructions.

The Committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any such projection or encroachment made without the permission of the Committee or which was in existence before the coming into force of this Regulation:

Provided that, in the case of any projection or encroachment lawfully in existence at the time this Regulation comes into force, reasonable compensation shall, subject to the provisions of Regulation II of 1067, be made for any damage caused by the removal or alteration. Proviso.

41. If any obstruction is caused in a street, water-course or tank by the fall of trees, buildings or fences, the owner or occupier concerned shall, within twelve hours of the occurrence of such fall or within such further period as the President may allow, clear the street, water-course or tank, of such obstruction; and, if the said owner or occupier fails so to do, the President may remove the Debris of fallen houses, &c., to be removed by occupier.

obstruction and may recover the cost of so doing from the owner or occupier. The occupier may recover from the owner all reasonable costs incurred by him under this section.

Latrines and Privies.

Provision, removal and repair of drains, privies, &c.

42. The [President or Vice President] (a) may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to remove, provide or repair any drain, privy cess-pool or other receptacles for filth or provide any additional drains, privies, cess-pools or other receptacle as aforesaid which should, in [his] (a) opinion, be provided for the building or land in such manner as the [President or Vice President] (a) may direct.

Provision of latrines and urinals in factories and schools.

43. The [President or Vice President] (a) may, by notice, require any person in charge of a factory, mill or other industrial establishment employing more than twenty workmen or of a school having on its rolls more than twenty boys or girls, to provide such latrines and urinals as [he] (a) may think fit, and cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleaned.

Power to require privies to be shut out from public view.

44. The [President or Vice President] (a) may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided or the same, shut out by a roofed building or sufficient wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as the [President or Vice President] (a) may direct, any door or trap-door of a privy opening on to any street or drain.

Troughs and pipes for rain water.

45. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building or land in any street to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the building or land, and for discharging the same in such manner as they may allow.

Ruinous or Deserted Buildings and Dangerous Places.

Power to require buildings, wells, tanks, &c., to be secured.

46. Should any building or any well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression or excavation be, for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure, dangerous to persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the [President or Vice President] (a) may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and should it appear to them to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, [he] (a) shall forthwith take such step to avert the danger as may be necessary.

Building &c. in ruinous or dangerous state.

47. Should any building, wall or structure, or any thing affixed thereto, or any bank, or tree or any branch thereof be deemed by the [President or Vice President] (a) to be in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous [he] (a) may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made to the building wall, structure, or bank as the [President or Vice President] (a) may consider necessary for the public safety; and should it appear to [him] (a) to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the [President or Vice President] (a) shall forthwith take such steps to avert the danger as may be necessary.

Power to require untenanted buildings becoming

48. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner or part-owner or person claiming to be the owner or part-owner of any building or land which, by reason of abandonment or disputed

(a) Substituted by section 6 of Regulation V of 1085.

ownership or other cause has remained untenanted and become a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time fixed in the notice.

a nuisance to be secured or enclosed.

Unwholesome Buildings and Lands.

Cleansing of private well, tanks, &c.

49. The [President or Vice-President] (a) may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land or building to cleanse, repair, cover, fill up or drain off any private well, tank, reservoir, pool depression, or excavation therein, which may appear to [him] (a) to be injurious to health, or offensive to the neighbourhood or dangerous to life or property.

Proviso.

Provided that if, for the purpose of effecting any drainage under this section, it shall be necessary to acquire any land not belonging to the same owner or to pay compensation to any person, the [President or Vice-President] (a) shall apply to Our Dewan to furnish such land or pay such compensation and shall postpone any action until the application is granted or rejected.

Clearing of noxious vegetation.

50. The [President or Vice-President] (a) may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land to clear away and remove from it any noxious vegetation or undergrowth, which may appear to [him] (a) to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

Cutting or trimming of hedges and branches of trees.

51. The [President or Vice-President] (a) may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of the land to cut or trim the hedges growing thereon and bordering on any street, or any branches of trees growing thereon which overhang any street and obstruct the same or cause danger, or which so overhang any well, tank or other source from which water is derived by the public for drinking or bathing purposes, as to be likely to pollute the water thereof.

Cleansing of building, &c., in a filthy state.

52. Should the owner or occupier of any building or land or a well or tank in the land suffer the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, the [President or Vice-President] (a) may, by notice, require him to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state within a reasonable time to be specified in the notice.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

Regulation of offensive and dangerous trades.

53. (1) The owner or occupier of every place within the Town used for any of the following purposes, namely :—

melting tallow ;

boiling bones, offal or blood ;

as a soap-house, oil-boiling house, dyeing-house or tannery ;

as a brick-kiln, tile-kiln, pottery, or lime-kiln ;

as any other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise;

as a yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, thatching grass, [timber, firewood] (b) or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material ;

as a storehouse for any explosive or for petroleum or any inflammable oil or spirit,

shall register the same in a book to be kept by the Committee for the purpose.

(a) Substituted by section 6 of Regulation V of 1085.
(b) Substituted by section 4 of Regulation V of 1085.

(2) No place shall be newly used for any of the said purposes, except under a license from the Committee which shall be renewable annually.

(3) The license shall not be withheld unless the Committee consider that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain, would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in or frequently the immediate neighbourhood.

(4) The Committee may, in respect of licenses issued under this section, impose such conditions as they may think necessary.

(5) Whoever, without such registration and without a license, uses any such place for any such purpose as aforesaid, [or whoever infringes any of the conditions under which a license is granted] (a) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding ten rupees on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance [and shall also be liable to pay any license fee which may be leviable therefor.] (a)

(6) The owner or occupier of any place registered under subsection (1) may apply to have that place licensed under this section. When any such place has been licensed, the registration of that place shall thereby be cancelled and shall not be renewed.

Power to prohibit such trades.

54. (1) Whenever it is shown to the satisfaction of the Committee that any place registered or licensed under the last preceding section is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, the Committee may, by notice, require the occupier thereof to discontinue the use of such place or to use it in such manner as will, in the opinion of the Committee, render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous.

Penalty.

(2) Whoever, after any such notice has been given, uses such place or permits it to be used in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or dangerous, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding forty rupees, on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance.

Committee to provide slaughter-houses.

55. (1) The Committee shall provide a sufficient number of places for the purpose of being used as public slaughter houses.

Slaughter-houses and butcher's shops to be licensed.

(2) No place in any Town shall be used as a slaughter-house or for the slaughtering of any animal intended for food, or for selling or for storing for sale any flesh intended for food, unless a license for such use thereof has been previously obtained from the Committee.

No animal to be slaughtered except in slaughter-house,

(3) No cattle, or sheep, goat or pig shall be slaughtered within the Town except in a public or licensed slaughter-house.

or except during festivals.

(4) The Committee may permit the slaughtering of any animal in such place or places as they think fit on occasions of festivals and ceremonies or as a special measure.

Penalty for slaughtering except at a

56. Whoever slaughters, or permits to be slaughtered, cuts up or skins, or permits to be cut up or skinned, any cattle, sheep, goat or pig, at any place within the Town other than a public or licensed

(a) Added by section 5 of Regulation V of 1085.

slaughter-house or place, [or sells or stores for sale any flesh intended for food,] (a) except with the written permission of the Committee, or whoever dries, or permits to be dried, any skin, in such a manner as to cause a nuisance, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each animal or skin [and shall also be liable to pay any license-fee which may be leviable therefor] (a) *Slaughter-house or drying skins so as to cause nuisance.*

57. The Committee may declare any place ordinarily used for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, grain, vegetables or other perishable articles of food, or for the sale of live-stock or poultry, to be a market; provided that no such declaration shall be made in respect of any single shop or of any group of shops not being more than three in number and that any such declaration may at any time, but subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 58, be cancelled by the Committee. *Committee may declare a place to be a market.*

58. (1) The Committee may charge such rents and fees as they deem fit for the use of, or right to expose goods for sale in, public markets and for the use of shops, stalls, sheds, pens and standings therein. *Committee may charge rents and fees for use of public markets.*

(2) The Committee may, with the sanction of Our Dewan, close any such market or any part thereof. *Power to close public markets.*

(3) The President may expel from any such market any person who, or whose servants may be convicted of disobeying any bye-law made for the regulation and control of such market, and may prevent such person, by himself or his servants, from further carrying on any trade or business in such market or occupying any stall, shop or other place therein, and may determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall, shop or other place. *Power to expel persons breaking regulations, and to determine lease.*

59. Whoever, without the permission of the Committee, sells or exposes for sale any article within a public market shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each offence. *Penalty for selling in public market without permission.*

60. (1) No place shall be used as a private market, unless the Committee have granted a license so to use it. *Private markets to be licensed.*

(2) Applications for licenses to open newly, or to continue to use, private markets shall be made by the owners thereof not less than thirty days before they open them or before the commencement of the official year during which they intend to continue to use them as the case may be. *Applications for licenses to be made thirty days in advance.*

(3) The Committee may, at their discretion, grant any license applied for under this section either unconditionally or subject to such rules as to supervision and inspection and to such conditions as to conservancy and other matters as they think proper; or they may refuse to grant any such license. They may also at any time suspend, cancel or modify any license which has been granted under this section. *Committee may grant, refuse or cancel licenses.*

(4) When a license to open a market is granted or when a license is refused, suspended, cancelled or modified under this section, the Committee shall cause a notice of such grant, refusal, suspension, cancellation or modification, in English and Malayalam to be posted in some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to the place in respect of which the license was sought. *Notice of grant &c., of license to be posted up.*

(a) Added by section 5 of Regulation V of 1085.

]

License to expire at end of year.

(5) Every license granted under this section shall expire at the end of the official year in which the market in respect of which the license has been issued is newly opened, or at the end of the official year for which it has been granted, as the case may be.

When market may be used without license.

(6) If the Committee neglect to pass orders upon an application for a license under this section and to communicate the same to the applicant within thirty days after the receipt of the application, the applicant may open the place in respect of which the application was made or, as the case may be, may continue to use such place during the official year for which the license was sought; and the said place shall be held to be duly licensed for the official year during which it was opened or for which the license was sought, as the case may be.

Nothing in this sub-section shall exempt the applicant from payment of license fee to which he may be otherwise liable.

Penalty for selling in unlicensed private market.

61. Every person who sells, any article in an unlicensed private market shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Explanation.—A market is unlicensed within the meaning of this section, if the license for the use thereof has expired or has been cancelled or suspended.

Private markets to be properly drained &c.

62. Every owner, farmer or occupier of any private market shall—

(*a*) construct such approaches, entrances, pasages, gates, drains and cess-pits therein as the Committee direct ;

(*b*) cause such market to be roofed and paved with such materials and in such manner, and provided with such latrines and urinals of such description and in such position and number, as the Committee direct ;

(*c*) provide for such supply of water to such market as the Committee direct ; and

(*d*) make such alterations in the stalls, passages, shops, doors or other parts of the said market or place as the Committee direct.

Penalty for default to drain, &c.

63. (1) If the owner, farmer or occupier, after notice given to him by the Committee directing him to carry out within a period to to be specified in the notice any of the measures provided in the last preceding section fails to comply with such notice, the Committee may suspend, withhold or refuse the license until the notice shall have been complied with ; and any person opening or keeping open any such market after such withholding, suspension or resfusal shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day on which he is convicted of having opened or kept open such market or place.

Penalty for not keeping private market properly, or for not abating nuisance, or for obstructing.

(2) Any owner, farmer, occupier, agent or manager in charge of any such market, or of any shop, stall, shed or other place therein, who keeps the same so that it is a nuisance, or who does not cause anything that is a nuisance to be at once removed to a place to be notified by the Committee, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each offence.

64. The Committee or any officer duly authorised by them in that behalf may close any private market in respect of which no license has been applied for, or any private market the license for which has been refused, withheld or suspended. Power to close private market.

65. The Committee may fix places within, or, with the approval of Our Dewan, beyond the limits of a Town, for the deposit of refuse, rubbish, or offensive matter of any kind or for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, and may, by public notice, give directions as to the time, manner and conditions at, in and under which such refuse, rubbish, or offensive matter, or dead bodies of animals may be removed along any street and deposited at such places. Places for deposit of refuse, rubbish, &c.

66. (1) The [President or Vice-President] (a) by any person authorised by them in this behalf, may destroy or cause to be destroyed, or confine or cause to be confined, for such period as [he] (a) may direct, any dog suffering from rabies or reasonably suspected to be suffering from rabies. Destruction of mad dogs.

(2) No damages shall be payable in respect of any dog destroyed under this section.

67. Whoever, being the owner or person in charge of any dog which is likely to annoy or intimidate passengers, neglects to restrain it so that it shall not be at large without a muzzle in any street shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. Suffering dogs to be at large.

Prevention of Epidemic Diseases.

68. (1) When any person suffering from plague, cholera, or smallpox, is— Removal to hospital of persons suffering from plague, cholera or small-pox.

(a) without lodging or accommodation, or,

(b) living in a Chataram, Travellers' Bungalow, Club, or Public Hotel

the Committee, by any person authorised by them in this behalf, may, on the advice of Medical Officer of rank not inferior to an Apothecary, remove the patient to any hospital or place at which persons suffering from such disease are received for medical treatment and may do anything necessary for such removal.

(2) In cases of emergency, the President may exercise the power under this section.

[68 A. (1) Our Government may, by Notification, declare that vaccination shall be compulsory in any town from a date to be specified in such Notification, and may, from time to time, in like manner, cancel or modify such declaration. Government may declare vaccination compulsory.

(2) On the publication of the said Notification, the Committee shall cause to be proclaimed by beat of drum and by Notification in the Government Gazette, that vaccination is compulsory in such town. Committee to proclaim that vaccination is compulsory.

(3) The parent or guardian of any unprotected child who is six months old but is under ten years of age, and who has resided within the limits of such town for a period of six months after such proclamation, shall take or cause it to be taken to a vaccinator or shall procure its vaccination by a vaccinator The President may, in such town, direct the vaccination of any child under six months of age, when it is exposed to infection in consequence of residence in a house infected by small-pox. Unprotected child to be vaccinated.

(a) Substituted by section 6 of Regulation V of 1085.

Vaccinator to certify if child unfit.

(4) The vaccinator shall, if he finds such child in a state unfit for vaccination deliver to its parent or guardian a certificate to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination.

Effect of such certificate.

(5) A certificate granted under sub-section (4), showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination, shall remain in force for such period not exceeding three months, as shall have been stated therein; and on the termination of that period, the parent or guardian of such child shall take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator, and shall subsequently cause it to be inspected in the manner hereinafter provided:

Renewal of such certificate.

Provided that, if the child is still to be found in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate shall be renewed.

Vaccinator to vaccinate child, if fit.

(6) The vaccinator shall, if he finds the child to be in a state fit for vaccination, vaccinate the child and deliver to its parent or guardian, a memorandum, stating the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child is to be inspected in order to ascertain the result of the operation.

Inspection after vaccination.

(7) The parent or guardian of every child which has been vaccinated under the preceding sub-section, shall, on the date of inspection stated in the memorandum, take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator for inspection, or shall procure its inspection by a vaccinator; and such vaccinator shall then append to the memorandum, a certificate, stating that the child has been inspected and the result of such inspection.

Procedure when vaccination is successful.

(8) When it is ascertained at the time of inspection under the preceding sub-section that the vaccination has been successful a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected.

Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful.

(9) When it is ascertained that the vaccination has been unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated, and shall subsequently cause it to be inspected in the manner provided in sub-section (7).

Certificate of insusceptible.

(10) If the vaccinator is of opinion hat a child which has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinted is insusceptible of vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child, a certificate to that effect; and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

Notice to parent or guardian of unprotected child &c.

(11) The President, or some person or persons authorized by him in that behalf, shall ascertain which children under the age of ten years within the town are unprotected; and for the said purpose, the President may require any parent or guardian to forward to him within a specified time, a list in writing signed by him, of the number and ages of the children under his guardianship; and, if the President or any person authorised by him has reason to believe that the parent or guardian of any unprotected child is bound by the provisions hereinbefore contained to procure the vaccination or inspection of such child and has omitted so to do he shall go to the house of such parent or guardian and there make enquiry, and shall, if the fact is proved to his satisfaction forthwith deliver to such parent or guardian, or cause to be affixed to his house, a notice requiring that the child be vaccinated or inspected as the case may be, at a time and place to be specified in the notice

If notice is disobeyed Magistrate

(12) If such notice is not complied with, the President or such person shall send a report on the matter to the Magistrate, who shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his

explanation, and shall, if such explanation is not satisfactory, sentence such parent or guardian to pay a fine not exceeding fifty rupees. may impose fine;

(13) If the Magistrate finds the explanation given by the parent or guardian of the child to be satisfactory, he shall make an order in writing, directing such parent or guardian to comply with the notice given under sub-section (11) before a date specified in the order, and if, on such date, the said order has not been obeyed, the Magistrate shall again summon the parent or guardian to appear before him and shall proceed as before. or may direct compliance with notice before given date.

(14) No penalty shall be imposed under sub-section (12), if it is proved that the parent or guardian has demanded the use of animal vaccine lymph and that such lymph has not been available. No penalty where animal lymph demanded but not available.

(15) Whoever, after a notification has been issued under sub-section (1), not being a vaccinator under this Regulation, wilfully signs or makes a certificate purporting to be a certificate granted under this Regulation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees Penalty for signing a certificate by unauthorised vaccinator.

(16). Whoever, being a vaccinator, wilfully signs, or makes, or procures the signing or making of, a false certificate, or, being bound to grant a certificate under this Regulation, refuses or neglects to grant the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees. Penalty for signing a false certificate or refusing to grant certificate.

(17) In every town, inoculation is hereby prohibited; and Prohibition of inoculation.

no person who has undergone the operation of inoculation, shall enter any town before the lapse of forty days from the date of inoculation, without a certificate from a medical practitioner of such class as Our Government, from time to time, by written order, authorise to grant such certificates, stating that such person is no longer likely to produce smallpox by contact or near touch. Inoculated persons not to enter any town within given period without certificate.

Whoever contravenes the provisions of this sub-section shall be liable to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.] (a) Penalty for such entry.

Burial and Burning Grounds.

69. (1) The Committee may, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, by public notice, order any public burial or burning ground which is in their opinion dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood to be closed from a date to be specified in the notice and shall in such case, if no suitable place for burial or burning exists within a reasonable distance provide, previous to such closing, a fitting place for the purpose. Powers Committee in respect of burial and burning grounds.

(2) Should any person bury or burn, or cause or permit to be buried or burnt any corpse in any burial or burning ground closed under this section or after the date fixed thereunder for closing the same, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. Penalty.

(a) Added by section 7 of Regulation V of 1085.

Committee may prescribe routes for carrying corpses.

70. (1) The Committee may, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, by written notice, prescribe the routes along which and, in times of epidemic,, in a manner in which, corpses should be carried.

Penalty.

(2) Whoever carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the Committee or in a manner likely to cause annoyance to the public or, in times of epidemic, in a manner different from that prescribed by the Committee, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

No burial or burning ground to be opened without license.

[70 A No burial ground or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be opened or used, unless a license has been granted by the Committee.

Provided that no such license is necessary for the burial or cremation of their dead in compounds measuring not less than one acre of ground. by families, who, by recognised usage, burn their dead in their own compounds.

Provided also that existing burial or burning grounds may be used without a license for a period of three months from the date of the passing of this Regulation.] (a)

General Sanitary Regulations.

Places for bathing, washing animals, cloths &c.

71. The Committee may set apart suitable places for the purpose of bathing and may specify the times at which and the class and sex of the persons by whom such places may be used, and may also set apart suitable places for washing animals and clothes or for any other purpose connected with the health., cleanliness or comfort of the inhabitants and may, by public notice, prohibit bathing, or washing animals or clothes, in any public place not so set apart, or at times or by persons other than those specified, and any other act by which water in public places may be rendered foul or unfit for use.

Prohibition of stocking of inflammable materials, lighting fires, etc.

72. The [President or Vice President] (b) may, when it appears to [him] (b) to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, by notice, prohibit all persons from stocking or collecting wood, dry grass, straw or other inflammable materials, or placing mats or thatched huts or lighting fires in any place or within any specified limits in a Town.

Penalty for allowing outflow of offensive liquid.

73. Every occupier of a building or land who allows the water from any sink, drain, privy or stable or any other offensive liquid matter to flow out of such building or land into any portion of a street except a drain or to flow out of such building or land in such a manner as to cause an avoidable nuisance by the soakage of the said water or other liquid-matter into the ground at the side of a drain forming a portion of a street, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for each such offence.

Penalty for throwing rubbish, etc., into sewers or drains.

74. Whoever puts or causes to be put any earth, dirt, ashes garden kitchen or stable-refuse, broken-glass, earthen-ware, rubbish or night-soil into any sewer or drain, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees

Fouling of water by offensive trades.

Penalty.

75. Whoever, being the occupier of any place where any offensive trade or manufacture is carried on, does any act which causes the defilement of the water in any public water-course or spring, or in any tank, reservoir, well, cistern or aqueduct, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

(a) Added by section 8 of Regulation V of 1085.

(b) Substituted by section 6 of Regulation V of 1085.

76. Whoever drives any vehicle after dark in any street, unless the vehicle is properly supplied with light or there is sufficient moon-light to render lights unnecessary, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Penalty for driving vehicles without light.

77. (1) Our Dewan may, by rule published in the Gazette, regulate the traffic in all or any of the streets in a Town.

Regulation of traffic in streets.

(2) Whoever disobeys any rule so published shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

78. Whoever discharges fire-arms or lets of fire-works or fire-balloons or engages in any game in such a manner as to cause or is likely to cause danger to persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood or risk of injury to property, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Discharing fire-arms etc.

79. Whoever being in charge of any elephant, omits on being requested to do so, to remove the elephant, as far as may be practicable, to a safe distance on the approach of a horse, whether ridden or driven shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Control of elephants.

80. (1) The Committee may, from time to time, by notification, by beat of drum, and by publication in the Gazette, prohibit the sale, or exposure for sale, of any articles in or upon any specified street or part of such street, and may, in like manner, cancel, suspend or modify such prohibition.

Prohibition of sale in street.

(2) Whoever, after such notification, sells, or exposes for sale any articles in any such street against the terms of such notification shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

Penalty.

81. With the previous sanction of Our Dewan, the Committee may, by notice, in any specified locality within the limits of a Town, prohibit the conversion of open spaces into plantations or the erection of any buildings thereon: provided that reasonable compensation shall be made for any loss caused by such prohibition.

Explanation.—"Open space" in this section includes paddy land.

Prohibition of conversion of open spaces into plantations or erection of buildings thereon.

82. Whoever disobeys any lawful direction given or any written notice lawfully issued by the Committee, [President or Vice President] (a) under the powers conferred upon them by this Regulation, or fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission was given by them under those powers, shall, if no punishment is specifically provided for such disobedience or failure, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding five rupees, on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance.

Penalty for disobeying orders passed by Committee.

Explanation.—The words 'after conviction' shall be construed as meaning 'after the expiry of such reasonable time for carrying out the notice given by the Committee, [President or Vice-President] (a) as may be fixed by the Magistrate in each case.

CHAPTER IV.

Town Fund.

83. All moneys which are alloted by Us for the purpose of this Regulation for any Town, all fines and penalties livied under the

Constitution of Town Fund

(a) Added by section 9 of Regulation V of 1085.

authority of this Regulation, or of Regulation IV of 1056 in cases of public nuisances committed within the Town, the proceeds of all taxes, tolls and license-fees, imposed under this Regulation, all sums paid by way of composition under section 120 of this Regulation, and all income derived from any property owned or managed by the Committee, shall be credited to and shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the "Town Fund" of such Town.

(Provisos omitted by section 10 of Regulation V of 1085.)

Committee to prepare and submit budget.

84. The Committee shall, at such time or times and in such form as Our Dewan shall direct, prepare and submit a budget showing the probable receipts and the expenditure which it is proposed by the Committee to incur during the ensuing Malabar year, and the items in respect of which it is proposed to incur such expenditure; and may also furnish a supplemental estimate providing for any modifications which they may deem it advisable to make, in the distribution of the amount to be raised and expended in the Malabar year then current, for the purpose of this Regulation.

Power to determine amount of budget.

85. Our Dewan shall, after such revision as he may deem fit, with Our sanction, pass the budget for each year and the Committee shall abide by the budget so passed.

Levy of taxes and tolls.

86. It shall be lawful for the Committee, with Our approval and subject to such rules as may be framed by the Committee and approved and sanctioned by Us, from time to time, to levy for the purpose of this Regulation, any of the following taxes and tolls, namely—

(1) A yearly tax on buildings and such lands as are used as public cart-stands and for similar purposes not exceeding three and three-fourths per cent on the annual value.

Provided that if the land has been already assessed to the public revenue, such assessment shall be deducted from the annual value.

Exemption I.—No tax shall be levied upon any building or land the annual value whereof is not more than twenty-four rupees, if it be the owner's sole property liable to tax under this clause.

Exemption II.—No tax shall be levied on,

(a) buildings or lands belonging to Government, or,

(b) temples, churches, mosques and other places of worship, light-houses, piers, wharves, jetties, choultries, hospitals, dispensaries and other buildings or lands to the extend to which they are used for public, charitable or religious, but not residential purposes; or,

(c) burial and burning grounds.

Explanation.—In this section, 'annual value' means the gross annual rent for which buildings and lands liable to taxation may reasonably be excepted to let, and in the case of houses, may be expected to let unfurnished.

In the case of buildings, a deduction of one-sixth of the gross annual rent shall be made on account of necessary annual repairs.

(2) A yearly tax upon arts, professions, trades and callings, and on offices and appointments, at rates not exceeding those specified in Schedule A.

(a) Added by section 9 of Regulation V of 1085.

(3) A half-yearly tax on vehicles with springs, animals and cabin-boats, at rates not exceeding in any case those specified in Schedule B.

(4) A half-yearly tax on carts and other vehicles without springs, and valloms, at a rate not exceeding one rupee for each half-year in respect of every such vehicle or vallom.

Exemption.—No tax shall be imposed under clauses (3) and (4) in respect of—

(i) vehicles, boats and animals belonging to Government·

(ii) vehicles, boats and animals kept within the Town, for use in the discharge of their out-door duties therein, by such servants of the Committee employed on such duties as the Committee may, with the approval of Our Dewan, designate : provided that not more than one vehicle and two animals or one boat for each such member or servant shall be exempted under these clauses from taxation ;

(iii) vehicles, boats and animals kept solely for sale by builders and dealers, or vehicles, boats and animals which have not during the half-year been used ;

(iv) carts and animals used for agricultural purposes only ;

(v) valloms which will not carry more than two persons.

(5) Tolls on vehicles, boats and animals entering the Town limits and not liable to taxation under clauses (3) and (4), at rates not exceeding in any case those specified in Schedule C.

Provided that any person may compound for exemption from all tolls leviable in respect of any animal, boat or vehicle under this clause by paying the tax which would have been payable in respect thereof under clause (3) or clause (4) if the same had been kept within the Town.

Exemption—No tolls shall be levied under this clause for the passage of vehicles, boats or animals—

(i) belonging to Government ; or,

(ii) conveying troops, military and police officers in uniform and on duty, servants of the Committee on duty, or persons or property in the custody of such officers or servants.

87. The Committee may, from time to time, with Our approval, determine to raise the funds required for the purposes of this Regulation from all, or any one or more of, the above sources, at a rate or rates not exceeding those specified in this Regulation. *Committee may raise funds from any of the above sources.*

[87. A. If, at any time, it seems advisable to Our Government that the funds required for the purposes of this Regulation shall be raised in any town from all, or any one or more of, the above sources, Our Government may direct the Committee of such town to levy such taxes or tolls at any rate or rates, not exceeding the rates authorized by this Regulation *Government may direct the levy of taxes.*

Provided that it shall be competent to Our Government, from time to time, to cancel or modify such direction] (a)

88. Subject to such rules as may be passed by Our Dewan with Our sanction in this behalf, the Committee may undertake the house-scavenging of any house or building, and charge the occupier of such house or building, in respect of the house-scavenging done for him, with a tax imposed in manner directed by this Regulation, at such rate as they may think fit. *House-scavenging.*

(a) Added by section 11 of Regulation V of 1085.

Procedure in imposing taxes.

89. (1) The Committee may, at a special meeting, pass a resolution to propose the imposition of any tax under section 86 or section 88.

(2) When such a resolution has been passed, the Committee shall publish a notice in the Gazette and by beat of drum within the Town, defining the class of persons or description of property proposed to be taxed and the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed.

(3) Any inhabitant objecting to the proposed tax may, within thirty days from the publication of the said notice, submit his objection in writing to the Committee, and the Committee shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration.

(4) If no such objection is received within the said period of thirty days, or if all such objections, having been considered as aforesaid, are deemed insufficient, the Committee may forward their proposal to Our Dewan, with the objections (if any) which have been submitted as aforesaid and their decision thereupon.

(5) Our Dewan, on receiving such proposal, may, with Our approval, sanction or refuse to sanction the same, or return it to the Committee for further consideration.

(6) When any proposal of the Committee has been sanctioned, the Committee may, at a special meeting, direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with such proposal.

(7) In giving such direction, the Committee shall fix a date on which the tax shall come into force:

Provided that—

(a) no tax shall come into force until its imposition has been notified in the Gazette and by beat of drum within the Town;

(b) no tax shall come into force in less than three months from the date of the meeting at which its imposition is directed;

(c) a tax leviable by the year shall come into force on the first day of Chingam or on the first day of Vrichigam, or on the first day of Kumbham, or on the first day of Edavam, in any year; and if it comes into force on any day other than the first day of Chingam, shall be leviable by the quarter till the first day of Chingam the next ensuing.

(8) A notification of the imposition of a tax under this Regulation shall be conclusive evidence that the tax has been imposed in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

Power to abolish or reduce tax.

90. The Committee may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by Our Dewan with Our sanction, abolish or reduce in amount any tax imposed under the foregoing sections.

Power to exempt from taxation.

91. The Committee may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by Our Dewan with Our sanction, and Our Dewan with Our sanction may, by order, exempt in whole or in part from the payment of any such tax any person or class of persons or any property or description of property.

Power to suspend levy of tax.

92. (1) If at any time it appears to Our Dewan, on complaint made or otherwise, that any tax imposed under the foregoing sections is unfair in its incidence or that the levy thereof or of any part thereof is injurious to the interests of the general public, he may, with Our sanction, by notification, suspend the levy of the tax or of such part thereof, for such period as may be deemed necessary.

(2) Our Dewan may, with the like sanction, at any time, by notification, rescind any such suspension.

93. (1) The Committee may, by written communication, call upon any inhabitant of the Town to furnish such information as may be necessary in order to ascertain whether such inhabitant is liable to pay any tax under this Regulation. — Duty of furnishing information regarding liability to taxation.

(2) If any inhabitant so called upon to furnish information omits to furnish it or furnishes information which is untrue, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees. — Penalty.

94. A tax payable under section 86, clause (1), shall be paid by the owner of the property in respect of which it is payable. — Taxes on immovable property by whom payable.

95. The Committee may, subject to such rules as may be passed by Our Dewan with our sanction in this behalf, levy fees for licenses issued under this Regulation. — Committee may levy fees for licenses.

96. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time, frame rules— — Power to make rules.

(a) regulating the mode in which taxes and tolls under this Regulation may be levied;

(b) prescribing the conditions under which taxes and tolls may be revised or remitted;

(c) providing for appeals from assessment in respect of taxes; and

(d) generally to carry out the provisions of this Chapter.

97. The funds raised under this Regulation shall be utilised solely for purposes of general conservancy, sanitation and improvement of the Town in which they are raised. — Purposes for which the fund raised under this Regulation may be applied.

CHAPTER V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

98. Any person aggrieved by any notice or order issued or passed by, or by any other act of, the Committee or the President under this Regulation may, within thirty days from the date of such act, or the promulgation or service of such order or notice, appeal to the Dewan or such other authority as may be appointed by Us in that behalf for any particular Town. The time occupied in obtaining material papers in connection with the order, notice or act appealed against from the Committee or the President, shall be excluded from the computation of the said thirty days. — Appeal from proceedings of Committee or President.

99. When, against any order passed under this Regulation, an appeal has been instituted under the last preceding section, all proceedings to enforce such order and all prosecutions for any breach thereof shall, if so directed by the Dewan or other appellate authority, be suspended, pending the decision of the appeal. — Suspension of proceedings till decision of appeal.

100. Except as otherwise provided for, parties aggrieved by any notice issued, order passed, or act done under the provisions of this Regulation may sue for the cancellation of the same, or for any damage sustained by them, within eight months from the date of such act or the promulgation or service of such order or notice, or in case of appeal under section 98 from the date of the order of the appellate authority. No such suit shall be instituted until the ex- — Suits by aggrieved parties.

piration of two months next after notice in writing has been given to the Dewan stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff; and the plaint must contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left.

Notice to sweeper or scavenger before discharge.

101. (1) In the absence of a written contract to the contrary, every sweeper or scavengar employed by a Committee shall be entitled to one week's notice before discharge or one week's wages in lieu thereof, unless he is discharged for misconduct, or was engaged for a specified term and discharged at the end of it.

Penalty for absence or resignation without notice.

(2) Should any sweeper or scavenger employed by a Committee, in the absence of a written contract authorising him so to do and without reasonable cause, resign his employment or be absent from his duties without giving one month's notice to the Committee, or neglect or refuse to perform his duties or any of them, he shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to two months.

Reasonable time to be fixed in notices.

102 (1) When any notice under this Regulation requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by the Regulation, a reasonable time for doing the same shall be specified therein.

Notice may be given to both owner and occupier.

(2) Whenever it is provided by this Regulation that any such notice may be given to the owner or occupier of any land or building, and the owner and occupier are different persons, such notice shall be given to both of them.

When notice not complied with, Committee may take action.

103. Whenever the terms of any notice given under this Regulation by a Committee, [President or Vice President] (a) have not been complied with, the Committee [President or Vice President] (a) may, after twentyfour hours' notice, cause the act to be done [and recover the cost from the owner or occupier] (a)

Committee to recover cost of work in case of default by owner or occupier.

104. When, under this Regulation, the owner or occupier of any property is required by the Committee to execute any work, and default has been made in complying with the requirement, and the Committee has executed the work, the cost of the work may be recovered from the person in default.

Who to be deemed primarily in default.

105. As between themselves and the Committee, both owner and occupier shall be deemed to be in default for the purpose of section 104, but that one of them shall be deemed to be primarily in default upon whom, as between landlord and tenant, the duty of doing the required act would properly fall either in pursuance of a contract or by law.

Occupier may deduct from rent due to the owner any amount recoverd from him.

106. When the person primarily in default is the owner, and the Committee has recovered the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier, or he has paid the same upon its demand, he may deduct the sum so recovered or paid from the rent from time to time becoming due from him to the owner, or otherwise recover it from such owner.

Mode of recovering monies due under this Regulation.

107. All monies other than fines and penalities recoverable under this Regulation shall be treated as arrears of public revenue within the meaning of Regulation I of 1068, and be recovered as such.

Taxes imposed on buildings and lands under this Regulation shall be a charge on such property after the revenue due on such building or land.

Appointment of Health Officer.

108. A Medical Officer may, with Our sanction, be appointed by Our Dewan as the Health Officer of the Town to advise the Committee on sanitary matters.

(a) Added by section 9 of Regulation V of 1085.

109. (1) The Committee shall keep in their office a register of all births and deaths in the Town according to the forms which may be prescribed for the purpose by Our Dewan.

Registration of births and deaths.

(2) They shall, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, appoint a person to be Registrar of births and deaths.

110. The Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and death which happens in the Town and shall register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered according to the forms prescribed, touching every such birth and death as the case may be, which has not been already registered.

Registrar to register all births and deaths in the Town.

111. [The father, karanavan or mother of every child born in the town, or, in the case of the death, illness, absence or inability of the father, karanavan and mother, some person who was present at, or in attendance during, the child-birth, shall, within one week next after the day of every such birth, give, or cause to be given, information to the Registrar, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child.] (a)

Information of birth to be given within a week.

112. [Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying in the town, or, in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the occupier of the building, or, if the occupier be the person who has died, some person living in the building in which such death has happened, shall, within three days, give information to the Registrar, according to the best of his knowlege and belief, of the several particulars required to be known and registered touching the death of such person, except in the case of deaths from infectious diseases, when notice should be given within 24 hours.] (b)

Information of death to be given.

113. Every person who conducts or performs the funeral ceremonies of any person who has died with the Town shall, whenever required furnish to the Registrar such information as he possesses as to the several particulars.

Person conducting the funeral ceremony to give particulars regarding the death.

114. In the case of persons born or dying in any hospital, it shall be the duty of the Medical Officer in charge forthwith to give intimation in writing to the Committee, of the occurrence of any birth or death in the hospital under his charge; such intimation shall be in the forms aforesaid.

Officer in charge of a hospital to give particulars of every case of birth and death therein.

115. If any person whose duty it is to give information of births and deaths under the preceding sections wilfully neglects or refuses to give such information or gives false information, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Penalty for not giving particulars about birth or death or for giving false information.

116. The Committee or any person authorised by them in this behalf, after giving six hours' notice to the occupier, if any, of any building or land in a Town, may, at any time between sun-rise and sun-set, enter into such building or on such land for examining any works under construction or for any other purpose contemplated in this Regulation:

Powers of entry and inspection.

(a) Substituted by section 12 of Regulation V of 1085.
(b) Do. Do. 13 Do. Do.

Proviso.

Provided that no such notice shall be necessary when the occupier or owner of a building or plot of land permits the Committee or their authorised agent to so enter.

Provided also that, when any building used as a human dwelling or as a place of worship is entered, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers or worshippers, and before any apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman is entered under this section, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

Provided further that if there is no occupier, the entry shall be made in the presence of two Thadastars, making a record of the same.

Prosecutions to be instituted before Magistrates.

117. Every prosecution under this Regulation may be instituted before any Magistrate having jurisdiction over the offender.

Provided that no Magistrate who, as President or a member of the Committee, was concerned directly or indirectly with the passing of any resolution on any matter, shall try a case connected with that matter.

Punishments to be awarded by Magistrate.

118. All punishments provided in this regulation shall be awarded on conviction before a Magistrate.

Sanction of Committee or Dewan necessary for prosecution.

119. No prosecution of an offence shall be started, except by or with the permission of the Committee or Our Dewan :

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to offences under sections 71, 74, 76, 77, 79, or 80 of this Regulation.

Power to compound offences.

120. (1) Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, empower the Committee, or its President to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed an offence under this Regulation, a sum of money by way of composition for such offence.

(2) On payment of such sum of money, the suspected person, if in custody, shall be discharged, and no further proceedings taken against him in regard to the offence or alleged offence so compounded for.

(3) Power under sub-section (1) to accept composition for alleged offences may be given either generally in regard to all offences under this Regulation, or particularly in regard to specified offences or offences of a specified class, and may at any time be withdrawn by Our Dewan, with Our sanction.

Police officers to give information of offences under this Regulation.

121. It shall be the duty of all Police officers to give immediate information to the Committee or to their officers, of any offence committed contrary to the provisions of this Regulation, and to help them in giving effect to the provisions of this Regulation.

Power of Police officers to arrest.

122. Any Police officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against the provisions of this Regulation, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him, and if such person decline to give his name and address, or if the Police officer shall have reason to doubt the accuracy of such name or address, if given; such person may, subject to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, be detained at the Station-House until his name and address shall be correctly ascertained.

123. Our Dewan may, by notification in the Gazette, authorise any person employed under a Committee appointed under this Regulation and wearing a badge of office, [to exercise the Powers of a Police officer for the purposes of this Regulation.] (a)

Persons employed under Committee may be empowered to arrest in certain cases.

124. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, direct that, to any specified area which is declared a Town under this Regulation, any of the sections thereof excepting those of Chapter IV shall not apply, and may modify or cancel such notification.

Power to restrict the application of the provisions of this Regulation.

125. The President shall, as soon as may be after the first day of Chingom in each year, prepare a detailed report of the administration of the Town during the previous year, with a statement showing the nature and amount of receipts and disbursements in that year, in such form and with such particulars as Our Dewan may, from time to time, prescribe.

President to draw up annual report.

126. Fines imposed under this Regulation may be levied by distress and sale of the movables belonging to the offender who may be kept in custody if he fails to give security for the same pending the return of the warrant of distress. In default of such realization, he may be sentenced to simple imprisonment which shall, in no case, exceed three months.

Levy of fines.

127. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification, in the Gazette, appoint any member of a Committee to be Vice-President, and such officer shall, in the absence of the President from the Town, exercise all powers conferred and discharge all the duties imposed on the President under this Regulation.

Appointment of Vice-president.

(a) Substituted by Section 14 of Regulation V of 1035.

Schedule A.—Section [86.](a)

TAX ON ARTS, PROFESSIONS, TRADES AND CALLINGS.

	Yearly. Rs.	Ch.	C.
Class I.			
Every person holding any office or appointment, public or private or employed in any capacity, whose pay, salary or pension amounts to Rs. 1000, a month or upwards and every person falling under any of the following denominations, whose income is estimated to amount to Rs. 1,000 a month or upwards:— (i) Carrying on business as a Company; (ii) Abkari renters, wholesale and retail traders and manufacturers of every kind, contractors, boat-owners and commission agents; (iii) Bankers and professional money-lenders; (iv) Brokers and dealers in securities, shares or bills of exchange; (v) Editors and proprietors of newspapers; (vi) Practising barristers, vakils and law agents; (vii) Practising medical practitioners of all kinds, including hakims and vydians; (viii) Owners and farmers of markets; (ix) Keepers of hotels or boarding-houses; (x) Builders; (xi) Owners of mills, warehouses, printing-presses, oil presses, cotton-presses and other presses and factories of all kinds; (xii) Professional artists, photographers, actors, owners or managers of circuses or theatrical companies, musicians and dancers; (xiii) Dealers in animals or vehicles, and owners or keepers of livery stables or hackney carriages.	25	...	...
Class II.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 500 a month or upwards ...	12	14	...
Class III.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 300 a month or upwards ...	6	...	...
Class IV.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 200 a month or upwards ...	4	...	...
Class V.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 100 a month or upwards ...	2	...	...
Class VI.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 50 a month or upwards ...	1	...	...

NOTE.—When a person carries on his professional work within the jurisdiction of more than one Committee, the payment of profession-tax to any one Committee shall exempt him from liability to any other for the whole year.

(a) Substituted by section 15 of Regulation V of 1085.

[SCHEDULE B.—Section 84.](a)

Vehicles with springs, animals and cabin-boats liable to taxation, with the rates of taxation.

	Half-yearly. Rs.	Ch.	C.
[For every motor car	15	,,	](a)
For every four-wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by two or more horses	5		,,
For every four-wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by a horse, bull or bullock, or by bulls or bullocks...	2	14	,,
For every two-wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by one horse or by one or more bulls or bullocks ...	1	11	..
Do. by two or more horses	2	11	..
Every other vehicle with springs and every bicycle or tricycle...	1	11	..
For every elephant	6	..	,,
For every horse over thirteen hands	2	14	,,
For every horse of or under thirteen hands	1	..	..
For every horse of or under eleven hands	..	14	..
For every bullock or bull	..	4	..
For every male buffalo	..	7	,,
For every ass	..	3	8
For every dog	..	7	..
For every cabin-boat	2	14	..

SCHEDULE C.—Section [86.](a)

Maximum Rates of Tolls Payable on Entering the Towns Limits.

	Half-yearly. Rs.	Ch.	C.
[On every motor car	,,	14	](a)
On every four-wheeled vehicle with springs	,,	7	,,
On every cabin-boat	..	7	,,
On every jatka, hackney or cart laden	,,	3	8
On every jatka, hackney or cart not laden	,,	1	12
On every other vehicle with springs and every bicycle or tricycle	..	3	8
On every buffalo, bull, bullock, cow or ass, laden or ridden and on every horse under thirteen hands	,,	..	12
On every vallom	,,	..	11
On every horse not under thirteen hands	..	1	12
On every elephant	..	14	..
On every camel	..	3	8

Explanation.—"Laden"—An animal is not said to be laden when it is merely accoutred for the purpose of being laden or ridden.

Explanation.—Tolls are leviable on vehicles at the above rates irrespective of the means of traction employed and the payment of a toll in respect of any vehicle covers the animals engaged in drawing it.

(a) Substituted by section 15 of Regulation V of 1085.

Trivandrum Town Improvement and Conservancy.

Rules regarding the introduction of license fees in the town of Trivandrum, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the $\frac{\textit{28th August, 1903}}{\textit{12th Avany, 1079}}$ *under sections* 33, 53 *and* 58 *of Regulation III of* 1076.

GENERAL RULES.

I. Application for licenses shall be made in writing to the Health Officer who shall submit the same without delay to the President with a report as to whether the license may be granted.

II. The applications will then be disposed of by the President subject to appeal to the Committee.

III. In emergent cases applications may be made direct to the President.

IV. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.

V. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted, unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided in the license.

VI The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants

VII. These rules shall come into force from the 1st of Dhanu 1079.

SECTION 33.

Temporary Occupation of Street.

License form A..............(as appended below).

Conditions:—

1. The fee for the license shall be at the rate of 2 chs. for each day of occupation allowed under the license.

2. The licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall, during night, put up warning lights at the site.

SECTION 53.

License for places used for any of the following purposes namely:—

(i) Melting tallow;
(ii) Melting bones, offal or blood;
(iii) As a soap house, oil boiling house, or dyeing house;
(iv) Tannery;
(v) As a brick-kiln, tile-kiln or lime-kiln;
(vi) As a yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, thatching grass, wood or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material;
(vii) As a storehouse for gunpowder, blasting-powder, dynamite or petroleum.

License form B..............(as appended below).

Conditions:—

1. The roof of any building used for the purpose shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

2. The license shall make sufficient provision for protecting combustible articles from fire.

3. The following license fees shall be charged:-

(i) Melting tallow, Rs. 6 per annum.
(ii) Boiling bones, offal or blood, Rs. 6 per annum.
(iii) Soap-house, oil-boiling house or dyeing house, Rs. 6 per annum.
(iv) Tannery, Rs. 12 per annum.
(v) Brick-kiln, tile-kiln or lime-kiln, Rs 12 per annum.
(vi) Yard or depot for trade in hay, straw or thatching grass, Rs. 6 per annum.

Wood or coal, Rs. 12 per annum.

(vii) Gunpowder or blasting-powder,

retail, *i. e.* 25 lbs. and under, Rs. 6 per annum.
wholesale, *i. e.*, exceeding 25 lbs., Rs. 15 per annum.

Kerosine oil,
retail in bottles or tins up to 60 gallons and under, Re. 1 per annum.
retail in bottles or tins above 60 but not exceeding 200 gallons, Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ per annum
retail in bottles or tins above 200 but not exceeding 500 gallons, Rs. 5 per annum.
wholesale *i. e.*, above 500 gallons, Rs. 24 per annum.

Dynamite. Rs. 24 per annum.

SECTION 55.

Storing and selling meat.

License form C ....(as appended below).

Conditions :—

1. The license-holder shall put up in front of the place of business a sign-board containing his name and the number of the license.
2. There shall be a separate license for each place of storing or sale.
3 The meat offered for sale shall be in good condition and no rotten meat shall be offered for sale. The license-holder shall abide by the decision of the Health Officer and he shall destroy any meat condemned by that officer.
4. The shop shall always be open to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee or the Health Officer, and the license-holder shall produce his license when demanded.

Slaughtering Animals.

License form D.....................(as appended below).

Conditions :—

1. The slaughterhouse shall not be in crowded parts or on the sides of roads or in thoroughfares.
2. The building shall be enclosed and shut out from public view and the floor thereof shall be well cemented. It shall always be kept clean. The floor shall be washed at least once a day, and all the refuse matter, offal &c., shall be removed by the licensee to places pointed out by the Health Officer.
3. The animals intended for slaughter shall be examined by the Health Officer and a pass certifying the fit condition of the animal shall be given by the Health Officer.

This pass shall be preserved by the license-holder for three days from the date of issue and after this period it shall be returned to the Health Officer.

4. The slaughterhouses shall be open to inspection by the members of the Committee and the officers of the Department and the licensee shall produce the pass issued by the Health Officer, if demanded by such member or officer.

A. Form of license granted under section 33 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9
Number.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Dimensions		Period for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

B. Form of license granted under section 33 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President	Remarks.

C. Form of license granted under section 55 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder	Signature of the President	Remarks.

D. Form of license granted under section 53 clause 2 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President	Remarks.

Rules regarding the introduction of house-scavenging in the Town of Trivandrum, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 28th August 1903 (12th Avani 1079) under section 88 of Regulation III of 1076.

I. The parts of the Town to be brought under the system will be declared in the Gazette and notified by beat of tom-tom.

II. House-scavenging in the parts so declared will be compulsory. But houses to which there is no easy access without trenching on the privacy and prejudices of the occupants and also unoccupied houses shall be excluded from the operation of these rules.

III. The houses within the declared limits will be serially numbered and each street will be designated by a separate name.

IV. A register containing the serial number, name, if any, of the houses and their owners or occupiers shall be prepared and kept in the Health Officer's Office, and a duplicate thereof fixed in the Committee's Office.

V. Owners or occupiers of houses shall be required to make such arrangements as may be required by the Health Officer in each case to facilitate cleaning by the scavengers.

VI. A monthly fee for every occupied house not exempted under the latter part of Rule II shall be levied from the occupier at the following rates:—

4 chuckrams, if the occupier's income does not exceed Rs. 10 per mensem.

7 chuckrams, if the occupier's income does not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem,

and

14 chuckrams, if the occupier's income exceeds Rs. 30.

The assessment will be made by the Health Officer and approved by the President with right of appeal to the Committee within two weeks of the President's order. The fee shall be paid by the tenth of the month to which it relates.

VII. Scavengers will call between 7 and 10 A. M. every day; and a house-to-house inspection will be made from time to time to see whether scavenging is being done properly. The inspection shall be made subject as far as may be, to the provisions of section 116 of the Regulation.

VIII. The scavenger is bound to announce himself before entering a privy.

IX. Whoever disobeys any direction given or notice issued by the President under these rulesshall be liable to punishment under section 82 of the Regulation.

X. These rules shall come into force from the 1st of Dhanu 1079.

Kottayam Town Improvement and Conservancy.

Rules under sections 33, 40, 53, and 60 of Regulation III of 1076 passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 7th Medom 1079.

GENERAL RULES.

I. Applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President.

II. The applications will then be disposed of by the Committee or the President as provided for in the Regulation, and licenses issued by the President.

III. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.

IV. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided in the license.

V. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

These rules shall come into force from the 1st day of Vycausy, 1079.

SECTION 33.

Temporary occupation of street.

License form A—(appended below).

1. The fees chargeable for licenses under this section are as follow:—

(a) For the purpose of depositing any building material, 4 chs. per 100 sq. ft. per day.

(b) For making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, 4 chs. per 100 sq. ft per day.

(c) To put up pandals for ceremonies, &c., on town lands, 1 cash per sq. ft. per day for 10 days, and double the rate for days exceeding 10.

Proviso.—No permission shall be granted to use such lands for more than 15 days.

(d) To put up pandals for ceremonies, &c., over the street when the projection does not exceed more than 3 ft. into the street from the drain, 2 cash per sq. ft. per day, and when the same exceeds 3 ft. and does not exceed 6 ft., 3 cash per sq. ft. per day.

Proviso.—No permission shall be granted to use the street for this purpose for more than 15 days.

(e) To put up scaffolding boards, &c., when they exceed 1 ft. and do not exceed 6 ft. of frontage, 1 cash per every sq. ft. for 10 days; 2 cash per sq ft. when the period exceeds 10 days but does not exceed 20 days; and 3 cash per sq. ft. when the period exceeds 20 but does not exceed 30 days and so on.

Provided no permission shall be granted to put up scaffolding, &c. which will exceed 6 ft. in breadth from the drain.

Provided also the licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall, during night, put up warning lights at the sight.

EXCEPTIONS.

(1) No fee shall be levied for erection of pandals, thoranams, &c., in public streets on occasions of festivals and processions connected with temples or other places of public worship in the town as well as on any public occasion.

(2) No fee shall be levied for using the public maidan as occasional play ground for boys of colleges and schools in the town, but in all the above cases written permission of the President shall be obtained beforehand.

SECTION 40.

Projections.

License form B—(appended below).

The following fees shall be levied on licenses issued under this section:—

(*a*) To put up verandahs, balconies, sunshades, &c., not touching the ground, a fee of 6 cash per annum per sq. ft.

(*b*) To put the structures mentioned in clause (*a*) when supported on the ground, a fee of 18 cash per annum per sq. ft.

SECTION 53.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

License form C—(appended below).

1. The following conditions shall be observed by the licensee :—

(*a*) The roof of any building used for the purpose shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

(*b*) The licensee shall make sufficient provisions for protecting combustible articles from fire.

(*c*) The place, house or yard or depot and the license shall aways be open to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee and its officers and an officer of the Police Department not below the rank of an Inspector.

II. The following fees shall be levied on licenses issued under this section :—

(*a*) Melting tallow—Re. 1 per annum.

(*b*) Boiling bones, offal, or blood—Rs. 2 per annum.

(*c*) Soap-house, oil-boiling house or dyeing house—Re. 1 per annum.

(*d*) Tannery Rs. 2 per annum.

(*e*) (1) Brick-kiln,—Re. 1 per kiln, per annum.
(2) Tile-kiln—Re. 1 Do.
(3) Lime-kiln—Re. 1 Do.

(*f*) Any manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smell arises—Rs. 3 per annum.

(*g*) Yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, thatching-grass, fire-wood or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material—Rs. 3 per annum.

(*h*) (1) Gunpowder or blasting powder :—

Retail i. e., 25 lbs. and under—Rs. 2 per annum.
Wholesale i. e., exceeding 25 lbs.—Rs. 4 per annum.

(2) Dynamite—Rs. 24 per annum.

(3) Petroleum, or any inflammable spirit :—

Retail, in bottles or tins up to 50 gallons and under—Re. 1 per annum.

Wholesale, in bottles or tins above 50 but not exceeding 100 gallons—Rs. 2 per annum; and for every additional 50 gallons or part thereof—Re. 1 per annum.

SECTION 55.

Storing and selling meat.

License form D—(as appended below).

1. The following conditions shall be observed by the holder of a license for selling or storing meat :—

(1) The place shall be denoted by a sign-board containing the number of the license and the name of the license-holder with the inscription of the words "Meat Shop."

(*a*) that all animals stamped on a particular day should be slaughtered at least on the next day : and if any animals be not so slaughtered it should again be taken for examination and if found fit should again be stamped—

(*b*) That every head of cattle stamped shall be slaughtered between 5 and 7 P. M. and every sheep and goat between 6 and 8 A. M.

(2) The place and the premises all round it shall be kept clean and free from decomposing refuse of any sort.

(3) The meat intended for sale shall always be in a wholesome condition and no rotten or unwholesome meat shall at any time be offered for sale.

(4) The license-holder shall without demur abide by the decision of such officer as may be appointed by the Committee from time to time as to whether any meat offered for sale is unwholesome or not, and shall remove and destroy immediately any meat declared unwholesome by such officer.

(5) No person affected with any infectious or loathsome disease shall be allowed to enter the shop.

(6) The head of the animal slaughtered shall not be disposed of until the whole meat is sold.

(7) The shop and the license shall always be open to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee and its officers, and an officer of the Police Department not below the rank of an Inspector.

(8) The license-holder shall be liable to penalties laid down by the Regulation for the breach of any of the above conditions.

(9) The license-holder shall abide by any rules or orders that may be passed by the Committee from time to time consistent with the provisions of the Regulation.

II. The following conditions shall be observed by the holder of a license for slaughtering animals:—

(1) The license holder shall enclose and keep protected from public view the building or place used by him and approved by the Committee for the slaughter of animals.

(2) Before an animal is slaughtered it shall be taken to such officer as may be appointed for the purpose by the Committee who shall stamp it on its forehead if found fit for slaughter and the stamped head shall be preserved until the whole meat is disposed of.

(3) The slaughterhouse or place shall be kept clean, the slaughtering and skinning places shall be separate and all refuse matter therefrom shall be removed and disposed of immediately.

(4) The slaughtering places and the licenses granted shall be liable to inspection by the President, or members of the Committee or any of its servants, or by a Police officer not below the rank of an Inspector.

(5) No person affected with any infectious or loathsome disease shall be allowed to enter the slaughterhouse or place.

(6) The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him by the Committee from time to time under the Regulation.

(7) The license-holder shall be liable to the penalties laid down by the Regulation for the breach of any of the above conditions.

SECTION 60.

Opening a Private Market.

License form E—(as appended below).

The license fee for opening a private market shall be Rs. 12 per annum.

A. Form of License granted under section 33 of Regulation III of 1076.

Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Dimensions. Length.	Dimensions. Breadth.	Period for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

B. Form of license granted under section 40 of Regulation III of 1076.

Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Dimensions. Length.	Dimensions. Breadth.	Period for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

C. Form of license granted under section 53 of Regulation III of 1076.

Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which the license is granted	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

D *Form of license granted under section 55 of Regulation III of* 1076.

Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which the license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

E. *Form of license granted under section* 60 *of Regulation III of* 1076

Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Dimensions.		Period for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.
				Length.	Breadth.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Alleppey Town Improvement and Conservancy.

Rules regarding the introduction of license fees in the Town of Alleppey, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja on the 25th February 1904/13th Kumbhom 1079, under sections 33, 53, 55 and 60 of Regulation III 1076.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President of the Town Improvement Committee.

2. The applications for licenses shall be made in the prescribed printed form which can be had at the Committee's Office on payment of a fee of one chuckram each.

3. The applications shall be accompained by the fee prescribed for the license under these rules.

4. The applications will be disposed of by the Committee, and in emergent cases by the President.

5. A list of such licenses granted by the President shall be laid before the Committee at its next ordinary meetting for confirmation.

6. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the condition hereinafter laid down.

7. The license-holder shall obey the orders of the President with regard to the arrangements to be made and preparations to be taken in connections with the purpose for which the license is granted.

8. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year for which it is granted, unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided for in the license.

9. Should a license be cancelled on account of the misconduct of the licensee, the fee paid shall not be returned.

10. If an application for license be not granted the fee paid along with the application shall be refunded to the applicant.

11. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

12. A Register of licenses granted shall be kept in the Committee's Office, and a duplicate thereof shall be kept with the Sanitary Inspector or any other appointed for the purpose.

13. The license-holder shall produce the license when called for by any member or officer appointed for the purpose.

These rules shall come into force from the 1st Medom 1079.

14. Every license-holder shall put up his license in a conspicuous part of the place in respect of which the license is given.

SECTION 33.

Temporary Occupation of Streets.

CONDITIONS.

1. The fee for the license shall be at the rate of 4 chs. for every 100 sq. ft. or fraction thereof for each day of occupation. No fee shall be levied for erection of pandals and decorations in public streets on occasions of religious festivals or on any other public occasion or for temporary erection made as sunshade to the public.

2. The licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall during nights put up warning-light at the site.

3. The licensee shall restore the portion occupied to the original state on the expiry of the period for which the license is granted.

4. The following fees shall be levied on licenses issued for the following purposes:—

(a) To put up verandahs, balconies, thatties of all sorts and the like in front of shops, houses etc., when not touching the ground

(8) eight cash per square foot per six months or fraction thereof,

(b) To put up the structures mentioned in clause (a), when supported on the ground.

(1) one chuckram per square foot per six months or fraction thereof

5. The following ground rent also shall be charged for the occupation of Sirkar open grounds in the Town:—

(a) For sheds and premises for dramatic and other purposes,

(2) two chuckrams for every 100 square feet or fraction thereof for the first fifteen day and (1) one chuckram when the period exceeds fifteen days, for every day of occupation,

(b) (4) four annas on every log of timber kept for sale or other purposes on Sirkar open grounds per six months or fraction thereof,

(c) Rs. (5) five for every boat (kettoo vellam) newly built and (2) two annas per week for every such boat repaired on Sirkar open grounds

License form A———(as appended below).

SECTION 53.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

Places used for any of the following, namely:—

1. Melting tallow.
2. Boiling bones, offal, and blood.
3. (a) Soap-house, oil-boiling house, and dyeing house.
   (b) Tannery.
4. Brick-kiln, tile-kiln, and lime-kiln.
5. (a) Ginger bleaching.
   (b) Store house for fish, prawns-, fish-oil hides and bones
6. Yard or depot for trade in,
   (a) Bamboos, arecanut trees and cadjans.
   (b) Timber and coal.
   (c) Coir yarn or fibre, coir manufactured goods, hemp, and cotton
   (d). Copra.
   (e) Oil mills and oil yards.
7. Storehouse for explosives, such as
   (a) Gunpowder or blasting-powder,
   (b) Dynamite or other kindred explosives,
   (c) Petroleum.
8. Drama and Circus when held on public grounds.

CONDITIONS.

(1) The roof of any building used for the storage or preparation of articles which the Committee may consider to be dangerous or explosive shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

(2) The licensee shall make sufficient provision for protecting combus ible articles from taking fire.

(3) The following license fees shall be charged :—

(1) Melting tallow—Rs. 6 per annum.

(2) Boiling bones, offal, and blood—Rs. 6 per annum.

(3) (*a*) Soap-house, oil-boiling house and dyeing house—fees ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 per annum.

(*b*) Tannery—Rs. 12 per annum.

(4) Brick kiln, tile kiln, and lime-kiln—Rs. 12 per annum.

(5) (*a*) Ginger—Rs. 12 per annum.

(*b*) Storing fish, prawns, fish-oil, bones and hides in quantities exceeding one Indian maund of 82 lbs. (Avoir)—
Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 per annum.

(6) Yard or depot for trade in

(*a*) Bamboos, arecanut trees, cadjans—Rs. 3 to 6 per annum.

(*b*) Timber Rs. 3 to Rs. 20 per annum; coal Rs. 20 per annum.

(*c*) Coir yarn or fibre, coir manufactured goods, hemp and cotton—Rs. 6 to 12 per annum.

(*d*) Copra—Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 per annum.

(*e*) Oil mills and oil yards—Rs, 12 per annum.

(7) (*a*) Gunpowder or blasting powder, retail, 25 lbs., and under—Rs. 6 per annum; wholesale over 25 lbs.—Rs. 12 per annum.

(*b*) Dynamite and other kindred explosives—Rs. 36 per annum.

(*c*) Petroleum:—
retail 100 gallons and under—Rs. 2 per annum; wholesale, *i. e* exceeding 100 gallons, Rs. 12 per annum, provided that every wholesale dealer will have the liberty to maintain one retail shop free of license fees. Those stored in Government godowns shall also be charged for as wholesale, and the fee paid by the importers

(8) Drama and Circus—Re. 1 per diem.

License form B—— ———(as appended below).

SECTION 55.

A. SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

CONDITIONS.

(1) The slaughterhouse shall be located in a place specially designed by the Committee.

(2) The building shall be enclosed and shut out from public view, and the floor thereof shall be well paved or cemented and made impervious. It shall always be kept clean. The floor shall be washed at least once a day and all the refuse matter, offal, &c., shall be removed by the licensee to the places set apart for the purpose.

(3) No animal, the meat of which is intended to be sold, shall be slaughtered in a slaughterhouse, unless it has been examined by the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose and the fit condition of the animal has been certified to.

(4) The slaughterhouse shall be open to inspection by any member of the Committee or the officers of the department. No fee shall be charged for the license.

License form C————————(as appended below).

B. BUTCHERS' SHOPS.

CONDITIONS.

1. All butchers' shops shall, unless specially exempted by the Committee, be within a licensed market.

2. The license-holder shall put in front of the place of business a signboard containing his name, the number of the stall, and the number of the license.

3. There shall be a separate license for each place of storing or selling meat.

4. The meat offered for sale shall be that of animals slaughtered in a public or licensed slaughter-house.

5. The meat offered for sale shall be in good condition and not unwholesome.

6. The license-holder shall abide by the decision of the Sanitary Inspector or other officer appointed for the purpose with respect to the good condition of any meat offered for sale, and shall destroy any meat condemned by such officer.

7. The shop shall always be open for inspection, by the President, members of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer appointed for the purpose, and the license-holder shall produce his license when demanded.

8. No fee shall be charged for the license.

License form C———(as appended below).

SECTION 60.

Private Markets

1. Private markets for the the sale of fish, vegetables, or other articles may be constructed with the permission of the Committee, and on the plan approved of by them.

2. The stalls in each market shall be serially numbered.

3. The market shall be swept every day and the stalls be kept scrupulously clean.

4. No person suffering from any infectious disease shall be allowed to keep a stall in the market.

5. The stalls shall always be open to inspection by the members of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer specially appointed for the purpose.

6. One room in the market shall be set apart, if required, free of charge, for the office of a member of the Sanitary Inspector's staff.

7. No fish, vegetable, or other article of food which is unfit for human consumption shall be kept anywhere in the market.

8. All such articles of food as have been condemned by any member of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer specially appointed for the purpose, shall at once be destroyed.

9. A license fee of 5 per cent on the annual rental value of the stalls shall be charged on the license-holder.

License form D———(as appended below).

Rules regarding house-scavenging (23rd June 1905).

I. The part of the Town to be brought under this system will be declared in the Gazette and notified by beat of tom-tom.

II. House scavenging in the parts so declared will be compulsory, but unoccupied houses and occupied houses that have extensive backyards may be excluded from the operation of these rules, if other suitable measures (in the case of the latter) can be adopted by the owner or occupier, with the approval of the Committee.

III. The houses within the declared limits will be serially numbered and each street will be designated by a separate name.

IV. A register containing the serial number, name, if any, of the houses and their owners or occupires, shall be prepared and kept in the Office of the Sanitary Inspector or of any other officer appointed for the purpose, and a duplicate thereof filed in the Committee's Office.

V. Owners or occupiers of houses shall be required to make such arrangements as may be required by the Sanitary Inspector or other officer specially deputed for the purpose, in each case to facilitate cleaning by the scavengers.

VI. A monthly fee for every occupied house shall be levied from the occupier at the following rates:—

(*a*) Private houses, schools and charitable institutions—four chakrams for every night-soil vessel for each cleaning and double the rate per vessel for twice cleaning.

The assessment will be made by the member in charge of each block, and approved by the President with right appeal to the Committee, within two weeks of the President's order.

VII. Scavengers will * call between 4 and 8 A. M. and in case where there is a second cleaning, between 3 and 5 P. M, every day; and a house to-house inspection will be made from time to time to see whether scavenging is done properly. The inspection shall be made subject, as far as may be possible, to the provisions of section 116 of the Regulation.

VIII. The scavenger is bound to announce himself before entering a privy.

IX. Whoever disobeys any directions given or notice issued by the President under these rules shall be liable to punishment under section 82 of the Regulation.

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* The fees shall be payable in advance for every quarter.

Rules relating to the introduction and collection of house-tax in the Town of Alleppey passed by His Highness the Maha Raja on under section 86 of Regulation III of 1076.

Assessment.

1. A list of all the buildings in the Town except those exempted under section 86 should be prepared. This list, called the "assessment list" shall contain the following columns in particular in respect of all buildings assessed to the tax.

(*a*) The name of the owner thereof.

(*b*) The name of the occupier thereof.

(*c*) The designation thereof, if any.

(*d*) The name of the Division and street, if any, in which it is situated, and any survey or other number which it bears.

(*e*) The annual value thereof.

(*f*) The amount of tax assessed thereon, etc.

2. On receipt of the assessment list, the President or one or more of the members, nominated by the President, or the Committee, shall assess the buildings and fix the rental value. Such buildings as are thus assessed, shall be given serial numbers and these numbers shall be marked on the doors, or on any conspicuous part of the building.

3. The license fees paid for the storage of articles in buildings assessed will be deducted from the gross annual rental value.

4. The tax payable shall be at the rate of 2% on the remaining annual rental value, subject to the deduction of 1/6 for annual repairs, etc.

5. The assessment made shall be confirmed by the Committee. If any party prefers a revision petition against the assessment of the rental value of his buildings, the same shall be made within 30 days from the date of the final notice directing the imposition of tax.

6. The tax imposed upon the buildings shall be payable by the owness thereof, in 2 equal half yearly instalments. The instalment for each half year shall be payable within 30 days after the commencement of that half year, unless an extension is made by the President at the request of any party, in which case, the extension granted shall not exceed 15 days after the disposal of the application for such extension.

7. In the case of buildings, the owners of which are absent from the Town and whose whereabouts are difficult to be ascertained, the occupants may pay the tax due, and the same may be deducted from the rent due to the owner.

8. (*a*) If any building has been vacant for not less than 60 consecutive days in a half year, the President shall on demand, by the owner, refund so much, not exceeding one-half of the tax paid for that half year as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has been vacant.

(*b*) Every demand for a refund under this section shall be made during the half year in respect of which the refund is sought for, or in the following half year, and not afterwards; and no person shall be entitled

to such refund unless he, at or about the time not later than 15 days, that the building became vacant, gave notice of such vacancy to the President.

9. When any building is built, rebuilt, or enlarged, the owner shall give intimation thereof to the President within 15 days from the date of completion of such building, rebuilding or enlargement, or from the date of occupation of such building, whichever happens first. The President shall on receipt of the said intimation assess or re-assess as the case may be, the tax leviable in respect of the building, and the instalment for the half year in which the assessment is made, shall be payable within 30 days after the date of receipt of the President's notice to the effect by the owner or within 15 days after the disposal of any revision petition which may be presented by the party; provided that, if such date of completion or occupation falls within the last (2) two months of a half year, no tax or enhanced tax as the case may be, shall be levied in respect of the building for that half year.

10. When any building is completely demolished or destroyed, the owner or in his absence the occupier, if any, thereof, may give information in writing to the President of such demolitions or destruction and until information is given, such owner shall be liable at the discretion of the President, to payment of all taxes which would have been leviable had such building not been demolished or destroyed. If the said information is given within the first two months of a half year no tax, shall, thereafter be levied in respect of the building and any tax which may have been levied for that half year shall be refunded.

Mode of collection etc.

11. A demand register shall be maintained in the President's Office prepared from the assessment list. Any change or alteration in the assessment list shall be noted in this Register with reference to the items therein, under the initals of the President.

12. Bound books of receipts in duplicate for the account of tax due on each building shall be prepared in the President's Office. These receipts shall be signed by the President and issued to the Sanitary Inspector or tax-collectors appointed for the purpose.

13. The tax collectors may receive the amounts of any receipts, and the same noted in the receipt as well as in the memorandum under his initials, with the date of such entry. Part collections of a receipt should on no account be made. Receipts should not be detached from the books except on realisation of their amounts in full.

14. If no demand of the tax is made by any of the tax collectors, the party liable to make the payment of the tax may produce the amount to the President, who will cause the receipt to be handed over to the payer.

15. Taxes realised by the tax-collectors, shall be remitted to the President with a memo of particulars of the amount under the initials of the subordinates concerned within such periods as may be prescribed from time to time by the President.

16. The registers and forms to be used shall have the approval of the Committee.

17. Non-compliance to any of the conditions of these rules shall be punishable under Section 82 of Regulation III of 1076.

18. These rules shall come into operation from the date of the publication thereof.

A. Form of license granted under section of 33 of Regulation III of **1076.**

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9
Number.	Date of license.	Name of applicant.	Name and situation of the place intended to be occupied.	Dimensions.		Period for which the license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.
				Length.	Breadth.				

B. Form of license granted under section 53 of Regulation III of **1076.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Date of license.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which the license is granted.	Signature of the licence-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

C. Form of license granted under section 55, clause 2 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number	Date of license.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which the license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks

D. Form of license granted under section 60 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number	Date of license.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which the license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

Quilon Town Improvement and Conservancy.

Rules regarding the introduction of license fees in the Town of Quilon, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 25th August 1906/9th Avani 1082 under sections 33, 53, 55 and 60 of Regulation III of 1076.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President of the Town Improvement Committee.

2. The application for license shall be made in the prescribed printed form (E appended) which can be had at the Committee's Office on payment of a fee of one chuckram each.

3. The application shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed for the license under these rules.

4. The applications will be disposed of by the Committee and in emergent cases by the President.

5. A list of such licenses granted by the President shall be laid before the Committee at its next ordinary meeting for confirmation.

6. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.

7. The license-holder shall obey the orders of the President with regard to the arrangements to be made and precautions to be taken in connection with the purpose for which the license is granted.

8. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year for which it is granted, unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided for in the license.

9. Should a license be cancelled on account of the misconduct of the licensee, the fee paid shall not be returned.

10. If an application for license be not granted, the fees paid along with the application shall be refunded to the applicant.

11. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

12. A register of licenses granted shall be kept in the Committee's office and a duplicate thereof shall be kept with the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose.

13. The license-holder shall produce the licence when called for by any member or officer appointed for the purpose.

14. These rules shall come into force at once.

SECTION 33.

Temporary occupation of streets.

CONDITIONS.

1. The fee for the license shall be at the rate of 4 chs. for every 100 sq. feet or fraction thereof for each day of occupation.

Exception.—No fee shall be levied for the erection of pandals and for decoration in public streets on occasions of religious festivals or on any other public occasion or for temporary erection of sun-shades by the public, provided that permission for the same has been sought for and obtained previously.

2. The licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall during nights put up warning-lights at the site.

3. The licensee shall restore the portion occupied to the original state on the expiry of of the period for which the license is granted.

License form.................A (as appended below).

SECTION 53.

Offensive and dangerous trades.

Places used for any of the following namely—

1. Melting tallow,
2. boiling bones, offal and blood,
3. (a) soap house, oil-boiling house, and dyeing house,
   (b) tannery,
4. brick-kiln, and lime-kiln.
5. (a) ginger bleaching.
   (b) storehouse for fish, prawns, fish oil and hides,
6. yard or depot for trade in,
   (a) straw, bamboo, arecanut trees, cadjans, dry-sticks (pattals), charcoal, cocoanut shells and firewood,
   (b) timber and coal,
   (c) coir yarn or fibre, coir-manufactured goods, hemp and cotton,
   (d) copra,
   (e) oil mills.
7. storehouse for explosives such as,
   (a) gunpowder or blasting-powder,
   (b) dynamite or other kindred explosives,
   (c) petroleum.
8. drama and circus which charge fees for admission when held anywhere within the limits of the town of Quilon.

CONDITIONS.

(1) The roof of any building used for the storage or preparation of articles which the Committee may consider to be dangerous or explosive shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

(2) The licensee shall make sufficient provision for protecting combustible articles from taking fire.

(3) The following license fees shall be charged,
   (1) melting tallow—Rs. 6 per annum,
   (2) boiling bones, offal and blood—Rs. 6 per annum,
   (3) (a) soap-house, oil-boiling house and dying house—fees ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 per annum,
       (b) tannery—Rs. 12 per annum,
   (4) brick-kiln, tile-kiln and lime-kiln—Rs. 12 per annum.
   (5) (a) ginger bleeching—Rs. 12 per annum,
       (b) storing fish, prawns, fish oil and hides in quantities exceeding one Indian maund of 82 lbs. (avoir.)—Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 per annum,
   (6) yard or depot for trade in,
       (a) straw, bamboos, arecanut trees, cadjans, dry sticks (pattals), charcoal, cocoanut shells and fire wood —Rs. 3 to 6 per annum,
       (b) timber and coal—Rs. 20 per annum,
       (c) coir yarn or fibre, coir manufactured goods, hemp and cotton—Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 per annum,
       (d) copra—Rs. 12 per annum,
       (e) oil mills—Rs. 12 per annum,
   7. (a) gunpowder or blasting powder, retail 25 lbs. and under Rs. 6 per annum, wholesale over 25 lbs.—Rs. 12 per annum,
      (b) dynamite and other kindred explosive—Rs. 36 per annum,
      (c) petroleum, stored in tins
         Rs. 2 per annum for 100 gallons & above
         Rs. 12 per annum for over 100 gallons & below 1000 gallons
         Rs. 3 per annum for every additional 1000 gallons up to 10000 gallons
         Rs. 2 per annum for every addition 10000 gallons & over 10000 gallons

(8) Drama and circus which charge fees for admission when held anywhere within the limits of the Town of Quilon—Rs. 2 *per diem*.

License form B...........(as appended below).

SECTION 55.

A.—SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

CONDITIONS.

(1) The slaughterhouse shall be located in a place specially designed by the Committee.

(2) The building shall be enclosed and shut out from public view and the floor thereof shall be well paved or cemented and made impervious. It shall always be kept clean. The floor shall be washed at least once a day and all the refuse matter, offal, &c, shall be removed by the licensee to the places set apart for the purpose.

(3) No animal, the meat of which is intended to be sold, shall be slaughtered in a slaughterhouse, unless it has been examined by the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose and the fit condition of the animal has been certified to.

(4) The slaughterhouse shall be open to inspection by any member of the Committee or the officers of the Department.

(5) The licensee shall put up in front of the slaughterhouse a signboard bearing his name, the number of his license and the words "slaughterhouse for such and such animals."

License form C...........(as appended below).

B—BUTCHERS' SHOPS.

CONDITIONS.

(1) All butchers' shops shall, unless specially exempted by the Committee, be within a licensed market.

(2) The license-holder shall put up in front of the place of business a sign-board containing his name, the number of the stall and the number of the license.

(3) There shall be a separate license for each place of storing or selling meat.

(4) The meat offered for sale shall be that of animals slaughtered in a public or licensed slaughterhouse.

(5) The meat offered for sale shall be in good condition and not unwholesome.

(6) The license-holder shall abide by the decision of the Sanitary Inspector or other officer appointed for the purpose with respect to the good condition of any meat ordered for sale, and shall destory any meat condemned by such officer.

(7) The shop shall always be open for inspection by the President, members of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector or other officer appointed for the purpose and the license-holder shall produce his license when demanded.

License form C.........(as appended below).

SECTION 60.

Private Markets.

(1) Private market for the sale of fish, vegetables, or other articles may be constructed with the permission of the Committee, and on the plan approved of by them.

(2) The stalls in each market shall be serially numbered.

(3) The market shall be swept every day and the stalls be kept scrupulously clean.

(4) No person suffering from any infections disease shall be allowed to keep a stall in the market.

(5) The stalls shall always be open to inspection by the members of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer specially appointed for the purpose.

(6) One room shall be set apart if required free of charge for the office of a member of the Sanitary Inspector's staff.

(7) No fish, vegetable or other articles of food which is unfit for human consumption shall be kept anywhere in the market.

(8) All such articles of food as have been condemned by any member of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector or other officer specially appointed for the purpose shall at once be destroyed.

(9) A license fee of 5 per cent. on the annual rental value of the stalls shall be charged on the license-holder.

License form D.........(as appended below).

A. Form of license granted under section 33 of Regulation III *of* 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number.	Date of license.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place intended to be occupied.	Dimensions.	Period for which the license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

B. Form of license granted under section 5 of Regulation III *of* 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Date of license.	Name of applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which the license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

C. Form of license granted under section 55 *clause* (2) *of Regulation* III *of* 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Date of license.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Signature of the licence-holder.	Signature of the President	Remarks.

D. Form of license granted under section 60 *of Regulation* III *of* 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Date of license.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President	Remarks.

E. Form of application for license under sections 33, 53, 55 *and* 60 *of Regulation III of* 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of applicant.	Place of his residence.	Trade or business for which license is applied.	The name of the owner of the place and the boundaries where the business is proposed to be done.	If the license is under section 53 for carrying on any offensive or dangerous trade, the maximum quantity of material proposed to be stored or manufactured at one time.	The period for which the license is applied.

Nagercoil Town Improvement Committee and Conservancy.

Rules regarding the introduction of license -fees in the Town of Nagercoil passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 1st February 1906 under sections 53, 55 & 95 of Regulation III of 1076.

GENERAL RULES.

I. Application for licenses shall be made in writing to the President.

II. The applications shall be disposed of by the President.

III. Licenses shall be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions specified in the license as hereinunder laid down.

IV. These rules shall come into force on the first Kumbhom 1081.

"TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF STREETS.—SECTION. 33"

Conditions.

(1) The fee for the license shall be at the rate of (2) two chuckrams for each day of occupation of (100) one hundred square feet or fraction thereof allowed under the license, provided that no fee is levied for erection of Pandals and decorations in public streets for religious purposes.

(2) The licensee shall enclose tho part occupied and shall during night put up warning lights at the site.

SECTION 53—CLAUSE I.

Licenses for places used for any of the following purposes *viz* :—

(1) Melting tallow.
(2) Boiling bones, offal or blood.
(3) As a soap-house, oil boiling house or dyeing house.
(4) Tannery,
(5) As a brick-kiln, tile-kiln, or lime kiln,
(6) As a yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, thatching-grass, wood or coal or other dangerously inflammable material,
(7) As a storehouse for gunpowder, blasting powder, dynamite or petroleum.
(8) Drama and Circus which charge fees for admission when held anywhere within the limits of the town of Nagercoil.
(9) Trade in timber and bamboos.
(10) Storing skins and bones.

Conditions.

I. The roof of any building used for the purpose shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

II. The place of business shall be denoted by a sign-board placed in a conspicuous part of the land or building showing the number and date of the license, the name of the license-holder, and the nature of the business carried on.

III. The license-holder shall do no other bnsiness of the description mentioned in section 53 of Regulation III of 1076 than those mentioned in the license.

IV. The license-holder shall pay any fee that may be imposed under the rules passed under section 95 of the Regulation.

V. The place shall be subject to inspection by the President and members of the Committee and Officers of the Committee not below the rank, of a Sub-Overseer, and any Police Officer not below the rank of an Inspector.

VI. The license shall be liable to inspection by the persons above named.

VII. The premises shall be kept in such a state of cleanliness as not to case nuisance to the neighbourhood and in such a state of preservation as not to be dangerous to life, health or property.

VIII. The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him from time to time, by the Committee.

IX. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission or in violation of the conditions of the license by his agents or servants.

X. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

The following license-fee shall be charged:—

i. Melting tallow—Rs 6 per annum.

ii. Boiling bones, offal or blood—Rs. 6 per annum.

iii. Soap-house, oil-boiling house or dyeing house—Rs. 6 per annum.

iv. Tannery—Rs. 12 per annum.

v. Brick-kiln, tile-kiln or lime-kiln—Rs. 12 per annum.

vi. Yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, or thatching-grass—Rs. 6 per annum.

Firewood or coal—Rs. 12 per annum.

vii. Kerosine oil.

retail in bottles or tins up to 60 gallons and under—Re. 1 per annum.

retail in bottles or tins above 60, but not exceeding 200 gallons—Rs. 2½ per annum.

retail in bottles or tins above 200, but not exceeding 500 gallons—Rs. 5 per annum,

wholesale *i. e.* above 500 gallons—Rs. 24 per annum,

viii. Drama and Circus which charge fees admission when held anywhere within the limits of the Town of Nagercoil—Rs. 2 per diem.

ix. Trade in timber and bamboos with reference to the area of premises occupied as specified hereunder:—

1	to	4000 sq. ft. of land	occupied	Rs.	3	per annum.
4001	to	5000	,,	,,	4	,,
5001	to	6000	,,	,,	5	,,
6001	to	7000	,,	,,	6	,,
7001	to	8000	,,	,,	7	,,
8001	to	9000	,,	,,	8	,,
9001	to	10000	,,	,,	9	,,
10001	to	11000	,,	,,	10	,,
11001	to	12000	,,	,,	11	,,
12001	to	13000	,,	,,	12	,,
13001	to	14000	,,	,,	13	,,
14001	to	15000	,,	,,	14	,,
15001	to	16000	,,	,,	15	,,
16001	to	17000	,,	,,	16	,,
17001	to	18000	,,	,,	17	,,
18001	to	19000	,,	,,	18	,,
19001	to	20000	,,	,,	19	,,
20001	sq. ft. and upwards		,,	,,	20	,,

x. Skins and bones.

(a) *Storing of Bones.* On every ton or fraction thereof—Rs. 2 per annum.

(*b*) Storing of skins with reference to weight as specified hereunder:—

	1	to	3	maunds	Rs.	3	per annum.
Above	3	to	6	"	"	4	"
"	6	to	9	"	"	5	"
"	9	to	12	"	"	6	"
"	12	to	15	"	"	7	"
"	15	to	18	"	"	8	"
"	18	to	21	"	"	9	"
"	21	to	24	"	"	10	"
"	24	to	27	"	"	11	"
"	27	maunds			"	12	"

SECTION 55.

Storing and selling meat.

License form B———(as appended below)

Conditions.

1. The place shall be denoted by a sign-board containing the number of the license and the name of the license-holder with the inscription of the words "Meat Shop."

2. The meat shall not be exposed to public gaze.

3. The meat offered for sale shall always be in good condition.

4 The license-holder shall, without demur, abide by the decision of such Officer as may be appointed from time to time by the Committee on that behalf, *as to whether any meat offered for sale* is wholesome or not and shall remove and destroy any meat declared unwholesome by such officer.

5. The shop and the license shall always be liable to inspection by the President, members of the Committee, and its officers, and an officer of the Police Department not below the rank of an Inspector.

6. The license-holder shall pay such fees as may be assessed under the rules that may be passed under section 95 of the Regulation.

7. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the above conditions by his agents or servants.

8. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

SLAUGHTERING ANIMALS.

License form C———(as appended).

Conditions.

1. The building to be used as a slaughterhouse shall be enclosed and protected from public view.

2. Before an animal is slaughtered, a pass shall be obtained from such officer as may be appointed by the Committee, from time to time, on that behalf certifying to the fit condition of the animal to be used as food. This pass shall be preserved by the license-holder for three days from the date of its issue after which it shall be returned.

3. The slaughterhouse shall be kept scrupulously clean and all refuse matter, etc., shall be promptly removed and disposed of.

4. The slaughterhouse as well as the passes issued for slaughtering animals shall be liable to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee or by any of the Committee's subordinate officials.

5. The license-holder shall pay any fee that may be assessed under the rules that may be passed under section 95 of the Regulation.

6. The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him by the Committee from time to time.

7. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission in violation of the above conditions by his agents or servants.

8. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

The following license-fee shall be charged :—

1. Private slaughterhouses—Rs. 5 per annum.
2. Slaughter of cattle in public slaughterhouses—chs. 2 per head.
3. Slaughter of sheep, goats and pigs in public slaughterhouses—cash 8 per head.

SECTION 60.

Private Markets.

License form D ——— (as appended).

Conditions.

1. Articles other than those described below in the license should not be exposed for sale in the market.

2. The market shall always be kept scrupulously clean.

3. No person suffering from any infectious disease shall be allowed to trade in the market.

4. The stall shall be open to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee or by any of the Committee's subordinate officials.

5. The market shall not be held before 6 A. M. or after 7 P. M.

6. The license-holder shall duly and promptly carry out any order that the Committee may issue under section 62 of the Regulation.

License-fee for private market—Rs. 10 per annum.

The following modifications in the License Rules passed for the Town of Nagercoil have been sanctioned by H. H. the Maha Rajah on the 8th June 1906.

(1) The power of disposing of applications in emergent cases lies with the President who will lay before the Committee at its next ordinary meeting a list of the licenses granted by him.

(2) All other applications to be disposed of by the Committee.

A. *License granted under section 53 of Regulation III of 1076.*

Serial No.	Name and description of place of business.	Purpose for which license was granted.	Name of license-holder.	Conditions on which license has been granted.	Date of license.	Signature of license-holder.	Signature of President.	Remarks.
				1. The place of business shall be denoted by a sign-board placed in a conspicuous part of the land or building showing the number and date of the license, the name of the license-holder, and the nature of the business carried on. 2. The license-holder shall do no other business of the description mentioned in section 53 of Regulation III of 1076 than those mentioned in the license. 3. The license-holder shall pay any fee that may be imposed under the rules passed under section 95 of the Regulation. 4. The place shall be subject to inspection by the President and members of the Committee and officers of the Committee not below the rank of a Sub-Overseer and any Police officer not below the rank of an Inspector. 5. The license shall be liable to inspection by the persons above named. 6. The premises shall be kept in such a state of cleanliness as not to cause nuisance to the neighbourhood and in such a state of preservation as not to be dangerous to life, health or property. 7. The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him from time to time by the Committee. 8. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license by his agents or servants. 9. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.				

B.

License for storing and selling meat intended for sale.

SECTION 55 OF REGULATION III OF 1076.

You..................... are hereby permitted to use......................... for the sale and storing of meat intended for food under the conditions herein mentioned.

Conditions.

The place shall be denoted by a sign-board containing the number of the license and the name of the license-holder with the inscription of the words "Meat Shop."

2. The meat shall not be exposed to public gaze.

3. The meat offered for sale shall always be in good condition.

4. The license-holder shall, without demur, abide by the decision of such officer as may be appointed from time to time by the Committee on that behalf, as to whether any meat offered for sale is wholesome or not and shall remove and destroy immediately any meat declared unwholesome by such officer.

5. The shop and the license shall always be liable to inspection by the President, members of the Committee, and its officers and an officer of the Police Department not below the rank of an Inspector.

6. The license-holder shall pay such fees as may be assessed under the rules that may be passed under section 95 of the Regulation.

7. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission in violation of the above conditions by his agents or servants.

8. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

President.

C.

License for slaughtering animals under section 55 of Regulation III of 1076.

You............................within the town are hereby permitted to use...... ....for slaughtering any animal intended for food and in so doing shall conform to the conditions hereinunder mentioned.

Conditions.

1. The building to be used as a slaughterhouse shall be enclosed and protected from public view.

2. Before an animal is slaughtered, a pass shall be obtained from such officer as may be appointed by the Committee from time to time on that behalf, certifying to the fit condition of the animal to be used as food. This pass shall be preserved by the license-holder for three days from the date of its issue after which it shall be returned.

3. The slaughterhouse shall be kept scrupulously clean and all refuse matter, etc., shall be promptly removed and disposed of.

4. The slaughter house as well as the passes issued for slaughtering animals shall be liable to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee, or by any of the Committee's subordinate officials.

5. The license-holder shall pay any fee that may be assessed under the rules that may be passed under section 95 of the Regulation.

6. The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him by the Committee from time to time.

7. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission in violation of the above conditions by his agents or servants.

8. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

President.

D.

Town Improvement Committee, Nagercoil.

License granted to ....of....................under section 60 of Regulation III of 1076.

You are hereby authorised to use Survey No..............in..............Pakuthi in the Nagercoil Town as a private market as defined in the Regulation from the......of 108 to the ....108.

Conditions.

1. Articles other than those described below in the license should not be exposed for sale in the market.

2. The market shall aways be kept scrupulously clean.

3. No person suffering from any infectious disease shall be allowed to trade in the market.

4. The stall shall be open to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee or by any of the Committee's subordinate officials.

5. The market shall not be held before 6 A. M. or after 7 P. M.

6. The license-holder shall duly and promptly carry out any order that the Committee may issue under section 62 of the Regulation.

President.

Particulars of articles to be sold in the market.

Rules regarding the introduction of the house-scavenging in the Town of Nagercoil passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 19th April 1905 (7th Medom 1080) under section 88 of Regulation III of 1076.

I. The parts of the town to be brought under the system will be declared in the Gazette and notified by beat of tom tom.

II. House-scavenging in the parts so declared will be compulsory. But houses to which there is no easy access without trenching on the privacy and sentiment of the occupants as well as unoccupied houses shall be excluded from the operation of these rules.

III. The houses within the declared limits will be serially numbered and each street will be designated by a separate name.

IV. A register containing serial number, name, if any, of the houses and their owners or occupiers shall be prepared and kept in the Sanitary Inspector's Office and a duplicate thereof filed in the Committee's Office.

V. Owners or occupiers of houses shall be required to make such arrangements as may be required by the Sanitary Inspector in each case to facilitate cleaning by the scavengers,

VI. A quarterly fee for every occupied house not exempted under the latter part of Rule II shall be levied from the occupier at the following rates ;—

1. Houses whose annual rental is below Rs. 12, 2½ fanams per quarter,

2. All other houses whose annual rental is Rs. 12 and above and which do not pay house tax, 3½ fanams per quarter.

3. All houses paying house tax of Rs. 1½ and below, 5¼ fanams per quarter.

4. All houses paying house tax above Rs. 1½, 7 fanams per quarter and that fees for hostels, firms, schools &c. be levied at special rates hereafter to be decided.

The fee shall be paid within the last day of the 1st month in the quarter to which it relates.

The fee shall be paid by the 10th of the month to which it relates.

VII. Scavengers will ordinarily call between 7 and 10 A. M. every day, and a house-to-house inspection will be made from time to time to see whether scavenging is being done properly. The inspection shall be made subject, as far as may be, to the provisions of section 116 of the Regulation.

VIII. The scavenger is bound to announce himself before entering a privy.

IX. Whoever disobeys any direction given or notice issued by the President under these Rules shall be liable to punishment under section 82 of the Regulation.

Town Improvement Committee, Nagercoil.

Rules relating to the introduction and collection of house tax in the town of Nagercoil under Sections 86 and 96 of Regulation III of 1076.

1. A list of all the buildings and such lands as are used as public cart stands and for similar purposes within the town shall be prepared by the Sanitary Inspector with the aid of the local Proverthicar under the instructions of the President in such form as the Committee may prescribe.

2. The house-tax registers will then be examined and revised, if need be, by the members in charge of the respective wards in the town. It will then be notified by beat of drum within the town that before a specified date objection in respect of the assessment should be preferred to the Committee and that the Committee will be prepared to hear and dispose of the objections on a specified date. After hearing and disposing of the objections, if any, the assessment registers will be passed by the Committee.

3. If at any time it appears to the Committee that any property has been inadequately assessed or improperly omitted from the assessment register they may amend the said registers in such manner as they deem just, provided that no such direction shall be given unless the person concerned shall have been afforded a reasonable opportunity to show cause to the Committee why the assessment register should not be amended as proposed.

Any person may at any time not being less than 30 days before the end of the financial year move the President by revision petition to reduce the tax to which he is liable for the coming year on the ground that the annual value of the property in respect of which the tax is imposed has decreased, since the general assessment or last general revision of the assessment register. Such petition shall be disposed of after giving the petitioner a reasonable opportunity to appear either in person or by authorised agent and to represent his case.

4. If any building has been vacant for not less than 60 consecutive days in a half-year, the President shall on demand by the owner, refund so much not exceeding one-half of the tax paid for that half-year, as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has been vacant.

Every demand for a refund under this section shall be made during the half year in respect of which the refund is sought or in the following half-year and not afterwards, and no person shall be entitled to such refund unless he, at or about the time (not later than 15 days) that the building became vacant, gave notice of such vacancy to the President.

5. When any building is built, rebuilt, or enlarged the owner shall give notice thereof to the President within 15 days from the date of completion of such building, re-building or enlargement, or from the date of occupation of such building whichever date happens first. The Committee shall at any time on receipt of the said notice or on their own motion assess the tax leviable in respect of the building and the instalment for the half year in which the assessment is made shall be payable within 30 days after the date of receipt of the President's notice to the effect by the owner, or within 15 days after the disposal of any revision petition which may be presented by the party; provided that if such date of completion or occupation falls within the last two months of a half year no tax or enhanced tax as the case may be, shall be levied in respect of the building for that half year.

6. When any building is completely demolished or destroyed the owner or in his absence the occupier if any, thereof, may give information in writing to the President of such demolition or destruction and until such information is given such owner shall be liable at the discretion of the Committee to payment of all taxes which would have been leviable had such building not been demolished or destroyed. If the said information is given within the 1st two months of a half year no tax, shall thereafter, be levied in respect of the building and any tax which may have been levied for that half year shall be refunded.

Collection of taxes.

7. The yearly tax leviable on buildings and such lands as are used as public cart stands and for similar purposes within the town is at the rate of two per cent on the annual rental value of the property assessed and it comes into force from the 1st Vrischikam 1085 (as per G. O. Nos. G. 2975 dated 18th June '09, G. 3923 dated 4th August '09 and the Resolution of the Committee dated 10th July '09 notified in the Gazette of 3rd August 1909).

8. The tax imposed upon buildings and lands shall be payable by the owners thereof in two equal half yearly instalments. The instalments for each half year shall be payable within 30 days after the commencement of that half year unless a revision petition has been presented to the President regarding the assessment in which case the payment may be postponed until 15 days after the disposal of such petition. The 1st instalment should be paid before the end of Avany and the 2nd instalment before the end of Masy of each year.

9. A separate demand register shall be maintained in the form prescribed by the President. Any change or alteration in the assessment list shall be noted in this register.

10. The tax is to be paid to the Sanitary Inspector or to any other officer whom the President may authorise in that behalf on or before the day fixed for payment and the payer shall be entitled to a receipt signed by the Sanitary Inspector or such other officer as may be authorised by the President for the payment so made.

Such receipt shall specify

(a) The number of the house in the assessment register.
(b) The date of the grant thereof.
(c) The name of the person to whom it is granted.
(d) The period for which the payment has been made.
(e) The amount in respect of which it is granted.

11. All taxes and fees recoverable under the Regulation III of 1076 shall as provided in section 107 of the said Regulation be treated as arrears of public revenue within the meaning of the Revenue Recovery Regulation I of 1068 and be recovered as such under the provisions of that Regulation, the President exercising the powers of a Division Peishkar and the Sanitary Inspector, the powers of a Tahsildar.

12. All orders already passed and all Notifications already issued on the subject shall be considered to have been respectively passed and issued under these rules.

13. These rules shall come into force from the date of publication.

SCHEDULE OF STAMP REGULATION IV OF 1080.

STAMP-DUTY ON INSTRUMENTS.

For the purpose of the Schedule, one rupee shall be equal to 28 Chs.

eight annas	„	14 „
four „	„	7 „
two „	„	$3\frac{1}{2}$ „
one „	„	$1\frac{3}{4}$ „

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
1. ACKNOWLEDGMENT of a debt exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value written or signed by, or on behalf of, a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt in any book (other than a banker's pass-book) or on a separate piece of paper when such book or paper is left in the creditor's possession; provided that such acknowledgment does not contain any promise to pay the debt or any stipulation to pay interest or to deliver any goods or other property	One anna.
2. ADMINISRTATION BOND—	
(*a*) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as Bond (No. 14) for such amount.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
3. ADOPTION-DEED, that is to say, any instrument (other than a will) recording an adoption or conferring or purporting to confer an authority to adopt ...	Ten rupees where no *adiyara* is payable.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
4. AFFIDAVIT, including an affirmation or declaration in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing	One rupee.
Exemptions.	
Affidavit or declaration in writing when made—	
(*a*) as a condition of enlistment in the Nayar Brigade or Body-Guard.	
(*b*) for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any Court or before the officer of any Court; or	
(*c*) for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance.	
5. AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT—	
(*a*) if relating to the sale of a Government security, or share in an incorporated company or other body corporate, or a bill of exchange	One anna.
(*b*) if not otherwise provided for	Eight annas.
Exemptions.	
Agreement or memorandum of agreement—	
(*a*) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandise exclusively, not being a Note or Memorandum chargeable under No. 43	
(*b*) made by the ryots for the cultivation of cardamoms for Our Government.	

AGREEMENT TO LEASE. *See* LEASE (No. 35).	
6. AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE, that is to say, any instrument evidencing an agreement relating to—	
(1) the deposit of title-deeds or instruments constituting or being evidence of the title to any property whatever (other than a marketable security), or	
(2) the pawn or pledge of movable property where such deposit, pawn or pledge has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan or an existing or future debt—	
(*a*) if such loan or debt is repayable on demand or more than three months from the date of the instrument evidencing the agreement	The same duty as a Bill of Exchange [No. 12 (*b*)] for the amount secured.
(*b*) if such loan or debt is repayable not more than three months from the date of such instrument	Half the duty payable on a Bill of Exchange [No. 12 (*b*)] for the amount secured.
Exemption.	
Instrument of pawn or pledge of goods if unattested.	
7. APPOINTMENT IN EXECUTION OF A POWER, whether of trustees or of property, movable or immovable, where made by any writing not being a Will	Fifteen rupees.
8. APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION made otherwise than under an order of the Court in the course of a suit—	

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
(*a*) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
Exemptions.	
(*a*) Appraisement or valuation made for the information of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory between parties either by agreement or operation of law.	
(*b*) Appraisement of crops for the purposes of ascertaining the amount to be given to a landlord as rent.	
9. APPRENTICESHIP-DEED, including every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment	Five rupees.
10. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	Twenty-five rupees.
Exemption.	
Articles of any Association not formed for profit and registered under section 26 of Regulation I of 1063. (Indian Companies Act, 1882). *See also* Memorandum of Association of a Company (No. 39).	
ASSIGNMENT.—*See* Conveyance No. (23), Transfer (No. 62) and Transfer of Lease (No. 63) as the case may be.	

ATTORNEY.—*See* POWER OF ATTORNEY (No. 48).	
AUTHORITY TO ADOPT.—*See* ADOPTION-DEED (No. 3).	
11. AWARD, that is to say, any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire, not being an award directing a partition on a reference made otherwise than by an order of the Court in the course of a suit—	
(*a*) where the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14,) for such amount.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
Exemption.	
Award made by any Revenue Settlement Officer or by a Panchayet convened by such officer under any rules or regulations passed by Government for the settlement of boundary disputes.	
12. BILL OF EXCHANGE [as defined by section 3, (2) and (3)], not being a BOND, bank-note or currency note—	
(*a*) where payable on demand	One anna.

Description of Instrument.		Proper stamp-duty.								
		If drawn singly.			If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.			If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.		
(b) where payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight.—	Rs.	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.
if the amount of the bill or note does not exceed	200	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
if it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed	400	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Do 400 do	600	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
Do 600 do	1,000	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	4	0
Do 1,000 do	1,200	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	4	0
Do 1,200 do	1,600	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	6	0
Do 1,600 do	2,500	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	8	0
Do 2,500 do	5,000	3	0	0	1	8	0	1	0	0
Do 5,000 do	7,500	4	8	0	2	4	0	1	8	0
Do 7,500 do	10,000	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
Do 10,000 do	15,000	9	0	0	4	8	0	3	0	0
Do 15,000 do	20,000	12	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0
Do 20,000 do	25,000	15	0	0	7	8	0	5	0	0
Do 25,000 do	30,000	18	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0
and for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000 ...		6	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
(c) where payable at more than one year after date or sight	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the same amount.									
13. BILL OF LADING (including a thorough bill of lading)	Four annas. *N. B.*—If a bill of lading is drawn in parts, the proper stamp therefor must be borne by each one of the set.									

Exemptions.

(a) Bill of lading when the goods therein described are received at a place within the limits of any port and are to be delivered at another place within the limits of the same port.

(b) Bill of lading when executed out of Travancore and relating to property to be delivered in Travancore.

14. BOND [as defined by section 3 (5)], not being a DEBENTURE (No. 27) and not being otherwise provided for by this Regulation or by the Court-fees Regulation for the time being in force—

where the amount or value secured does not exceed Rs. 25			...	Two annas.
where it exceeds Rs. 25 and does not exceed Rs.			50	Four annas.
Do	50	Do	100	Eight annas.
Do	100	Do	200	One rupee.
Do	200	Do	300	One rupee eight annas.
Do	300	Do	400	Two rupees.
Do	400	Do	500	Two rupees eight annas.
Do	500	Do	600	Three rupees.
Do	600	Do	700	Three rupees eight annas.
Do	700	Do	800	Four rupees.
Do	800	Do	900	Four rupees eight annas.
Do	900	Do	1,000	Five rupees.
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000			...	Two rupees eight annas.

See ADMINISTRATION-BOND (No. 2), BOTTOMRY (BOND No. 15), CUSTOMS BOND (No. 26), INDEMNITY BOND (No. 34), RESPONDENTIA (No. 56), SECURITY BOND (No. 57).

18. CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT evidencing the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any incorporated company or other body corporate, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any such company or body ...	One anna.
See also LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES (No. 35)	
19. CHARTER-PARTY, that is to say any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug steamer) whereby a vessel or some specified principal part thereof is left for the specified purposes of the charterer.	One rupee.
20. CHEQUE [as defined by section 3 (7)]	One anna.
21. CHITTY OR KURIVARIOLA where the total amount subscribed exceeds Rs. 100	One rupee.
22. COMPOSITION-DEED, that is to say any instrument executed by a debtor whereby he conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors or whereby payment of a composition on dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors.	Five rupees.
23. CONVEYANCE [as defined by section 3 (8)], not being a TRANSFER charged or exempted under No. 62,—	
where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50	Eight annas.

Description of Instrument.				Proper stamp-duty.
where it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed			Rs. 100	One rupee.
Do	100	Do	200	Two rupees.
Do	200	Do	300	Three rupees.
Do	300	Do	400	Four rupees.
Do	400	Do	500	Five rupees.
Do	500	Do	600	Six rupees.
Do	600	Do	700	Seven rupees.
Do	700	Do	800	Eight rupees.
Do	800	Do	900	Nine rupees.
Do	900	Do	1,000	Ten rupees.
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000				Five rupees.

Exemption.

Assignment of Copyright by [illegible] made under Regulation II of 1030, section 2.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DEED --*See* Partnership (No. 46).

24. COPY OR EXTRACT certified to be a true copy or extract, by or by order of any public officer and not chargeable under the law for the time being in force relating to court-fees—

(i) if the original was not chargeable with duty or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee	Eight annas.
(ii) in any other case	One rupee.

Exemption	
Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.	
25. COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid—	
(*a*) if the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee	The same duty as is payable on the original.
(*b*) in any other case	One rupee.
Exemption.	
Counterpart of any lease granted to a cultivator when such lease is exempted from duty	
26. CUSTOMS-BOND—	
(*a*) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
27. DEBENTURE (whether a mortgage debenture or not) being a marketable security transferable by delivery, or by endorsement or by a separate instrument of transfer	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the same amount.
Explanation.—The term Debenture includes any interest coupons attached thereto, but the amount of such coupons shall not be included in estimating the duty.	

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
Exemption.	
A debenture issued by an incorporated company or other body corporate in terms of a registered mortgage-deed, duly stamped in respect of the full amount of debentures to be issued thereunder, whereby the company or body borrowing makes over, in whole or in part, their property to trustees for the benefit of the debenture-holders: provided that the debentures so issued are expressed to be issued in terms of the said mortgage-deed.	
See also BOND No. 14; and section 57.	
DECLARATION OF ANY TRUST. *See* TRUST No. 64.	
28. DELIVERY-ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS, that is to say, any instrument entitling any person therein named, or his assignee or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods upon the sale or transfer of the property therein, when such goods exceed in value twenty rupees.	One anna.
DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS. *See* AGREEMENT relating to DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE No. 6.	
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. *See* PARTNERSHIP No. 46.	
29. DIVORCE—Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument by which any person effects the dissolution of his marriage	One rupee.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
Exemption.	
Bail bonds and recognizances executed in criminal cases.	
15. BOTTOMRY BOND, that is to say, any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the same amount.
16. CANCELLATION—Instrument of (including any instrument by which any instrument previously executed is cancelled), if attested and not otherwise provided for	Five rupees.
See also Release (No. 55), Revocation of Settlement (No. 58-B.) Surrender of Lease (No. 61), Revocation of Trust No. 64-B).	
17. CERTIFICATE OF SALE (in respect of each property put up as a separate lot and sold) granted to the purchaser of any property sold by publication by a Civil Court, by the Dewan or any Revenue Officer—	
(a) where the purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 10	Two annas.
(b) where the purchase-money exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 25 ...	Four annas.
(c) In any other case	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the purchase-money only.

DOWER—Instrument of. *See* SETTLEMENT No. 58.	
DUPLICATE. *See* COUNTERPART (No. 25).	
30 ENTRY AS A VAKIL ON THE ROLL OF THE HIGH COURT, DISTRICT COURT, MUNSIFF'S COURT OR MAGISTRATE'S COURT.	
(*a*) High Court	Two hundred rupees.
(*b*) District Court	One-hundred rupees.
(*c*) Munsiff's Court	Fifty rupees.
(*d*) District Magistrate's Court and Courts subordinate to the same ...	Fifty rupees.
(*e*) Any Subordinate Magistrate's Court	Ten rupees.
31. EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY—Instrument of	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value as set forth in such instrument.
EXTRACT—*See* COPY (No. 24).	
32. FURTHER CHARGE—Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument imposing a further charge on mortgaged property—	
(*a*) when the original mortgage is one of the description referred to in clause (*a*) of Article No. 40 (that is, with possession)	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
(b) when such mortgage is one of the description referred to in clause (b) of Article No. 40, that is, without possession)—	
(i) If at the time of execution of the instrument of further charge, possession of the property is given or agreed to be given under such instrument	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the total amount of the charge (including the original mortgage and any further charge already made) less the duty already paid on such original mortgage and further charge.
(ii) if possession is not so given	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument.
33. GIFT—Instrument of, not being a Settlement No. 58. or Will or Transfer (No. 62)	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the property as set forth in such instrument.
HIRING AGREEMENT or agreement for service.—*See* Agreement (No. 5.)	
34. INDEMNITY-BOND	The same duty as a Security Bond (No. 57) for the same amount.
INSPECTORSHIP-DEED. *See* Commission-Deed (No 22.)	

INSURANCE.—*See* POLICY OF INSURANCE (No. 47.)

35. **LEASE** including an under-lease or sub-lease and any agreement to let or sub-let—	
(*a*) where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered—	
(i) where the lease purports to be for a term of less than one year; ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease.
(ii) where the lease purports to be for a term of not less than one year but not more than three years;	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
(iii) where the lease purports to be for a term in excess of three years; ...	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
(iv) where the lease does not purport to be for any definite term ...	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long.
(v) where the lease purports to be in perpetuity;	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to one-fifth of the whole amount of rents which would be paid or delivered in respect of the first fifty years of the lease.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
(b) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced and where no rent is reserved	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease.
(c) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced in addition to rent reserved	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid or delivered; Provided that, in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the *ad valorem* stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas.
Exemptions.	
(a) Lease, executed in the case of a cultivator and for the purposes of cultivation (including a lease of trees for the production of food or drink) without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium, when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year, or when the average annual rent reserve does not exceed Rs. 100.	
(b) Leases of fisheries granted by Our Government.	

Explanations.—

(i) The term "fine" or "premium" does not include the payment of rent such as muppattam, pattapidivatu in marayapattam leases and the like but includes the fees paid at the grant or renewal of kanom and other deeds specified in section 3, clause 15 (*a*) and (*b*).

(ii) Any one obtaining wet or garden land for purposes directly or indirectly connected with cultivating or planting is a "cultivator" within the meaning of the Exemption here and in Article No. 53 (Exemption *c*.)

36 LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any company or proposed company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any company or proposed company	One anna.
See also CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT (No. 18.)	
37. LETTER OF CREDIT, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorizes another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn. ..	One anna.
LETTER OF GUARANTEE—*See* AGREEMENT (No. 5.)	
38. LETTER OF LICENSE, that is to say, any agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own direction	Five rupees
39. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY—	
(*a*) if accompanied by Articles of Association under section 37 of Regulation I of 1063 Indian Companies Act, 1882	Fifteen rupees.
(*b*) if not so accompanied	Forty rupees.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
Exemption.	
Memorandum of any association not formed for profit and registered under section 26 of Regulation I of 1063 (Indian Companies Act, 1882).	
40. MORTGAGE-DEED, not being an AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE (No. 6), BOTTOMRY BOND (No. 15), MORTGAGE OF A CROP (No. 41), RESPONDENTIA BOND (No. 56), SECURITY BOND (No. 57)—	
(a) when possession of the property or any part of the property comprised in such deed is given by the mortgagor or agreed to be given ...	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such deed.
(b) When possession is not given or agreed to be given as aforesaid ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount secured by such deed.
Explanation:—A mortgagor who gives to the mortgagee a power-of-attorney to collect rents or a lease of the property mortgaged or part thereof, is deemed to give possession within the meaning of this Article.	
when a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—	
for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 1,000	Eight annas.
and for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 1,000 ...	Eight annas.

Exemptions.

(1) Instruments executed by persons taking advances under the Agricultural Loans Regulation IV of 1066, or by their sureties as security for the repayment of such advances.

(2) Letter of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange.

41. MORTGAGE OF A CROP, including any instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the payment of a loan made upon any mortgage of a crop, whether the crop is or is not in existence at the time of the mortgage—

(*a*) when the loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument—	
for any sum secured not exceeding Rs. 200	One anna.
and for every Rs. 200 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 200 ...	One anna.
(*b*) when the loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than one year, from the date of the instrument—	
for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 100	Two annas.
and for every Rs. 100 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 100 ...	Two annas.
42. NOTARIAL ACT, that is to say, any instrument, endorsement, note, attestation, certificate or entry not being a PROTEST (No. 50) made or signed by the Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office, or by any other person lawfully acting as a Notary Public	One rupee.
See also PROTEST OF BILL OR NOTE (No. 50).	
43. NOTE OF MEMORANDUM sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty rupees ...	One anna.
44. NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP	Eight annas.
See also PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP (No. 51).	

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
ORDER FOR THE PAYMENT OF MONEY.—*See* Bill of Exchange (No. 12).	
PARTITION—Instrument of [as defined by section 3 (14)]	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount of the value of the separated share or shares of the property.

N. B.—The largest share remaining after the property is partitioned (or if there are two or more shares of equal value and not smaller than any of the other shares, then one of such equal shares) shall be deemed to be that from which the other shares are separated :

Provided always that—

(*a*) when an instrument of partition containing an agreement to divide property in severalty is executed and a partition is effected in pursuance of such agreement, the duty chargeable upon the instrument effecting such partition shall be reduced by the amount of duty paid in respect of the first instrument, but shall not be less than eight annas;

(*b*) where land is held on Revenue Settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and paying the full assessment, the value for the purpose of duty shall be calculated at not more than five times the annual revenue ;

(*c*) where a final order for effecting a partition passed by any Revenue-authority or an award by an arbitrator directing a partition, is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of partition, and an instrument of partition in pursuance of such order or award is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas.

46. PATRNERSHIP—	
A.—INSTRUMENT OF—	
(*a*) where the capital of the partnership does not exceed Rs. 500	Two rupees eight annas.
(*b*) in any other case	Ten rupees.
B.—DISSOLUTION OF	Five rupees.
PAWN OR PLEDGE.—*See* AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE (No. 6.)	
47. POLICY OF INSURANCE—	
A.—SEA-INSURANCE (*see* section 9)	
(1) for or upon any voyage—	
(i) where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of two annas or one-eighth per centum of the amount insured by the policy...	One anna.
(ii) in any other case, in respect of every full sum of 1,000 rupees and also any fractional part of 1,000 rupees insured by the policy	Two annas.
(2) for time	
(iii) in respect of every full sum of 1,000 rupees and also any fractional part of 1,000 rupees insured by the policy—	
where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months	Two annas.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months	Four annas.
B.—Fire Insurance—	
(1) In respect of an original policy—	
(i) when the sum insured does not exceed Rs. 5,000	Eight annas.
(ii) in any other case	One rupee.
2) In respect of each receipt for any payment of a premium on any renewal of an original policy.	One half of the duty payable in respect of the original policy in addition to the amount if any chargeable under article No 53.
C.—Accident and Sickness Insurance—	
(a) against railway accident, valid for a single journey only	One anna

Exemption.	
When issued to a passenger travelling by the intermediate or the third class in any railway.	
(b) In any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000, and also where such amount exceeds Rs. 1,000 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof	Two annas.
D.—LIFE INSURANCE OR OTHER INSURANCE NOT SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR except such a RE-INSURANCE as is described in Division E of this Article—	
for every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof insured in excess of Rs. 1,000—	
(i) if drawn singly	Six annas.
(ii) if drawn in duplicate, for each part	Three annas.
Exemption	
Policies of Life Insurance granted by Our Government in accordance with the State Life Insurance Rules.	
E.—RE-INSURANCE BY AN INSURANCE COMPANY, which has granted a POLICY OF SEA-INSURANCE OR A POLICY OF FIRE-INSURANCE with another company by way of indemnity or guarantee against the payment on the original insurance of a certain part of the sum insured thereby ...	One-quarter of the duty payable in respect of the original insurance but not less than one anna or more than one rupee.

Description of Insurance.	Proper stamp-duty.
General Exemption.	
Letter of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance: Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bears the stamp prescribed by this Regulation for such policy nothing shall be claimable thereunder, nor shall it be available for any purpose, except to compel the delivery of the policy therein mentioned.	
48. POWER-OF-ATTORNEY [as defined by section 3 (21)], not being a PROXY (No. 52),—	
(a) when executed for the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents in relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents	Eight annas.
(b) when authorising one person or more to act in a single transaction other than the case mentioned in clause (a)	One rupee.
(c) when authorising not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally	Five rupees.
(d) when authorising more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally ...	Ten rupees.
(e) when given for consideration and authorising the attorney to sell any immovable property	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 23) for the amount of the consideraon.

(*f*) in any other case	One rupee for each person authorized. *N. B.*—The term "registration" includes every operation incidental to registration under the Registration Regulation for the time being in force.
Explanation.—For the purpose of this Article more persons than one when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person.	
49. PROMISSORY NOTE [as defined by section 8 (22)]	The same duty as a bill of exchange (No. 12) according as it is payable on demand or payable otherwise than on demand as the case may be.
50. PROTEST OF BILL OR NOTE, that is to say, any declaration in writing made by a Notary Public, or other person lawfully acting as such, attesting the dishonour of a bill of exchange or promissory note ...	One rupee.
51. PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP, that is to say, any declaration of the particulars of her voyage drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against the charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship, when such declaration is attested or certified by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting as such	One rupee.
See also NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP (No. 44.)	
52. PROXY empowering any person to vote at any one election of the members of a Town Improvement Committee, or at any one meeting of (*a*) members of an incorporated company or other body corporate whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable, or (*b*) proprietors, members or contributors to the funds of any institution	One anna.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-Duty.
53. RECEIPT [as defined by section 3 (23)] for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds twenty rupees	One anna.

Exemptions.

Receipt—

(a) endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped or exempted under the proviso to section 5 (instruments executed on behalf of Our Government) acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal-money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured;

(b) for any payment of money without consideration;

(c) for any payment of rent by a cultivator;

(d) for pay or allowances by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of the Nayar Brigade or the Body-Guard when serving in such capacity;

(e) given by the holders of family-certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either the Nayar Brigade or Body-Guard and serving in such capacity;

(f) or pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity.

(g) given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any Banker to be accounted for;

Provided that the same is not expressed to be received of, or by the hands of, any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for:

Provided also that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of, or in any incorporated company or other body corporate or such proposed or intended company or body or in respect of a debenture being a marketable security.

54. RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY—	
(*a*) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000	One half of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Re-conveyance.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
55. RELEASE, that is to say, any instrument (not being such a release as is provided for by section 25) whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—	
(*a*) if the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount or value as set forth in the Release.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
56. RESPONDENTIA BOND, that is to say, any instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount of the loan secured.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
Revocation of any Trust or Settlement.—*See* Settlement (No. 58), Trust (No. 64).	
57. Security-Bond or Mortgage-Deed executed by way of security for the due execution of an office, or to account for money or other property received by virtue thereof or executed by a surety to secure the due performance of a contract,—	
(*a*) when the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount secured.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
Exemptions.	
Bond or other instrument—	
(*a*) executed by persons taking advances under the Agricultural Loans Regulation as security for the repayment of such advances ;	
(*b*) executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money or other property received by virtue thereof	
58. Settlement—	
A. Instrument of, (including a deed of dower)	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such settlement.

	Provided that, where an agreement to settle is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of settlement and an instrument of settlement in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas.
B—Revocation of—	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of Revocation but not exceeding ten rupees.
See also Trust (No. 64).	
59. SHARE WARRANTS to bearer issued under Regulation I of 1063 (Indian Companies Act, 1882)	Three quarters of the duty payable on a conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant.

Exemption.

Share warrant when issued by a company in pursuance of Regulation I of 1063 (Indian Companies Act, 1882), section 30, to have effect only upon payment, as composition for that duty to the collector of Stamp-revenue, of—

(a) three-quarters per centum of the whole subscribed capital of the company, or

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
(*b*) if any company which has paid the said duty or composition in full subsequently issues an addition to its subscribed capital—three-quarters *per centum of the additional capital* so issued.	
SCRIP—*See* Certificate No. (18).	
60. SHIPPING-ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel	One anna.
61. SURRENDER OF LEASE—	
(*a*) when the duty with which the lease is chargeable does not exceed five rupees	The duty with which such lease is chargeable.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
Exemption.	
Surrender of lease, when such lease is exempted from duty.	
62 TRANSFER (whether with or without consideration)—	
(*a*) of shares in an incorporated company or other body corporate ...	One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the share.
(*b*) of debentures, being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not	One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the face amount of the debenture.
(*c*) of any interest secured by a bond mortgage-deed or policy of insurance,—	

(i) if the duty on such bond, mortgage-deed or policy does not exceed five rupees	The duty with which such bond mortgage-deed or policy of insurance is chargeable.
(ii) in any other case	Five rupees.
(*d*) by any private executor or administrator to any other person for the purpose of administering an estate	Ten rupees.
(*e*) of any trust-property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary	Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable under clauses (*a*) to (*c*) of this Article.
Exemptions.	
Transfers by endorsement—	
(*a*) of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note;	
(*b*) of a bill of lading, delivery order, warrant for goods, or other mercantile document of title to goods;	
(*c*) of a policy of insurance;	
(*d*) of securities of the Government of India.	
63. TRANSFER OF LEASE by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer.
Exemption.	
Transfer of any lease exempt from duty.	
64. TRUST—	
A.—DECLARATION—of, or concerning, any property when made by any writing not being a WILL.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding fifteen rupees.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
B.—Revocation —of, or concerning any property when made by instrument other than a Will.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding ten rupees.
See also Settlement (No. 58).	
VALUATION.—*See* Appraisement (No. 58).	
VAKIL.—*See* Entry as Vakil (No. 30).	
65. WARRANT FOR GOODS, that is to say, any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder whereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the person in whose custody such goods may be	Four annas.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS

CARDAMOM LAND TAX.

Rules regarding the assessment on Cardamom gardens and lands granted for wet and dry cultivation within the Cardamom Hills and Periyar Reserves, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Raja under date the $\frac{\text{12th August 1905}}{\text{28th Karkadagom 1080}}$ *in supersession of the Rules dated 23rd July 1900 and 12th September 1902 and amendments thereto dated 16th February 1901, 13th July 1901 and 17th June 1903.*

I. Holders of land granted for cardamom cultivation before the date on which these rules come into force shall pay a price of Bh. Rs. 10 per acre and shall have permanent rights of occupancy in their holdings. This amount may be paid in ten annual instalments of Re. 1 each commencing from $\frac{\text{16th August 1905.}}{\text{1st Chingom 1081.}}$

II. Cardamom lands which now pay an assessment of Bh. Rs. 6¼ per acre shall, from the date these rules come into force pay an assessment of Bh. Rs. 2 per acre.

Lands granted for cardamom cultivation on an assessment of Bh. Re. 1 per acre for three years and Bh. Rs. 6¼ thereafter under the rules hereby repealed shall pay Bh. Re. 1 per acre for four years from the date of issue of patta and Bh. Rs. 2 per acre from the fifth year.

If patta is granted within six months of the beginning of any Malabar year, such year shall be counted as one of the four years for which the reduced assessment of Bh. Re. 1 is leviable.

[New lands will be granted on an assessment of Bh. Re 1 per acre for four years from the date of issue of patta and Bh. Rs. 2 per acre from the fifth year.]*

III. [Applications for new lands for cardamom cultivation must be in the printed form and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2 per acre (*i. e.*, one year's assessment and acreage value.)]*

Purchasers of new lands for cardamom cultivation are allowed to pay the acreage value in three instalments of Rs. (3) three in the first year, Rs. (3) three in the second year and the remainder in the third year.§

On receipt of application for land for cardamom cultivation the Superintendent shall satisfy himself that the land is one which can be granted for such cultivation without detriment to Government interests.

The applicant shall clear the boundaries and provide boundary stones. The land shall then be carefully surveyed, demarcated at Government expense and put up to auction after due notice in the Gazette and also publication in the locality. The auction will begin with a bid of Bh. Rs. 10 per acre and the land shall be knocked down to the highest bidder. If the land is not knocked down to the original applicant, the purchaser shall refund the cost of cutting the boundaries and providing stones as assessed by the Deputy Tahsildar of the Division in which the land is situate.

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* Amended as per Notification date 30th June 1906.
§ Do. Do. 12th September 1907.

IV. Should land be opened before patta is issued or without special permission of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills, proceedings will be taken under the Land Conservancy Regulation II of 1067.

V. Holders of cardamom lands may remove the undergrowth and fell such trees as it is necessary to clear in order to admit sufficient sunlight for the cultivation of cardamoms; but they shall not fell any tree exceeding 4 feet in girth at a height of 3 feet from the ground without first giving notice to the officer in charge of the Division who shall satisfy himself of the necessity to do so and then grant permission in writing. If any tree is felled in contravention of this rule, double the value of the timber as assessed by the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills shall be levied as peralty and the amount recovered as a revenue demand. It shall also be open to the Superintendent when the fellings have been extensive to recommend that the land be resumed by Government and the patta cancelled.

VI. Holders of cardamom lands may utilise the trees left for shade as supports for growing pepper, vanilla and rubber vines and with the sanction of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills may grow such other products as he is satisfied will not interfere with the cultivation of cardamoms.

VII. The Superintendent may permit the burning of the undergrowth in a new clearing provided the undergrowth is heaped and carefully removed from the surrounding jungle. The holder will be held responsible should such fire cause any damage to the trees left for shade in the clearing or to the surrounding forests or gardens.

VIII. Holders may collect dead trees as fuel free of charge but no trees shall be felled for firewood. With the permission of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills any holder may fell trees, except royal trees, growing on his own holding for the construction of buildings necessary for the cultivation of such holding, provided that such felling does not interfere with trees left for shade. The trees so felled should be used on the estate and should not be removed outside it.

IX. No land given for cardamom cultivation shall be of less extent than two acres; but only the extent that is fit for growing cardamoms will be assessed to land revenue, the remainder although shown in the survey number will be treated as unassessed waste but shall not be cultivated.

Provided that applications for land to square off a holding may be entertained for less than two acres and granted at the discretion of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills on payment of the upset price without auction.

X. Land for wet and dry cultivation will be granted within the Cardamom Hills and Periyar Reserves at the following rates of assessment:—

(1) Wet cultivation—annas 8 per acre for 5 years and Re. 1 per acre from the sixth year.

(2) Dry cultivation—annas 2 per acre for 5 years and annas 4 per acre from the sixth year.

Applications for wet and dry lands shall be made to the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills who will grant patta after survey.

XI. The assessment on cardamom lands is due on the first of Mausi, if paid in a lump sum. It may, however, be paid in four instalments on the 1st Kartigay, Margaly, Thye and Mausi.

The assessment on wet cultivation is due at the end of Mausi and that on dry cultivation at the end of Alpasy.

XII. The assessment [and acreage value] shall be recovered under the provisions of Regulation I of 1068.

XIII. At the expiry of 30 years commencing from 1st Chingom 1081, it shall be competent to Government to revise the assessment at such rates as they may fix.

XIV. The Cardamom Hills and the Periyar Reserves are reserved under the Forest Regulation II of 1068; any act in contravention of that Regulation or of the rules framed thereunder will, unless permitted by these rules, be dealt with under the said Regulation and rules.

Hunting and shooting in a reserved forest without a permit and the poisoning and dynamiting of fish is an offence. The use of fishing net of less than half inch mesh is strictly prohibited.

XV. The system of passports issued by Natamakars is continued; any person entering a reserved forest without a pass will be treated as a trespasser under the Forest Regulation.

XVI. These rules do not convey any right to mines or minerals in the lands granted or to water-power.

XVII. These rules shall come into force from the $\frac{\text{16th August 1905.}}{\text{1st Chingom 1081.}}$

Mica and Plumbago.

Cases of unauthorised mining of minerals, such as mica and plumbago which are Royalties under the Royal Proclamation dated 14th June 1881 (2nd Mithunom 1056) having come to the notice of Government, it is hereby notified that prospecting for or mining of metals and minerals whether in Sirkar or private land is hereby prohibited, except under a license from Government (30th July 1898).

Plumbago.

With reference to para 2 of the Royal Proclamation dated $\frac{\text{2nd Mithunom 1056}}{\text{14th June 1881.}}$ regarding mining rights in Travancore, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that in view to afford facilities for finders of plumbago in private lands to dispose of the article and for placing the mineral on the market, the following rules are passed as a tentative measure for a period of five years with effect from the $\frac{\text{1st Karkadagom 1081}}{\text{16th July 1906.}}$

1. Persons who find plumbago on their own property shall deliver the same to the Morgan, Crucible Co., who are authorised for the period of five years above mentioned to collect the mineral on behalf of the Sirkar.

2. The Morgan, Crucible Co. are permitted to export all quantities of plumbago collected by them under these rules on payment to the Sirkar of a royalty of 2½ per cent. on the sale value of the dressed mineral at the pit's mouth or on the surface and export duty of 5 per cent of tariff value and such reasonable remuneration to the finders as may be agreed upon between them and the said Morgan, Crucible Co.

3. In the event of the Sirkar granting to any other firm or individual a concession similar to what is given to the Morgan, Crucible Co. under these rules, it is open to the Sirkar to specify the local area within which each of them should exercise the right of collecting and exporting the mineral.

4. The Morgan Crucible Co. shall keep accurate accounts of the plumbago collected and exported by them under these rules, showing the name and residence of the finders, the localities from which the plumbago is taken, the rates of remuneration paid by them to the finders and the prime values of the mineral and such other details as may be prescribed by Government from time to time and shall submit to Government every month a statement containing the above particulars.

5. The accounts kept under the foregoing rules shall be open to inspection by the Dewan or such other officer as may be deputed by him for the purpose.

6. Nothing in these rules shall be construed as conferring any right upon any owner of private land to carry on regular mining operations or to deal in or dispose of the plumbago which he may find, except in the manner provided in these rules.

7. The Morgan, Crucible Co. shall return to finders all quantities of plumbago that might be rejected by them as being unfit for export and it shall be open to the finders to apply to the Sirkar for permission to utilse or dispose of such quantities on their own account. The permission will be granted on such conditions as may be deemed necessary in such cases.

8. On failure to comply with any of the conditions herein specified, the concession granted by these rules shall be revocable at the discretion of Government. (7th July, 1906.)

Grant of Waste Lands.

Revised Rules for the grant of waste lands for wet and dry cultivation in the Cardamom Hills and Periyar Reserves sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 12th September 1902 (*27th Chingom* 1078) *in supersession of the Rules dated 26th May* 1901.

1. Waste lands on the Cardamom Hills and the Periyar Reserves will be granted for cereal cultivation on permanent tenure but subject to revision of assessment after 30 years under the following terms :—

(*a*) Application shall be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the Natamacars.

(*b*) A deposit of the first year's tax shall accompany the application, for which credit will be given on issue of pattah. This deposit will be forfeited in the event of withdrawal of application before pattah is granted.

(*c*) A tax of 4 annas per acre shall be paid on dry lands

(*d*) The lands, if wet, will be subject to an assessment of British Re. (1) one per annum.

II. At the expiry of 30 years from date of issue of pattah, it shall be competent to Government to revise the assessment at such rate as the Government may fix.

III. Subject to the payment of the annual assessment, the produce of the holding shall be the property of the ryots concerned.

IV. The assessment shall be payable in four equal instalments, *viz.*, Auvany, Kartigay, Tye and Chittray, without formal demand. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be charged on all assessment outstanding on the 1st Vyeausy.

V. Dwelling houses and other buildings may be erected on the lands so granted.

VI. Timber required for building purposes will be charged seigniorage at the usual rates.

Exception (1)—Saplings under 4 perukkoms quarter girth may be cut free of seigniorage.

Exception (2)—Firewood for use on the hills is also free.

These exceptions do not extend to Royal trees.

VII. The holding, the produce thereof and the building upon it shall be security for the assessment on the holding.

VIII. The assessment on the holdings being public revenue due on land will be recovered under the provisions of Regulation I of 1068.

IX. The land shall not be cultivated until survey is made and pattah granted.

X. Cattle used in cultivating land granted under these rules must pay fees under the grazing rules.

III. Cattle found on the hills without a pass or in excess of the number allowed in the pass, will be charged double fee.

IV. Cattle found grazing in a place other than that mentioned in the pass will be fined the amount of the grazing fee.

When on account of scarcity of grass or water it is desired to move cattle from the grazing ground mentioned in the pass to another spot, application accompanied by the pass should be made to the local officer in charge of the division.

V. Cattle-men must produce their pass when called upon to do so by a Sirkar Servant.

VI. The frontier guards or chowkay officers will count the number of cattle entering Travancore and sign the pass certifying the number they pass and recovering any fees.

VII. The pass will extend from the date of issue till the end of Audy of the same year. If any of the cattle covered by a pass leave the Hills at any time within the period allowed, the number so leaving will be endorsed on the back of the pass by the frontier officer and such number of cattle will be allowed to return to the Hills at any time, during the period the pass is in force.

VIII. If the Government dues are not promptly paid, cattle will be impounded and auctioned; should any balance remain over after setting the Government claims, it will be paid to the owner of the cattle. The officer receiving fees and penalties will grant a receipt in a printed form.

Notification.

No. 9151/L. R.

As an infectious disease of a peculiar nature affecting cocoanut palms is prevailing in certain parts of Travancore, and as it is necessary to prevent the disease spreading into the neighbouring territories, it is hereby notified that, until further orders, the export of living cocoanut seedlings and roots from Travancore is prohibited. (22nd July 1908).

HUNTING AND SHOOTING.

Under section 22 clause F, and section 33 clause 12 of Regulation II of 1068, *the following Rule has been passed and is published for general information.*

All hunting and shooting within the teak plantation at Malayattur, Konni and Arienkavu is prohibited from the 1st Chingom 1074 except with the permission in writing of the Forest Officer in charge of the Plantations (3rd August 1898).

RECIPROCAL SERVICE OF PROCESSES.

Under Section 588 of the Civil Procedure Code (Regulation II of 1065), the following Rules for the reciprocal service of processes between Travancore and Cochin under date 12th September 1902 (27th Chingom 1078) are published for general information :—

1. All processes received from the Civil Courts of Cochin for service in this State shall be served by the local Civil Courts free of charge.

2. Processes issued by the Chief Court and the District Courts of Cochin shall be served by the local District Courts and processes issued by the Munsiff's Courts of Cochin by the local District Munsiff's Courts within whose jurisdiction the persons to whom they are addressed, reside, as if such processes had been originally issued by the local courts.

3. When any process received for service from Cochin is in a language other than English or Malayalam, the Court issuing it may be requested to forward an English translation of the same.

4. The Civil Court in Travancore receiving a process for service from a Civil Court of Cochin shall accept the certificate endorsed on the process by the Court issuing it as sufficient proof that the proper fee for the issue thereof has been paid and shall deliver such process to the proper officer of the Court for service and shall re-transmit the same to the Court from which it was received with a return in the form appended to the Rules for the reciprocal service of processes between British India and Travancore dated the 11th January 1890 (29th Dhanu 1065) and with the endorsement of the process-server showing in what manner service has been effected and if service has not been effected, the reason for the non-service, and such endorsement shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the process-server.

5. The return &c., referred to in the preceding rule, shall be transmitted to the Court which issued the process by Anchal " On Sirkar Service."

6. The processes of the local High Court and the District Courts for service in Cochin other than those mentioned in Sections 85 and 86 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be sent by Anchal " On Sirkar Service " to the District Courts and those of the District Munsiff's Courts to the Munsiff's Courts in Cochin within whose jurisdiction the persons to whom the processes are addressed, reside, and no remittance on account of process service fees need accompany such process; but a note shall be entered on every such process that the necessary fee has been levied ; and such note shall be attested by the Registar in the High Court and by the presiding Judge or Munsiff as the case may be, in the other Courts.

7. The processes of the local courts for service in Cochin may be drawn up in Malayalam or English.

8. On processes to be forwarded to the Cochin Courts for service, the process fees prescribed by the Rules now in force in respect to processes for service within Travancore, shall alone be levied. The present practice of levying batta at varying rates in respect of such processes shall be discontinued. As regards processes in respect of which such batta has been levied but the processes have not been issued, the process fees prescribed by the local Rules shall be credited to " Process Service Fund " from the said batta when the processes are issued.

9. When the process issued for service in Cochin is for the appearance of any person as a witness, the amount of batta and travelling allowances he may be entitled to under the local Rules, shall be remitted with the process either in British Postage Stamps or Currency-notes or by money order. (29th September 1902.)

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, No. 2680, dated the 18th September 1908.

Read again the Revised State Life Insurance Rules, passed with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 16th August 1906.

ORDER THEREON.

The present rules enforce insurance on all public servants permanently entertained in the service on or after 1st Thy 1073. Several complaints have been received regarding the oppresssive way in which the scheme is said to have been working, especially in the case of the poorer public servants. The scheme, *as a compulsory one*, has, in the opinion of Government, been tried long enough and it has been all through unpopular. His Highness' Government consider that it may be well left to each man to decide in what form he should provide for those dear to him, and they resolve to make insurance *optional* after in the case of every public servant, irrespective of the date of his entertainment in the service.

2. There is no provision in the present rules for withdrawal from insurance if the person insured wishes to do so. Some provision for the purpose appears necessary and Government direct that a provision be inserted in the rules, permitting withdrawal *at any time at the option of the person insured*, the latter being paid back the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to the date of his withdrawal.

3. Further, the rules now in force do not insist upon medical examination for further insurance. It appears to Government desirable to prescribe such examination for further insurance also, as a person in perfectly good health when first insuring, may fall ill subsequently and his health may be so far impaired as to render him ineligible for further insurance. His Highness' Government therefore direct that, in the cases of all future proposal for further insurance, the proposers should undergo medical examination, before the proposals are taken up for consideration.

4. The State Life Insurance Rules, as now further revised, are appended to this order. They will come into force at once.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

Revised State Life Insurance Rules.

1. In these rules:—

(*a*) "Proposer" means the person whose life is proposed to be insured.

(*b*) "Insured" means the person who has insured his life under these Rules.

(*c*) "Policy means the written document containing the contract for the payment under these rules of an endowment bonus in consideration of the premium paid by the Insured.

(*d*) "Pay" means the remuneration paid to an officer in respect of any permanent office held by him in the service of Government, in respect of which office he may become entitled under any rules, which are now or which may hereafter be in force, to a person, but shall not include any fees accruing to any officer in respect of such office.

(*e*) "Premium" means the periodical payment for any policy.

2. All public servants holding permanent appointments *may* insure their lives under these rules.

Provided that the age of the officer insur'ng does not exceed 45 years and his salary is not below Rs. 10.

3. Ten per cent of the pay of the Insured shall be recovered every month as premium and credited to Government till the insured shall complete 55 years or, in the event of his dying earlier, till his death, in consideration of which a bonus (*according to the* table appended to these rules) shall be payable from the Government Treasury to the Insured or his representative or assignee as the case may be on his completing the age of 55 years, or at his death, if earlier. Fractions of a rupee other than half-a-rupee shall be excluded in calculating the monthly premium.

4. The age of the Proposer shall be taken to be the age at his last birthday.

5. Whenever the pay of the Insured is permanently increased, a further insurance *may* be effected for such bonus as will cover the surplus premium available.

6. When an Insured ceases to be in the service of Government before completing the age of 55 years, he may elect either to continue to pay the premium due on his policy till it becomes mature, or withdraw from insurance. Provided, however, that dismissed officials who have been ordered by Government to be included in the list of officers not eligible for re-entertainment in Government service, shall not have the option to continue to pay the premium.

7. If an Insured wishes to withdraw *at any time* from insurance, he may surrender his policy and apply for the surrender value of the bonus assured thereby, which will be the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to the date of such withdrawal.

8. If an Insured be degraded for any cause, he may either continue to pay the full *premium on his Policy or* discontinue payment of the difference between such premium and that due on his reduced pay, the bonus payable being in the *latter case such portion of the original* bonus as is proportionate to the premium paid.

9. The business of the State Life Insurance Scheme shall be managed by the Chief Secretary to Government, or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf, assisted by one of the Assistants in the Secretariat. The account portion of the work shall be attended to in the Central Account and Audit Office.

10. The Chief Secretary to Government or other officer specially authorised in this behalf may, with the Dewan's sanction, frame such subsidiary rules for the transaction of business as may be found necessary.

All matters not provided for in these rules and all doubts about the construction or interpretation of the rules shall be placed before the Dewan by the Chief Secretary or other officer aforesaid, and the orders thereon of the Dewan shall be final.

11. All receipts and disbursements on account of the State Life Insurance shall be carried to a separate head of account, and funds belonging to this account shall at the end of each month be invested in such manner as Government may prescribe.

12. A public servant proposing to insure his life under these rules, shall submit his proposal *in Form No. 1 written in his own hand whenever possible*, and signed in the presence of his immediate superior who will, in his turn, sign the certificate to the effect that he has read and explained *the form to the* Proposer, whose signature was affixed in his presence, and that the entries made therein (especially those relating to the age, the date of birth, pay and the date of first permanent appointment in service on Rs. 10 or above of the Proposer) are correct and forward the same in a sealed cover to the head of the department concerned.

13. The Head of the department concerned will, after examining the Proposal, forward the same to the Medical Officer who may be appointed by Government in this behalf, requesting him to examine the Proposer and record his opinion regarding his age and health in the certificate appended to the Proposal.

Government may, however, in any case, dispense with the medical examination contemplated in the first para of this rule and accept a certificate of health produced by the Proposer from a competent Medical Officer.

14. It shall be the duty of the Medical Officer to examine the Proposer and record his remarks on the back of the Proposal and forward the same direct to the Durbar Physician in sealed cover, after obtaining the signature of the Proposer to the declaration prescribed therein.

15. The Proposal and the Medical Report shall then be examined by the Durbar Physician and forwarded to the Chief Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf, with his opinion, which shall be final. The Durbar Physician may, if he deems necessary, call a Medical Board to examine any Proposer before passing his final opinion. In all cases where the Medical Board is convened, the opinion of the majority shall be final. In cases of equality of votes, the Durbar Physician shall have a casting vote.

16. If the Proposer is declared to be fully eligible, the Chief Secretary or other officer aforesaid, shall issue a Policy in Form No. 3 and arrange to give intimation of the acceptance of the Proposal to the Proposer through his immediate superior. If a proposal is not fully eligible, the age of the Proposer shall be taken to be his age *plus* the years recommended by the Durbar Physician to be added on, and a policy in form No. 3 A shall be issued for the amount of the bonus which the age so taken would entitle him to. The difference between the bonus thus entered in the policy and that payable if his age had been accepted without any addition, shall, however, be divided by the difference between his age and his 55th year, and the quotient shall be annually added to the bonus specified in the Policy until his death, if it happens before his 55th year, and paid along with the said bonus. If he lives to the age of 55, the amount of bonus payable shall be the same as that which would have been payable if his age had been accepted without any addition.

17. The Chief Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf shall forward the policy to the Head of the department in which the Proposer may be employed, or to the Officer in charge of the Treasury from which his pay is disbursed, for delivery to him on payment of the first premium in cash or deduction from his pay. The date of payment of the first premium shall be the date of the policy, and shall be entered therein by the Officer realising the premium, before delivery.

18. When an Insured wishes to further insure his life, he shall submit a Proposal in form No 2. The procedure prescribed in Rules 12 to 16 *supra* shall be applicable to this further insurance.

19. On an Insured completing the age of 55 years, the sum assured by his Policy less the amount (if any) on account of arrears of premia, will be paid to him or to his assignee, after the surrender of his policy and on the production of a certificate of identity; but if he dies before completing the age of 55 years, the amount due will, on production of satisfactory evidence of death and of the claim to the bonus and on the surrender of the policy, be paid to his legal representative or assignee. If there be doubt or dispute as to the person entitled to receive the bonus, it shall be paid after production of satisfactory proof of the claimant's right.

20. The premia shall be payable in advance and be recovered monthly by deduction from the pay of the Insured.

21. When an Insured is absent from duty on leave with allowances, the premium shall be realised when such leave allowances are drawn. If he should obtain leave without allowances or be suspended from service, the past premium,

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† Vide also rules 20 and 21 of the Notification No. G. 5176 dated 17th August 1910, appended.

if not otherwise recovered, shall be a debt on his policy carrying interest at 4 per cent per annum, and shall be recovered as arrears from his future pay, if any, in instalments not exceeding 10 per cent of such pay, in addition to the current premium.

22. When an Insured who has ceased to be in the service of Government has elected to continue to pay premium till his policy matures, he may be allowed by the Chief Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf to any such premium in advance monthly, quarterly half-yearly or yearly into any Government Treasury. Fifteen day's grace shall be allowed when the premium is payable monthly and a grace of one month when it is payed otherwise. If the Insured fails to pay the premium within the days of grace, he shall be deemed to have withdrawn under Rule 7 and he shall be paid back the surrender value of the bonus assured which will be the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to date.

23. Every Insured shall be supplied with a Premium Receipt-bok (Form No. 4, in which payment of each premium shall be acknowledged by the Officer realising the same.

"If an insured should lose his Premium Receipt-book, a duplicate thereof may be issued to him by the Chief Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf, on his paying a fee of Re. one."

The above addition was made to Article 24 to the rules under Palace sanction on 20-2-09 and published in the Gazette dated 2-3-09.

24. If an Insured should lose his policy, a duplicate thereof shall be issued to him by the Chief Secretary or officer specially authorised in his behalf on his paying a fee of one rupee.

25. False information furnished by an Insured or production by him of any alse evidence in connection with the insurance of his life, shall render his policy null and void, and the premia paid by him shall be forfeited to Government.

26. Government reserve to themselves the right to add to, or modify or altogether cancel, these rules in regard to all *Future* applicants.

27. These rules do not apply in respect of appointments, service in which does not count towards pension under the Pension Rules.

28. These Revised Rules shall come into force at once.

No. G. 5176—Notification modified in rule 22nd of the Notification, dated 17th August 1910, appended.

Table of Bonus payable on the completion of age 55, tabulated according to age and to the monthly premium payable by the Insured.
Vide RULE 3.

Age last birthday.	Monthly premium in rupees. 1	1·5	2	2·5	3	3·5	4	4·5	5	5·5	6	6·5	7	7·5	8	8·5	9	9·5	10	Age last birthday.
18	503	754·5	1006	1257·5	1509	1760·5	2012	2263·5	2515	2766·5	3018	3269·5	3521	3772·5	4024	4275·5	4527	4778·5	5030	18
19	487	730·5	974	1217·5	1461	1704·5	1948	2191·5	2435	2678·5	2922	3165·5	3409	3652·5	3896	4139·5	4383	4626·5	4870	19
20	471	706·5	942	1177·5	1413	1648·5	1884	2119·5	2355	2590·5	2826	3061·5	3297	3532·5	3768	4003·5	4239	4474·5	4710	20
21	455	682·5	910	1137·5	1365	1592·5	1820	2047·5	2275	2502·5	2730	2957·5	3185	3412·5	3640	3867·5	4095	4322·5	4550	21
22	439	658·5	878	1097·5	1317	1536·5	1756	1975·5	2195	2414·5	2634	2853·5	3073	3292·5	3512	3731·5	3951	4170·5	4390	22
23	423	634·5	846	1057·5	1269	1480·5	1692	1903·5	2115	2326·5	2538	2749·5	2961	3172·5	3384	3595·5	3807	4018·5	4230	23
24	408	612	816	1020	1224	1428	1632	1836	2040	2244	2448	2652	2856	3060	3264	3468	3672	3876	4080	24
25	393	589·5	786	982·5	1179	1375·5	1572	1768·5	1965	2161·5	2358	2554·5	2751	2947·5	3144	3340·5	3537	3733·5	3930	25
26	378	567	756	945	1134	1323	1512	1701	1890	2079	2268	2457	2646	2835	3024	3213	3402	3591	3780	26
27	363	544·5	726	907·5	1089	1270·5	1452	1633·5	1815	1996·5	2178	2359·5	2541	2722·5	2904	3085·5	3267	3448·5	3630	27
28	348	522	696	870	1044	1218	1392	1566	1740	1914	2088	2262	2436	2610	2784	2958	3132	3306	3480	28
29	333	499·5	666	832·5	999	1165·5	1332	1498·5	1665	1831·5	1998	2164·5	2331	2497·5	2664	2830·5	2997	3163·5	3330	29
30	318	477	636	795	954	1113	1272	1431	1590	1749	1908	2067	2226	2385	2544	2703	2862	3021	3180	30
31	303	454·5	606	757·5	909	1060·5	1212	1363·5	1515	1666·5	1818	1969·5	2121	2272·5	2424	2575·5	2727	2878·5	3030	31
32	289	433·5	578	722·5	867	1011·5	1156	1300·5	1445	1589·5	1734	1878·5	2023	2167·5	2312	2456·5	2601	2745·5	2890	32
33	275	412·5	550	687·5	825	962·5	1100	1237·5	1375	1512·5	1650	1787·5	1925	2062·5	2200	2337·5	2475	2612·5	2750	33
34	261	391·5	522	652·5	783	913·5	1044	1174·5	1305	1435·5	1566	1696·5	1827	1957·5	2088	2218·5	2349	2479·5	2610	34
35	247	370·5	494	617·5	741	864·5	988	1111·5	1235	1358·5	1482	1605·5	1729	1852·5	1976	2099·5	2223	2346·5	2470	35
36	233	349·5	466	582·5	699	815·5	932	[illegible]	1165	1281·5	1398	1514·5	1631	1747·5	1864	1980·5	2097	2213·5	2330	36
37	219	328·5	438	547·5	657	766·5	876	[illegible]	[illegible]	1204·5	1314	1423·5	1533	1642·5	1752	1861·5	1971	2080·5	2190	37
38	206	309	412	515	618	721	824	[illegible]	1030	1133	1236	1339	1442	1545	1648	1751	1854	1957	2060	38
39	193	289·5	386	482·5	579	675·5	772	868·[illegible]	965	1061·5	1158	1254·5	1351	1447·5	1544	1640·5	1737	1833·5	1930	39
40	180	270	360	450	540	630	720	810	900	990	1080	1170	1260	1350	1440	1530	1620	1710	1800	40
41	167	250·5	334	417·5	501	584·5	668	751·5	835	918·5	1002	1085·5	1169	1252·5	1336	1419·5	1503	1586·5	1670	41
42	154	231	308	385	462	539	616	693	770	847	924	1001	1078	1155	1232	1309	1386	1463	1540	42
43	142	213	284	355	426	497	568	639	710	781	852	923	994	1065	1136	1207	1278	1349	1420	43
44	130	195	260	325	390	455	520	585	650	715	780	845	910	975	1040	1105	1170	1235	1300	44
45	118	177	236	295	354	413	472	531	590	649	708	767	826	885	944	1003	1062	1121	1180	45
Pay Rs.	**10**	**15**	**20**	**25**	**30**	**35**	**40**	**45**	**50**	**55**	**60**	**65**	**70**	**75**	**80**	**85**	**90**	**95**	**100**	

LIFE INS. 1.

TRAVANCORE STATE LIFE IN SURANCE

PROPOSAL FOR INSURANCE.

Statements to be made by the person proposing to insure his life for the first time.

Instructions to Proposer.	Statements to be made by Proposer.
Your full Christian name and surname should be written on the line marked (*a*); or Your full name and father's or Karnavan's name, your caste and residence, should be written on the lines marked (*a*), (a^1) and (a^2).	(*a*) .... (a^1)............................... (a^2)...............................
The place in which you were born should be stated on the line marked (*b*) and if born in India, also the District or Province of birth. The day of your birth and the month and year in which you were born, should be stated on the line marked (*c*).	declared that I was born at...... (*b*) .... on the............................... (*c*) . .. day of..... in the year..... so that I was...years of age on the last birthday.
The appointment now held by you under Government and your substantive pay exclusive of all allowances should be stated on the lines marked (*d*) and (d^1).	I now hold the appointment of .. (*d*) .... My substantive pay is . ... (d^1) ....
The length of your service (if you are an old employé) under Government, and the period of leave taken by you, should be stated on the line marked (*e*). Date of first permanent entertainment in service on Rs. 10 or above	and my service under Government extends over a period. (*e*)..... years. During that period I have taken the following leave *viz* :—
Was your life ever before rejected in the State Life Insurance, or by any, and what Insurance Company?	

NOTE.—If the Proposer be a Christian, he must attach to this Proposal an attested copy of his baptismal certificate, or if this is impracticable, produce satisfactory evidence as to his age. If the Proposer be other than a Christian, he must forward his horoscope in original or a copy attested by a Magistrate, or, if this has not been written at his birth, he must mention below the names and addresses of two respectable persons to whom reference can be made, if necessary, regarding his age.

(*Date*) (*Signature of the Proposer.*)

Certificate by the Officer before whom the Proposal is signed.

I certify, that I have read over [and explained] the above instructions and statements to the Proposer, that the entries above made, especially those relating to the Proposer's age, date of birth, pay and the date of first permanent appointment in service on rupees ten or above, are correct, and the Proposer's signature was affixed in my presence.

(*N. B.* The portion of the Certificate bracketted to be attended to when the Proposer's knowledge of English is limited or nil in other cases it may be struck out.)

(*Station*) (*Signature*)

(*Date*) (*Designation*)

Declaration to be signed by the Proposer in the presence of the Medical Officer.

I do hereby declare that the foregoing statements, and those made by me to the Medical Officer, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I have not withheld or concealed any circumstances with regard to which information has been required from me. I agree that the foregoing statements shall be the basis of the proposed contract for an insurance on my life, and that if it shall hereafter appear that I have wilfully made any untrue statement, or have fraudulently concealed any circumstance which I ought to have made known, then all the premia which shall have been paid under the said contract shall be forfeited, and the contract rendered absolutely null and void.

(*Date*) (*Signature of the Proposer*)

MEDICAL OPINION.

I am of opinion that ______________________________

is / is not suffering from disease likely to shorten life, and that he has / has not had serious disease of any kind likely to recur.

I recommend / do not recommend the Government to insure the life of ____________ at the ordinary rates of premium.

Judging from his appearance ______ ____________________'s age is ____________________ years.

The above declaration was signed by the Proposer in my presence.

Signature of the Medical Officer.

(*Station*)

(*Date*)

LIFE INS. 2.

TRAVANCORE STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

PROPOSAL FOR FURTHER INSURANCE BY THE HOLDER OF

Policy No.......................dated...

Statements to be made by the Person who is already insured, and who proposes to effect a further Insurance on his Life.

Instructions to Proposer.	Statements to be made by Proposer.
Your full Christian name and surname should be written on the line marked (a);	(a) ....
or	
Your full name and your father's or Karnavan's name, your caste and residence, should be written on the lines marked (a), (a^1) and (a^2).	(a^1).. (a^2)..
Your present appointment and the one you held when last insuring, together with the dates and Nos. of previous Policies.	
Your present and former pay excluding all allowances.	
Date of increase.	
Date of birth entered in the last Policy.	

(Date) *(Signature of Proposer.)*

Signed by the proposer in my presence.

(Station) *(Signature and designation of the Officer*

(Date) *before whom the Proposal is signed.)*

Declaration to be signed by the Proposer in the presence of the Medical Officer.

I do hereby declare that the foregoing statements and those made by me to the Medical Officer, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I have not withheld or concealed any circumstance with regard to which information has been required from me. I agree that the foregoing statements shall be the basis of the proposed contract for an Insurance on my Life, and that if it shall hereafter appear that I have wilfully made any untrue statement, or have fraudulently concealed any circumstance which I ought to have made known, then all the premia which shall have been paid under the said contract shall be forfeited, and the contract rendered absolutely null and void.

(Date) *(Signature of the Proposer.)*

MEDICAL OPINION.

I am of opinion that.......................... ....

$\frac{\text{is}}{\text{is not}}$ suffering from disease likely to shorten life and that he $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{has not}}$ had serious disease of any kind likely to recur.

I $\frac{\text{recommend}}{\text{do not recommend}}$ the Government to insure the life of....................... at the ordinary rates of premium.

Judging from his appearance....... .... 's age is ....years.

The above declaration was signed by the Proposer in my presence.

(*Station*) (*Signature of the Medical Officer*)

(*Date*)

LIFE INS. 3.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

POLICY NO.........

Whereas.. holding the appointment of.. ....hereinafter called the Insured, has contracted with the Government of Travancore for an endowment bonus of the sum of Rupees.. on his own life, and has deposited a Proposal and Declaration, dated the .... and signed by him as the basis of such contract;

Now it is hereby declared that if the Insured shall pay to the Government of Travancore in the manner prescribed in rules framed in that behalf, the sum of Rupees................................being the first premium and Rupees......................... .... in every subsequent month, commencing with the month of.................................in the year 10____________, and ending with the month of ____________ in the year ____________, or until his death, whichever shall first occur, the said Government shall be subject and liable to the payment to the said ____________ of the sum of Rupees________ on his completing the age of 55 years and the surrender of his Policy, or in the event of his death before completing the age of 55 years, to his assignees or legal representatives after surrender of the Policy and after the production of satisfactory evidence of the death of the said, ________________________.

But this contract is made subject to the following proviso, *viz*: It shall be void, and the payment made by the Insured under it shall be forfeited, if the statements contained in the aforesaid Proposal and Declaration be untrue.

The date of birth of the Insured is hereby admitted to be ______

Chief Secretary to Government.

The ______ *day of* ______

The first premium of Rs. ____ has been paid into ______ Treasury

(Station)

(Date) *Officer realising the premium.*

N. B. This policy is granted subject to the Rules issued by the Government of Travancore relating to State Life Insurance.

LIFE INS. 3 A.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

POLICY NO.

Whereas ______ ______ holding the appointment of ______ hereinafter called the Insured, has contracted with the Government of Travancore for an endowment bonus of the sum of Rupees ______

______

on his own life, and has deposited a Proposal and Declaration, dated the ______ ______, and signed by him as the basis of such contract *and whereas, on the recommendation of the Durbar Physician, it has been resolved to accept his application subject to an addition of* ______ *years to his age;*

Now it is hereby declared that if the Insured shall pay to the Government of Travancore in the manner prescribed in rules framed in that behalf, the sum of Rupees ______ being the first premium and Rupees ______ in every subsequent month, commencing with the month of ______ in the year 10 ______, and ending with the month of ______ in the year ______, or until his death, whichever shall first occur the said Government shall be subject and liable to the payment to the said ______ ______ of the sum of Rupees ______ on his completing the age of 55 years and the surrender of his Policy, or in the event of his death before completing the age of

55 years, to his assignees or legal representatives after surrender of the Policy and after the production of satisfactory evidence of the death of the said ______

______

Provided that in addition to the said amount of Rupees ______, he shall be entitled to receive Rupees ______

______

or every year he lives after the date of the payment of the first premium; and provided further that on his actually attaining the age of fifty-five, the bonus payable shall be Rupees ______

But this contract is made subject to the following proviso, *viz*: It shall be void, and the payment made by the Insured under it shall be forfeited, if the statements contained in the aforesaid Proposal and Declaration be untrue.

The date of birth of the Insured is hereby admitted to be ______

The assumed age is ______

Chief Secretary to Government.

The ______ day of ______

The first premium of Rs ______ has been paid into ______ Treasury.

(Station)

(Date)

Officer realising the premium.

N. B.—This policy is granted subject to the Rules issued by the Government of Travancore relating to State Life Insurance.

Life Ins. 4.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

Premium Receipt Book.

Policy No ______

Issued to ______

Holder of Policy No ______ *dated* ______ 19

for Rs. (______) ______

For the Chief Secretary to Government.

Delivered with the above Policy to the said ______

______

on the ______ 19 *on the receipt of the first premium.*

(Signature and designation of the Office realizing the premium.)

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

Account of Premia paid on account of Travancore State Life Insurance Policy No____________________ for Rs ____________________

Month for which Premium is paid.	Amount of Premium paid.	Signature of Officer receiving the Premium.	Date of payment.

Subsidiary Rules.

1. The following registers shall be maintained in the Life Insurance Branch the various Treasuries and Departments:—

IN THE LIFE INSURANCE BRANCH, HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

1) General Register of Policies issued.
2) Register of Policies paid.
3) Alphabetical Index of the Insured.
4) Register of Proposals received.

IN THE CENTRAL ACCOUNT AND AUDIT OFFICE (ACCOUNTS BRANCH).

(1) The Personal Ledger of Premia collected.
(2) The Register of Interest and other dues.

IN THE TREASURIES.

(1) General Register of Insured paying premium at the Treasury.
(2) Daily Register of Premia credited at the Treasury.

IN THE OFFICES OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Register of Insured attached to the Office.

2. The Assistant who is in charge of the Life Insurance Branch shall sign all routine communications "For the Chief Secretary," the Policies being signed by the Chief Secretary himself or such other officer specially authorised.

Rules regarding the Settlement of Claims to the Bonus of deceased Policy-holders.

1. On the receipt of the report of the death of any Policy-holder, the Chief Secretary to Government or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf shall publish a notice in the Government Gazette inviting the claimants to produce within a date to be fixed therein, satisfactory evidence of their title or representative character.

2. The following will be accepted as satisfactory evidence of title unless the Chief Secretary or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf sees grounds to require further evidence :—

(a) A certificate from the Head of the office in which the deceased Policy-holder was serving at the date of his death, certifying, from his personal knowledge or on the declaration of two senior subordinates serving under him possessing personal knowledge, to the relationship of the claimant or claimants, as the case may be.

(b) In cases where the deceased has, by a registered will bequeathed, the bonus to any particular individual, a certified copy of such will, granted, under the signature and seal of the Registrar in whose office the will was deposited or registered.

(c) Certificate of heirship, probate or letter of administration granted by the Resident or any Court of Law in British India, although such certificate, probate or letter of administration does not expressly mention the bonus due under the State Insurance Policy.

(d) Decree or order of a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction in Travancore or British India, recognizing the heirship of the claimant to the deceased, although the suit or proceeding in which the decree or order was passed, did not directly embrace the claim to the bonus under the State Policy.

(e) Certificate from any officer of Government drawing a salary of not less than Rs. 200, or from a Tahsildar, Munsiff or Magistrate in the service of this State or a Justice of the Peace exercising jurisdiction in Travancore, declaring from his personal knowledge the relationship of the claimants to the deceased.

(f) Certificate from a Tahsildar in the service of this State testifying as the result of due enquiry, to the claim of the applicant (or applicants) to the bonus assured by the Policy of the deceased.

3. Notwithstanding anything said in the previous paras, the Chief Secretary or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf may, in cases of conflicting and cross claims, require the claimants to produce a decree of the Travancore Civil Court establishing his or their claim to the bonus as against his or their opponents.

4. In cases of bequests, a certificate of the identity of the claimant must also be produced, from an officer of the rank mentioned in clause (e); Rule 2.

5. The certificate granted by officers under (a) and (e) of Rule 2 should give full particulars of the relationship of the claimant to the deceased and the means of knowledge possessed by the officer granting it and state whether there are any other relations of the deceased likely to claim the bonus.

6. Any person who does not put forward his claim within three months from the date of the notice referred to in Rule 1 will be considered to have waived his claim to the bonus.

7. The bonus assured by the Policy will be paid to the person who among several claimants, seems to the Chief Secretary or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf to have the best claim, on his giving a good and tangible security to indemnify the Government against any loss that may accrue in the event of the Government being compelled by a decree of a court to pay the bonus over again to another claimant.

8. The Chief Secretary to Government or any other officer aforesaid may consult the Head Sirkar Vakil or Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil on any legal point connected with the settlement of claims. (30th August 1906.)

No. G 5176.

NOTIFICATION.

His Highness the Maha Raja has been pleased to sanction Rules 7, 20 21 and 22 of the Revised State Life Insurance Rules, appended to the

Proceedings of Government No. 2680, dated 18th September 1908, being modified as follows:—

7. If an Insured wishes to withdraw *at any time* from insurance, he may surrender his policy and apply for the surrender value of the bonus assured thereby, which will be 75% of the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to the date of such withdrawal.

Note.—This rule will apply to all applications (for withdrawal) made on and after the 1st Thulam 1086.

20. The premia shall be payable strictly in advance and the Insured shall be responsible for seeing the same paid into the Treasury on or before the 25th of the month either by deduction from his pay bill or otherwise. If payment be not so made, the past premium shall be a debt on his policy, carrying interest at 4% per annum.

Note. - This rule applies to all policies issued to applicants who sent proposals after 18th September 1908 the existing Rules 20 and 21 being applicable in other cases.

21. Omit.

22. When an Insured who has ceased to be in the service of Government has elected to continue to pay premium till his policy matures, he, may be allowed by the Chief Secretary or, other officer specially authorised in this behalf, to pay such premium in advance monthly, quarterly half-yearly or yearly into any Government treasury. Fifteen days' grace shall be allowed when the premium is payable monthly, and a grace of one month when it is paid otherwise. If the Insured fails to pay the premium within the days of grace, he shall be deemed to have withdrawn under Rule 7 and he shall be paid back the surrender value of the bonus assured, which will be 75% of the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to date.

Note.—This rule will apply to all withdrawals made on and after the 1st Thulam 1086.
17th August 1910.

Rules of the Government Veterinary Hospitals.

1. The following is the scale of charges for the treatment of animals brought to the Hospital by the public:—

A. Horses, ponies and cart-bullocks:—½ Rupee per head for advice and cost of medicines supplied.

B. Cattle (other than cart-bullocks), sheep, goats and dogs:—¼ Rupee per head for advice and cost of medicines supplied.

For horses, ponies, and bullocks, subscribers (*i. e.,* who pay yearly Rs. 8 and Rs. 7 and half-yearly Rs. 5 and Rs. 4 for horse and ponies a head respectively, and yearly Rs. 12 and half-yearly Rs. 7 for a pair of bullocks in advance,) will be furnished with medicines and advice *gratis*. This would not, however, dispense with the stabling charges provided below, in the event of the animals being admitted into the hospital for treatment as in-patients.

2. Cattle for agricultural purposes belonging to poor ryots or others unable to pay the charges for treatment will be treated *gratis*. The Veterinarian will satisfy himself that such relief is given only to those really deserving. This exemption refers only to animals treated as out-patients.

N. B.—The Veterinary Inspector is allowed to charge visiting fees at the rates allowed to the Assistant Apothecaries of the Medical Department.

3. Animals will be admitted as in-patients at the hospital during treatment according to the extent of accommodation available. An additional charge of 4 and 2 annas a week or broken parts thereof per head for groups A and B respectivly will be charged for such accommodation. The feeding of the animals will be arranged for by the owners themselves and at their expense, under directions given by the Veterinarian.

4. No animals suffering from contagious or infectious diseases will be admitted as in-patients.

5. No animals will be admitted or allowed to be removed from the hospital without the permission of the Veterinarian.

6. The hospital will be open daily from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

Rules for the constitution and management of H. H. the Maharaja's Caste Hindu Hostel, Trivandrum.

PART I.—CONSTITUTION.

1. The Hostel shall be called H. H. the Maharaja's Caste Hindu Hostel, Trivandrum.

2. It is established for the use and benefit of the caste Hindu students of H. H. the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, and of such other educational institutions as may be notified from time to time by Government, with the object of providing lodging and board in accordance with caste rules for such students and of subjecting them to proper disciplinary control.

3. The Hostel shall be the property of Government.

PART II.--ADMINISTRATION.

(A) *General.*

4. The general administration of the Hostel shall vest in a Governing Body the members of which shall all be appointed by Government.

5. The executive management and control of the Hostel shall vest in a Warden, who shall be appointed by Government.

6. Any appointment made by Government, either to the Governing Body or to the executive management of the Hostel, may at any time be cancelled by Government without reasons assigned.

(B) *The Governing Body.*

7. The Governing Body of the Hostel shall ordinarily be constituted as follows :—

(a) The Warden of the Hostel; (b) the Principal of H. H. the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, *ex-officio*; (c) a member of the staff of H. H. the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, nominated in the first instance by the College Councils (d) a qualified medical practitioner; and (e) a qualified engineer; provided that if and when admission to the hostel is open to students of any institution other than H. H. the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, a representative of such institution shall also be appointed to be a member of the governing body, and provided also that at least two members of the governing body shall ordinarily be caste Hindus.

8 The members of the Governing Body, other than those who hold office *ex-officio*, shall ordinarily hold office for three years, but shall be eligible for reappointment.

9. The place of any member of the Governing Body who is temporarily absent from Trivandrum for more than 6 months shall be filled until his return by the appointment of a substitute, and the period of absence shall be included within the three years' tenure of membership.

10. The place of any member of the Governing Body shall be vacated on his transfer from Trivandrum or on his leaving Trivandrum permanently.

11. The Chairman of the Governing Body shall be chosen by the members present at each meeting.

12. It shall be the duty of the Governing Body (*a*) to regulate all general matters relating to the scope, policy, management, control and discipline of the Hostel, (*b*) to inspect the Hostel either individually at any time or as a body at stated times, (*c*) to frame an annual budget of expenditure and of income and submit the same to Government, and (*d*) to submit an annual report on the working of the Hostel to Government.

13. The Govering Body shall have power (*a*) to frame by-laws, consistent with these Rules, for the internal management, control and discipline of the Hostel, (*b*) to frame by-laws, consistent with these Rules, for the transaction of their own business, (*c*) to appoint Resident Tutors and a Junior Warden, subject to the approval of Government, if and when such appointments are deemed necessary, (*d*) to enquire into any matter relating to the Hostel and take such action as they may deem fit, and (*e*) to fix the periods of the year during which the Hostel shall be closed for vacations. The Governing Body shall not however interfere with the discretionary powers of the Warden in matters of detail or of internal management.

14. The Governing Body shall hold meetings not less than twice annually, and also at any other time at the request of the Warden or of any two members of the Governing Body. Three members shall constitute a quorum. All questions brought before a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of those present and voting. If the votes, including that of the Chairman of the meeting, be equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote. A certified copy of the proceedings of each meeting shall be forwarded to Government within a week of the date of the meeting.

(*C*) *The Warden.*

15. The Warden of the Hostel shall ordinarily be a Professor or an Assistant Professor of H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum, and he shall ordinarily reside in the College Professor's Bungalow adjacent to the Hostel. He shall ordinarily hold office for three years, but shall be eligible for reappointment.

16. In the event of the Warden being absent from Trivandrum for any period exceeding three months, a substitute shall be appointed in his place, and the period of absence shall be included in the three years' tenure of office.

17. It shall be the duty of the Warden (*a*) to manage and control the Hostel, its subordinates, servants and inmates, in accordance with these Rules and with the by-laws which may be prescribed by the Governing Body, (*b*) to keep a record of the proceedings of the Governing Body and to conduct all correspondence on behalf of the Hostel and the Governing Body, (*c*) to inform the Governing Body of all serious breaches of discipline on the part of the inmates of the Hostel, and supply the Governing Body with information regarding the needs of the Hostel or with regard to any matter into which they may inquire, (*d*) to provide facilities for the inspection of the Hostel by the Governing Body or by any member thereof, (*e*) to inform the head of the institution to which an inmate of the Hostel belongs of any serious breach of discipline or of any serious misconduct on the part of such inmate, and of the expulsion from the Hostel of any inmate belonging to such institution, (*f*) to report to the Governing Body any serious neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, or misconduct on the part of a Resident Tutor or the Junior Warden, and to make recommendations in connection with such report, and (*g*) to make suitable arrangements for the supervision of the Hostel during his absence during College vacations.

18. The Warden of the Hostel shall have power (*a*) to make recommendations to the Governing Body in regard to the appointment of the Junior Warden and of Resident Tutors, (*b*) to appoint, punish, suspend, or dismiss any subordinate or servant of the Hostel other than the Junior Warden and the Resident Tutors, (*c*) to grant leave, in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations, to any subordinate or servant of the Hostel, (*d*) to deligate any or all his powers and duties to the Junior Warden (or, if no Junior Warden be on the staff, to a Resident Tutor) in his absence, provided he inform the Governing Body of the fact of his having done so, (*e*) to refuse admission to any student whom he may consider to be undesirable as an inmate of the Hostel, provided he inform the head of the institution to which the student belongs of the fact of such refusal, (*f*) to suspend temporarily, expel or othewise punish any in mate for repeated or serious breaches of discipline or for any conduct which in the opinion of the warden makes him an undesirable inmate of the Hostel (*g*) to prohibit the entrance into the Hostel of any person or thing considered by him to be undesirable in the interests of the Hostel or its inmates and to take all lawful measures to effect such prohibition, (*h*) to prohibit any practice or thing within the Hostel considered by him to be undesirable in the interests of the Hostel or of its inmates and to take such measures as may be necessary to enforce such prohibition (*i*) to act, in the absence of prescribed rules, in such manner as may seem to him best fitted to ensure the physical health, moral well-being and sound discipline of the inmates of the Hostel, (*j*) to depart if necessary from the prescribed rules in cases of emergency, provided a report on the matter, with reasons for the action taken, is made immediately thereafter to the Governing Body, (*k*) and to submit direct to Government any representation regarding any decision or action of the Governing Body to which he may take exception.

(D) Hostel subordinates.

19. The duties of all Hostel subordinates shall, subject to such by-laws as may be passed by the Governing Body, be prescribed from time to time by the Warden of the Hostel; and such subordinates shall be responsible to the Warden for the proper execution of those duties.

(E) Admission and discipline of students.

20. Admission to the Hostel shall be open to all caste Hindu students of His Highness the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, whose parents or legal guardians are not resident in Trivandrum. The admission of students from other education institutions shall be permitted only after the needs of the students of His Highness the Maharaja's College are fully satisfied. No student shall in any case be admitted from any institution other than His Highness the Maharaja's College unless such institution has been notified by Government under Rule 2.

21. Students to whom admission as inmates of the Hostel is granted shall make themselves acquainted with the rules and by-laws of the Hostel and admission of a student shall be held to be conclusive evidence of acquiescence in, and of his undertaking to obey, the rules and the by-laws of the Hostel.

22. The arrangements for the feeding of the Hostel students shall be made on caste Hindu lines, by the Warden with the approval of the Governing Body.

23. It shall be left to the discretion of the Governing Body to admit persons, other than resident students, to take their meals in the Hostel.

24. The Hostel students shall pay such charges for their room, food, etc., as may be fixed by the Warden with the approval of the Governing

Body, and these charges shall not be lower than they would have to pay for such rooms, food etc., in lodging approved by H. H. the Maharaja's College.

25. Reasonable facilities shall be afforded for the religious observance of the Hostel students and as far as possible for the inculcation of a sound moral, physical, and intellectual training and discipline.

26. No. person other than a member of the staff or a student or a servant of the Hostel, shall be permitted to stay in the Hostel without the express permission of the Warden, or of some one authorised by him to such permission.

27. The Hostel shall be locked up at a certain hour every night, and no Hostel student allowed out after that hour without the express permission of the Warden or the Resident Tutor.

21. Hostel students not returing to the Hostel by a certain hour at night shall be held guilty of a serious breach of discipline and immediately reported to the Warden, except when special leave has been previously granted.

17th February 1908.

Rules for the formation, Constitution and Working of Educational Boards.

1. The Boards constituted in accordance with the Proceedings of Government, No. E/1960, dated 22nd June 1907, shall be known as Educational Boards.

2. Every Educational Board shall consist of such number of members, exclusive of ex-officio members, not less than five and not more than eleven as may from time to time be fixed by Government.

3. The members shall be nominated by Government either acting on their own motion or upon the recommendation of the Division Peishkars and Range Inspectors and Government shall nominate one of the members of each Board as Chairman thereof.

4. The Range Inspectors, and Assistant Inspectors shall *ex-officio* be members of all the Boards within their several jurisdictions.

5. In recommending to Government members to any Educational Board the educational qualifications, the status, educational experience, if any, and interest in educational matters of the person recommended shall be considered.

6. Teachers and managers of Schools, and others having a personal interest in schools, shall not be ineligible for nomination except to Boards having jurisdiction over those schools.

7. The members of each Board shall be so selected as to ensure the several sections of the community being represented so far as may be and to secure adequate attention to the educational needs of the locality.

8. The persons nominated shall ordinarily hold office for *two* years. At the expiration of their ordinary term, members shall be eligible for re-nomination.

9. Government may at any time remove from a Board any member whose retention in the Board shall appear to Government to be inadvisable.

10. An entire Board may for sufficient reasons be dissolved by Government.

11. A nominated member may resign his place in the Board at any time by a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Board.

12. A nominated member who absents himself for *three* consecutive meetings shall forfeit his seat in the Board, but it shall be open to Government to reinstate him if such absence is satisfactorily accounted for.

13. Each Board shall have jurisdiction over such schools within a specified area as may be fixed by Government.

14. The services rendered by the Boards shall be purely honorary.

15. Every Chairman of a Board shall be supplied with the requisite stationery, registers and the educational sheets of the Government Gazette and shall be competent to transmit official communications through anchal free of postage.

16. The following matters shall fall within the scope of an Educational Board:—

(*a*) the educational needs of the locality;

(*b*) the extent to which the needs are being met by the existing institutions;

(*c*) the necessity for providing new institutions;

(*d*) modifications in the standard of existing institutions by way of raising or lowering the same;

(*e*) advisability of closing, permanently or temporarily, any existing institution;

(*f*) suggesting special provision for the education of special classes of people, or for imparting special kinds of instruction;

(*g*) extension of female education;

(*h*) suggestions for the suitable location of schools;

(*i*) advice in the matter of construction of school buildings and of acceptance of endowments for educational purposes;

(*j*) suggestions as regards additional accommodation, sanitary requirements, furniture, appliances, apparatus, library and recreation grounds;

(*k*) proposals for attendance of pupils in special institutions such as agricultural farms at periodical lectures, magic lantern exhibitions and other demonstrations of educational value;

(*l*) visiting institutions and recording observations in the official visitors' book regarding the attendance of teachers and pupils and the general working and discipline in the institutions;

(*m*) recomendations regarding the award, stoppage, enhancement or reduction of grants to schools.

17. The following matters shall not fall within the scope of Educational Boards:—

(*a*) interference with the teaching or internal discipline of the schools;

(*b*) the appointment, transfer, removal, promotion or punishment of teachers;

(*c*) entertainment of or inquiry into complaints agianst teachers, pupils or officers of the Department;

(*d*) control over the income, expenditure, assets and liabilities or the management of schools;

(*e*) issuing orders or directions to teachers, pupils or the establishment.

18. Educational Boards are expected to co-operate with the officers of the Department in preventing or removing apathy, party factions, sectarian animosities, local rivalries and other influences, disputes or differences likely to prejudice the cause of education.

19. Each Educational Board shall ordinarily hold a meeting at least once a month.

20. Every meeting shall be convened by the Chairman of the Board, who shall specify in the notice the day, time and place of meeting and the matters to be considered.

21. Such notice shall be issued not less than *three* days before the day fixed for the meeting.

22. In the absence of the Chairman a meeting may be convened on the signed requisition of not less than *three* members none of whom shall be ex-officio members.

23. An extraordinary meeting may be convened at any time on the signed requisition of not less than five members of the Board.

24. In the absence of the Chairman, one of the members shall be elected to preside.

25. A bare majority of the nominated members constituting a Board shall form a quorum.

26. Should a meeting fail for want of quorum, a fresh meeting shall be convened after the prescribed time.

27. The Chairman shall be responsible for the orderly conduct of the meeting and for the methodical presentment to it of the several subjects.

28. It shall be open to a member to move for the consideration of any subject not specified in the notice provided he has given intimation of it to the Chairman not less than twenty four hours before the time fixed for the meeting.

29. No proposition shall be deemed to be passed unless voted for by the whole or a majority of the members present and voting.

30. In cases where the votes are equally divided the Chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote.

31. The Chairman shall either himself record or get recorded every resolution passed at a meeting and shall forward a copy of it within three days with his signature to the Range Inspector.

32. The Range Inspector shall fix the place at which each Educational Board shall usually meet and shall communicate the same to it.

33. The Chairman of each Board shall maintain the following Records and Registers :—

(*a*) a file of letters received in the order of the date of receipt;

(*b*) a register of copies or abstracts of letters, notices, and other communications sent by the Board;

(*c*) a book of the resolutions passed by the Board and of the observations suggestions, proposals &c., made by the Board or individual members on inspections.

34. All these books shall be in the custody of the Chairman but they shall be open to the inspection of any member on his requisition.

35. The Chairman shall be the channel of communication between members of the Board and the inspecting officers.

36. Any communication which a Board may desire to make to Government shall be submitted through the Range Inspector.

37. It shall not be competent to an Educational Board to address any Department or Officer of State, except Inspecting Officers.

38. A copy of the observations recorded in the visitors' book by an Educational Board or any member of it under Rule 16 (1) shall be forwarded within a week by the Headmaster or the Headmistress of the Institution with his or her remarks, if any, to the Range Inspector.

39. The Range Inspector shall be bound to supply any information applied for by an Educational Board on matters falling within its scope.

40. The Range Inspector shall expeditiously communicate to the Chairman all orders passed by him or by Government in relation to the resolutions or communications of the Board as well as any proceedings of general educational interest not published in the Government Gazette.

41. Each Range Inspector shall at the beginning of each quarter of the official year forward to Government a brief report on the salient features of the working of the Educational Boards in his Range.

42. Every Range Inspector shall do his utmost to promote the successful working of Educational Boards by his timely advice and cordial co-operation.

22nd June 1907.

Customs Notification.

No. S. R. 890, 18-2-10.

In modification of the tariff values fixed by the Import Tariff Notification, No. 6021, S. R., dated 27th August 1909, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the tariff values stated in column 4 of the schedule hereto annexed have been fixed for the articles specified in column 2 thereof.

Travancore Import Tariff.

No customs duties will be levied on—

(1) goods imported by land, sea or backwater into Travancore being the produce or manufacture of British India or of the territories of the Cochin State;

(2) goods which are not the produce or manufacture of British India or the territories of the Cochin State which shall have already paid duty in British India or the Cochin State;

(3) Coimbatore or other British Indian produce passing through the Travancore backwaters to British Cochin or to the Cochin State, and the produce of the Cochin State directly proceeding through Travancore to British Cochin or to some other parts of the Cochin State itself*.

Proviso—The above rules do not apply to tobacco (raw and manufactured), salt, opium and spirits which should pay import duties as under,

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* *Vide* Notification No. 235 dated $\frac{\text{14th Vycasy 1040}}{\text{26th May 1865}}$ published at page 125 of the Travancore Gazette dated $\frac{\text{1st Auny 1040.}}{\text{13th June 1865.}}$

whether they are imported direct from foreign countries or from or through British India or the Cochin State:—

(*a*) Tobacco as per No. 6 in the 1st column of the Import Tariff.

(*b*) Salt Do. No. 3 Do. Do

(*c*) Opium {can be imported only by Government or its contractor after paying duty to the British Indian Government.†}

(*d*) Spirits as per No. 1 in the 1st column of Do.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES

including also any articles, other than those included in Nos. 1 to 12 of this Schedule, which are "arms" within the meaning of the Travancore Arms Regulation V of 1084 and any articles which the Dewan may, by notification in the Gazette, declare to be "ammunition" or "military stores."

	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Duty. Rs.	As.
1	Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air guns and rifles, for each	50	0
2	Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	30	0
3	Pistols, for each	15	0
4	Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	10	0
5	Springs used for firearms, including gas and air-guns and rifles, for each	8	8
6	Gunstocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each ...	5	0
7	Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge they will carry.	2	8
8	Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a firearm (including a gas and air-gun or rifle) not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same for each	1	8
9	Machines for making, loading or closing cartridges, for each	10	0
10	Machines for capping cartridges, for each ...	2	8

Exception I—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th head of the foregoing list, when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd head, and are fitted into the same case with such firearm, are free.

Exception II—The following are also free, namely:—

(a) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval or police uniform;

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† *Vide* Proclamation dated $\frac{\text{30th Karkadagom 1059}}{\text{13th August 1884}}$ published at page 844 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated $\frac{\text{26th August 1884.}}{\text{12th Auvany 1060,}}$

General Duties—(contd.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		Duty.
			Rs.	As.	
12	DYEING AND TANNING METERIALS—*contd.*				
	Aniline dye, moist, indigo, blue	lb.	0	6½	Five per cent.
	,, ,, dry	,,	1	0	,,
	Aniline salts	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	Avar bark	cwt.	3	4	,,
	Buzgand (gulpista)	,,	*ad valorem.*		,,
	Cochineal	lb.	0	14	,,
	Galnuts (myrabolams)	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, Persian	cwt.	48	0	,,
	Madder or manjit	,,	*ad valorem.*		,,
	Orchilla weed	,,	,,		,,
	Sappan wood and root	...	,,		,,
	Turmeric	...	,,		,,
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials	...	,,		,,
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals.				
13	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY including iron-mongery and plated ware and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour. (*Exceptions, which are free:* (i) Waterlifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry, which the Dewan may, by notification in the *Gazette*, exempt; (ii) the following agricultural implements, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, moving and reaping machines, elevators, seed crushers, chaff cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes; (iii) the following dairy appliances, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns,				

	butter dryers and butter workers; (iv) the following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forks; (v) box backs and swells and rough unshaped bobbin ends when imported by or on behalf of a manufacturer or mill-owner, and certified by him to be intended exclusively for use in his mill]	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
14	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts ... ... MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery	...	...	Free.
	Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are owing to their shape or to other special quality not adapted for any other purpose.			
	Note—Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.			
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—			
	Brass, orsidue and leaves, European	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
	,, ,, ,, China	...	,,	,,
	,, patent or yellow metal, sheets weighing 1 lb. or above per square foot and shething, brazier's and plates	cwt.	47 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, (old)	,,	32 0	,,
	,, sheets flat or in rolls weighing less than 1 lb per square foot	,,	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, wire	...	,,	,,
	,, all other sorts	...	,,	,,

General Duties—(contd.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation. Rs.	As.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—(contd).				
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*contd.*				
	Copper, bolt and bar, rolled	...	*ad valorem.*		Five per cent.
	,, braziers, sheets, plates and sheathing	cwt.	56	0	,,
	,, nails and composition nails	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, old	cwt.	42	0	,,
	,, pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, and slabs	,,	50	0	,,
	,, China, white, copperware	lb.	2	0	,,
	,, foil or dankpana, white, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in	hundred leaves.	2	2	,,
	,, ,, ,, coloured 10 to 11 × 4 to 5 in.	,,	2	4	,,
	,, wire including phosphor-bronze	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	,,		,,
	German silver	...	,,		,,
	Gold bullion and coin	...	...		Free.
	Gold leaf	...	*ad valorem*		Five per cent.
	Iron, anchors and cables	...	,,		One per cent.
	,, Lowmoor and similar qualities, all descriptions	...	,,		,,
	,, angle, T, other than Lowmoor or Swedish	ton.	95	0	,,
	,, ,, T, other than Lowmoor or Swedish, if galvanished, tinned or lead-coated...	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, bar Sweedish and similar qualities	ton.	155	0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, nail-rod, round-rod, and square, under half an inch in diameter...	,,	165	0	,,
	,, ,, other kinds	,,	95	0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, nail-rod, round-rod, and square, under half an inch in diameter...	,,	100	0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem.*		,,

,, beams, joists, pillars, girders, screwfiles bridge-work, and other such descriptions of iron, imported exclusively for building purposes	... ..	*ad valorem.*	One per cent.
,, channel including channel for carriages	... ..	,,	,,
,, plate, and sheet, Swedish and charcoal	...	,,	,,
,, bars, plates, and sheets, Swedish and charcoal, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated...	...	,,	,,
,, plate, other kinds, above $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, and strips	ton.	105 0	,,
,, sheet ,, ,, up to $\frac{1}{8}$,, ,, ...	,,	115 0	,,
,, sheets (other than corrugated), plates, or strips, other kinds if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, chequered or planished...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
,, sheets, corrugated, galvanised, or black	ton.	195 0	,,
,, hoop	,,	130 0	,,
,, nails, rose, wire, and flat-headed	cwt.	9 8	,,
,, ,, other kinds including galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
,, nuts and bolts, also hooks and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black ...	...	,,	,,
,, old	cwt.	2 0	,,
,, pig	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
,, pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like...	...	,,	,,
,, rails, chairs, sleepers, and bearing and fishplates, other than those described in No. 60, also spikes (commonly known as dog spikes) switches, crossings, lever boxes, clips, and tie-bars...	...	,,	,,
,, rice-bowls	...	,,	,,
,, riding, guttering and continuous roofing	...	,,	,,
,, rivets and washers, all sorts	...	,,	,,
wire, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting ...	...	,,	,,
cans, tinned, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna per imperial gallon under No. 16...	can.	0 $3\frac{1}{3}$	Five per cent.
,, all other sorts including discs or circles and wire-netting	.	*ad valorem.*	,,
Lametta	..	,,	,,
Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea-chests, which are free)	...	,,	,,
Quicksilver	lb.	1 10	,,
Shot, bird	cwt.	20 0	,,
Steel, anchors and cables	...	*ad valorem.*	One per cent.
,, blooms	...	,,	,,
,, angle, T	ton.	95 0	,,

General Duties—(contd.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		Duty.
			Rs.	As.	
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—(contd.)				
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—(contd.)				
	Steel, angle T and hoop, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem.*		One per cent
	,, bars (other than cast steel)	ton.	95	0	,,
	,, ,, Swedish and similar qualities...	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, ,, nail-rod, round-rod, and square, under ½ inch in diameter	ton.	100	0	,,
	,, bar, galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, planished or polished	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, channel, including channel for carriages	...	,,		,,
	,, plates above ⅛ inch thick, and strips	ton.	105	0	,,
	,, sheets up to ⅛	,,	115	0	,,
	,, sheets, (other than corrugated) plates or strips, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated chequered or planished...	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, sheets, corrugated, galvanised or black	ton.	195	0	,,
	,, hoop	,,	130	0	,,
	,, nails	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, nuts and bolts, also hooks and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black ...	...	,,		,,
	,, old	ton.	120	0	,,
	,, steel beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw-files bridge-work, and other such descriptions of steel, imported exclusively for building purposes...	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, cast and blistered, including spring and tub steel	...	,,		,,
	,, ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing	...	,,		,,
	,, pipes and tube, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like...	...	,,		,,
	,, rails, chairs, sleepers and bearing, and fishplates, other than those described in No. 60, also spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, crossings, lever boxes, clips, and tie-bars...	...	,,		,,
	,, rivets and washers, all sorts	...	,,		,,
	,, wire including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting ...	...	,,		,,
	,, cans, tinned, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna per Imperial gallon under No. 16...	can.	0	3½	Five per cent.

	,, all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
	Tin, block	cwt.	115 0	,,
	,, foil, and other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Zinc or spelter, nails	...	,,	,,
	,, ,, tiles or slabs, soft	cwt.	21 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, hard	,,	17 0	,,
	,, all other sorts, including boiler tiles	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	All other sorts of metals	...	,,	,,
	Oils.			
16	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum ...	Imperial gallon.	...	One anna & 6 pies.
	,, which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
	,, which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose	...	,,	,,
	Cocoanut-oil	cwt.	24 0	,,
	All other sorts of oil, animal or vegetable (including otto of all kinds), and mineral, including paraffin wax...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Other Articles unmanufactured and manufactured.			
17	APPAREL, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding cotton-hosiery (for which see No. 30) and boots and shoes (for which see No. 45) and excluding also uniforms, and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use which are free	...	,,	,,

General Duties—(contd.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—(contd.)		Rs. As.	
18	ART, WORKS OF, except (1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used, in their construction, whether worked or not, which are free	... ...	*ad valorem.*	*Five per cent.*
19	BAMBOOS, common grass, hay, rushes, straw, and leaves	...	...	*Free*
20	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts	...	...	,,
21	BRISTLES AND FIBRE, for brushes and brooms	...	...	,,
22	BRUSHES AND BROOMS, all sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
23	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, namely, asphalt, bricks and tiles, cement of all kinds, fire-clay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
24	CABINET WARE AND FURNITURE	...	,,	,,
25	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor cars, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikhas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows and all other sorts of conveyances, and component parts thereof, but excluding motor cars, designed to carry goods and containing a prime mover, which are free	...	,,	,,
26	CHINESE AND JAPANESEWARE, including lacquered ware, but excluding earthen ware, china, and porcelain (for which see No. 23)	...	,,	,,
27	CLOCKS, WATCHES, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof	...	,,	,,
28	COAL, COKE, AND PATENT FUEL	...	...	Free.
29	CORDAGE, Rope and Twine made of any vegetable fibre	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent
30	COTTON, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—			
	Cotton, raw	...	..	Free.
	,, twist and yarn	...	...	,,
	,, sewing and darning thread	...	...	,,
	,, piece-goods, hosiery, crochet cotton thread and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem.*	Three and one-half per cent.
31	EARTH, COMMON CLAY AND SAND	...	...	Free.

32	EARTHENWARE (except earthenware piping,* for which see No. 23), china, china clay, porcelain, and imitation or false coral	...	*ad valorem.*		Five per cent.
33	FANS OF ALL KINDS, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free	...	,,		,,
34	FIREWORKS, all sorts, including fulminating-powder	...	,,		,,
35	FLAX, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including linen-thread	...	,,		,,
36	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described,* for steam, sailing, rowing, and other vessels	...	,,		,,
37	GUMS, GUM-RESINS, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—				
	Copal	...	,,		,,
	Cutch and gambier	cwt.	18	0	,,
	Gramboge	lb.	1	12	,,
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt.	22	0	,,
	,, Arabic	,,	18	0	,,
	,, Bdellium	,,	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, Benjamin, ras	cwt.	20	0	,,
	,, ,, cowrie	,,	20	0	,,
	,, Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	,,	30	0	,,
	,, Olibanum or frankincense	...	...		Free.
	,, Persian (false)	cwt.	12	0	Five per cent.
	Myrrh	,,	35	0	,,
	Rosin	,,	8	8	,,
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin including caoutchouc and gutta-percha	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
38	HEMP, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom	...	,,		,,
39	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free), including parchment and vellum, gold beaters' skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins	...	,,		,,
40	HORN	...	...		Free.
	,, articles made of, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem.*		Five per cent.
41	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof— Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Education, Electric, Electric lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Phonographic, Photographic (including materials for Photography), Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Typewriters, and all other sorts, except Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof, when imported by or under the				

General Duties—(contd.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—contd.	...	Rs. As.	
41	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof—*contd.*			
	orders of a railway company and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling, which are free. ..	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
	All band instruments (other than stringed instruments), imported by a Native regiment of His Majesty's regular forces in India, (and of His Highness the Maha Rajah's Nayar Brigade) or by a unit of the imperial service troops, or by a Military Police Battalion, and certified by the officer commanding the regiment or unit or the officer in charge of the Military Police Battalion to be for the *bona fide* exclusive use of the regimental band, or the band attached to the Military Police Battalion as the case may be, and the following accessories thereto, are also free of duty:— 1. Bags for bagpipes. 2. Cardholders. 3. Carriages (brown or black). 4. Cases for reeds and mouth-pieces. 5. Cases (leather or wooden). 6. Chanters, pipe, and practice. 7. Cleaners for brass and reed (instruments.) 8. Cord for bagpipes. 9. Crooks. 10. Drones for bagpipes. 11. Drum heads. 12. Drum sticks. 13. Drum flesh hoops. 14. Fingertops. 15. Green broad cloth for drums. 16. Green silk ribbon for drums. 17. Key pads for reed instruments. 18. Ligatures for reed instruments. 19. Mouthpieces and caps therefor. 20. Mutes for brass instruments. 21. Pipe tassels for bagpipes. 22. Reeds. 23. Ribbons for bagpipes. 24. Ropes for drums. 25. Shanks and slides for brass instruments. 26. Silver buckles for drums. 27. Silver buttons for drums. 28. Springs. 29. Snares. 30. Taps for brass instruments. 31. Valve tops and needles.	...	,,	,,
42	IVORY AND IVORY WARE—			

	Unmanufactured—				
	Elephants' grinders	cwt.	350	0	Five per cent.
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) each exceeding 20 lb. in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10 lb. and over	,,	10	0	,,
	,, tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) not less than 10 lb. and not exceeding 20 lb. each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10 lb	,,	900	0	,,
	,, tusks, each less than 10 lb (other than hollows, centres and points)	,,	650	0	,,
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lb.	,,	260	0	,,
	,, ,, ,, 3 lb. and under 4 lb.	,,	215	0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, less than 3 lb.	,,	150	0	,,
	All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured	...	*ad valorem*		,,
43	Jewellery and Jewels, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver—				
	Silver-ware, plain ... } other than European	tola	1	4	,,
	,, embossed or chased ... } other than European	,,	1	10	,,
44	All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free	...	*ad valorem*		,,
	Jute, raw	...	...		Free.
	,, articles made of, except second-hand or used gunny bags, which are free	...	*ad valorem*		Five per cent.
45	Leather, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, except saddlery of a military pattern imported by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces and forming part of the equipment with which he is required to supply himself under Army Regulations, which is free	...	,,		,,
46	Malt	...	,,		,,
47	Manures of all kinds, including animal bones	...	...		Free.
48	Oil-cake, also bran, fodder, and cattle-food of all kinds	...	...		,,
49	Oil-cloth and Floor-cloth, including lincrusta, linoleum, and tarpaulins	...	*ad valorem*		Five per cent.
50	Paints, Colours, Painters' Materials, and compositions for application to leather, wood and metals—				
	Lead, red, dry	cwt.	16	8	,,
	,, white, dry	,,	17	8	,,
	Ochre, other than European, all colours	,,	2	12	,,
	Paints, composition	...	*ad valorem*		,,
	,, patent driers	...	,,		,,
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon.	3	0	,,
	Verdigris	...	*ad valorem*		,,

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured.—contd.		Rs.	A.	
50	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, and compositions for application to leather, wood and metals—*contd.*				
	Vermilion, Canton	Box of 90 bundles.	105	0	Five per cent.
	Zinc, white, dry	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	All other sorts, including glue and putty	...	,,		,,
51	PAPER, PASTE-BOARD, MILL BOARD, AND CARD BOARD of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars sheet or card almanacs, and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post, which are free	...	,,		,,
	,, articles made of paper and paper-match	...	,,		,,
52	PERFUMERY—				
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt.	40	0	,,
	Kapurkachiri (zedoary)	,,	15	0	,,
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	,,	17	0	,,
	Rose flowers, dried	,,	20	0	,,
	Rose water	Imperial gallon.	2	6	,,
	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see page 3)	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
53	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMAR—				
	Bitumen				
	Dammar	...	,,		,,
	Pitch, American and European	...	,,		,,
	,, coal	...	,,		,,
	Tar, American and European	...	,,		,,
	,, coal	...	,,		,,
	,, mineral	...	,,		,,
54	PLANTS AND BULBS, living, also dried for herbaria	...	...		Fre

55	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset (including the stones generically known as cambay stones, such as agates, cornelians, and onyx)	...	...	Free
56	PULP of wood, straw, rags, paper, and other materials	...	...	"
57	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereo-typing apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging and numbering machines, but not including paper.	...	...	"
58	RAGS	...	...	"
59	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf	...	...	"
60	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other materials for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing. Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State, under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor-General in ouncil may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein ...	...	...	"
61	SEEDS—Except oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India which are free—			
	All sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.

General Duties—(contd.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation. Rs.	As.	Rate of duty.
	Other Articles unmanufactured and manufactured—contd.				
62	SHELLS AND COWRIES—				
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos	...	*ad valorem.*		Five per cent.
	" white, live	...	"		"
	" " dead	...	"		"
	Cowras	...	"		"
	Cowries, bazaar, common	cwt.	4	0	"
	" yellow, superior quality	"	5	8	"
	" Maldive	"	7	0	"
	" sankhla	"	85	0	"
	Mother of pearl, nacre	...	...		Free.
	Nakhla	cwt.	115	0	Five per cent.
	Tortoise shell	lb.	12	0	"
	" nakh	"	5	0	"
	All other sorts, including artcles made of shell, not otherwise described ...	...	*ad valorem.*		"
63	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers launches, boats, and barges, imported entire or in sections	...	...		Free.
64	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—				
	Bokhara	lb.	9	0	Five per cent.
	Floss	...	*ad valorem.*		"
	Piecegoods	...	"		"
	Sewing thread, China	...	"		"

	Raw silk—Chaharam, Indo-China, and yellow Shanghai	lb.	4 8	Five per cent.
	Mathow	,,	2 12	,,
	Other kinds of China including re-reeled silk	,,	6 0	,,
	Waste and Kachra	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Panjam	lb.	2 4	,,
	Persian	,,	4 8	,,
	Siam	,,	2 8	,,
	All other sorts, including cocoons	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
65	SOAP	...	,,	,,
66	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals	...	...	Free.
67	STATIONERY, excluding paper (for which see No. 51)	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
68	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble	...	,,	,,
69	TALLOW AND GREASE, including stearine	...	,,	,,
70	TEA CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs Officer is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk	...	...	Free.
71	TEXTILE FABRICS not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
72	TOILET REQUISITES not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
73	TOYS, including toy books, and requisites for all games	...	,,	,,
74	UMBRELLAS, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds	...	,,	,,
75	WALKING STICKS and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing rods and lines ...	...	,,	,,
76	WOOD AND TIMBER (except firewood, which is free), and articles made of wood not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
77	WOOL raw	...	...	Free.
	,, articles made of, including felt	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
78	ALL OTHER ARTICLES, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in this Schedule	...	,,	,,

EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff valuation. Rs.	As.	Rate of duty.
I	PRODUCE OF THE COCOANUT TREE (*a*)—				
	1. Copra	cwt.	15	0	
	2. Cocoanuts	1,000	45	0	
	3. Coir	cwt.	9	0	
	4. Cables, tanned and untanned	do.	10	0	
	5. Coir fibre	do.	7	1	
	6. Cocoanut husk (green)*	do.	8	0	
	7. Punnac	do.	5	0	5 per cent.
II	PRODUCE OF THE ARECANUT TREE (*a*)—				
	1. Arecanuts without husk	Candy	100	0	
	2. do. in husk	do.	55	0	
III	PRODUCE OF THE PALMYRA TREE (*a*)—				
	1. Jaggery	cwt.	3	8	
	2 Palmyra fibre, raw	do.	12	8	5 per cent.
IV	GRAINS AND OIL SEEDS—				
	1. Paddy	do.	2	0	5per cent., if exported by sea to British India or Sirkar Cochin and 3 As. per Md. when exported by sea to other places; no duty on exports by land.
	2. Rice...	do.	3	4	
	5 Laurel nuts	do.	7	0	5 per cent.

(*a*) No commodities, other than those under Nos. 1, 2, 7, and 11 and varieties of sugar under Nos. 3 and 12 of the 1st column of the above Schedule, shall be subjected to export duty at Edapally, and at Bagavadicottah no other than the above and pepper. *Vide* Notification No. 600 dated 15th Edavam 1040 and No. 767 dated 6th Edavam 1044 (18th May 1869) published at page 127 of the Gazette dated 1st Auny 1040 (13th June 1865) and at page 329 of the Gazette dated 6th Vycausy 1044 (18th May 1869.)

* 1,000 green cocoanut husks being considered as equivalent to one cwt. *Vide* Notification No. 1472 dated 23rd Meenom 1065 published at page 431 of the Travancore Gazette dated 22nd April 1890 (18th Chittray 1065).

Export Tariff—(contd.)

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff valuation. Rs.	As.	Rate of duty.
V	OILS—				
	1. Cocoanut oil	cwt.	12	8	5 per cent.
	2. Laurel oil	do.	8	0	5 per cent.
	3. Lemon grass oil	lb.	5	0	1 per cent.
VI	HIDES—TANNED AND UNTANNED—				
	1. Country buffalo	Score.	40	0	5 per cent.
	2. Cow	do.	30	0	5 per cent.
	3. Elk skin	do.	30	0	5 per cent.
	4. Goat skin	do.	8	0	5 per cent.
	5. Sheep	do.	5	8	5 per cent.
	6. Deer	do.	4	0	5 per cent.
	7. Kid	do.	3	0	5 per cent.
	8 Squirrel skins	do.	40	0	5 per cent.
	9. All other hides or skins	do.	*ad valorem.*		5 per cent.
VII	HORNS AND IVORY—				
	1 Buffalo horns	cwt.	11	0	5 per cent.
	Note—Elephants' tusks and hollows are Government monopoly and cannot be exported without a rehadary from the Dewan or the Excise Commissioner				
	2. Deer, bison, antelope, etc., horns with or without heads	do.	11	0	5 per cent.
	3. Bones of elephants	do.	11	0	5 per cent.
	4. Other bones, horns and hoofs	do.	5	0	5 per cent.
II	GINGER—GREEN AND DRY—				
	1. Ginger unscraped, Malabar	do.	10	0	5 per cent.
	2. Dry ginger	do.	15	0	5 per cent.
	3. Gelingal	do.	3	8	5 per cent.
IX	FISH—RAW OR DRIED—SALTED OR UNSALTED	do.	3	0	2½ per cent.
	Prawn skin	do.	3	0	2½ per cent.

Export Tariff—(contd.)

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff valuation. Rs.	As.	Rate of duty.
X	Tamarind	cwt.	2	8	
XI	Sugar cane Produce (a)—				
	1. Molasses	do.	6	0	
XII	Arrowroot Produce—				
	1. Flour	do.	2	0	
	2. Root	do.	2	0	5 per cent.
XIII	Turmeric of every kind—				
	1. Turmeric (finger)	do.	7	0	
	2. do. (bulb)	do.	5	0	
	3. Pingil	do.	3	4	
XIV	Kutcholum	do.	10	0	
XV	Pepper (b)	Candy.	...	...	5 Rupees.
XVI	Opium per chest of 140 lbs. (c)	...	...	...	700 Rupees.
XVII	Timber (a).				
	1. Sandalwood	lb.	0	8	
	2. Ebony, Blackwood, Teak, Thambagom, Anjili, Jack and Venga	Candy.	16	0	
	3. Thembavu, Anjil, Irul, Thevatharam, Venteak	do.	10	0	10 per cent.
	4. Elavu	do.	2	8	
	5. All other kinds...	do.	5	0	
	6. Planks of above timber	do.	Half as much again as the value of the timber.		10 per cent.
	7. Mangowood planks	do.	12	0	

(b) Duty on pepper will be levied at all the Chowkeys of the State. *Vide* Notification No. 1774 dated 9th Meenom 1068 published at page 304 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 28th March 1893 (16th Meenom 1068).

(c) *Vide* Notification No. 2303 dated 26th July 1880 (13th Andy 1055) published at page 599 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 3rd August 1880 (21st Andy 1055).

Export Tariff—(concld.)

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff valuation. Rs.	A.	Rate of duty.
	8. Knees and ribs used in ship building	Corge.	40	0	
	9. Do. for small vessels	do.	20	0	
	10. Do. for boats	do.	10	0	
	11. Bamboos	100	10	0	
	12. Palmyra rafters	100 coles.	15	0	
	13. Boats of Anjili	Vannam.	1	0	10 per cent.
	14. Do. of all other kinds of timber	do.	0	12	
	15. Punnay masts, girth ranging from 12 to 18 virals	...	125	0	
	16. Do. below 12 virals	...	80	0	
	17. Logs for Catamaran Vemboo	Each.	10	0	
	18. All other kinds	do.	2	0	
XVIII	CORA GRASS, USED FOR MAKING MATS	cwt.	5	0	5 per cent.
XIX	GUM KINO	do.	1,00	0	5 per cent.
XX	FUEL	do.	...	...	10 pies.
XXI	1. Canes not exceeding 6 ft. in length	Hundred.	10	0	
	2. Do. 2nd sort split...	do.	5	0	2 per cent.
	3. Rattans not exceeding 6 ft. in length	do.	1	8	
XXII	TEA*	lb.	...	...	¼ pie.
XXIII	JEWELLERS' sand	cwt.	2	0	5 per cent.
XXIV	Shanks	One hundred.	15	0	5 per cent.

* Duty is leviable only on exports by sea.

TOBACCO NOTIFICATIONS.

Rules issued under section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063 *as amended by Regulation II of* 1076.

Persons desirous of vending tobacco in the areas in which Government have already prohibited or may hereafter prohibit the sale thereof except under a license shall previously obtain a license for the same from the Dewan Peishkar of the Division.

Provided that retail sellers whose stock from time to time does not exceed 10 lbs. of tobacco shall not be bound to take out licenses. They can vend tobacco, if they hold *cherocheets* from importers or licensed vendors of tobacco for the quantities in their possession.

2. The application for license shall be in writing and shall be made in person or by duly authorised agent to the Tahsildar or Preventive Inspector of the District who, on receipt thereof, shall forthwith forward it with his remarks, if any, to the Preventive Superintendent in the Kottayam Division and to the Division Peishcar direct in other Divisions. Application may also be made direct to the Preventive Superintendent in the Kottayam Division.

3. The Preventive Superintendent shall soon after receiving the application, forward the same to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, with his remarks.

4. The Dewan Peishkar, if he sees no objection, shall issue the license. The Dewan Peishkar may, at his discretion, by an order in writing refuse to issue a license.

5. The license shall be in the following form:

License issued by the Dewan Peishkar of the Division under section 1 of Regulation II of 1076

of Veedu Muri Proverthi taluk, trading at is hereby authorised to vend in his shop in the above mentioned place, tobacco on which import duty has been paid to Government for the period of one year from this date, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) The licensee shall keep an account of the tobacco received and sold by him in the following form and shall, when called upon by an officer authorised under section 3 of Regulation II of 1076 or by Dewan Peishkar, produce that account, his other accounts, if any, relating to tobacco, his stock of tobacco and his license, for examination.

Form of Account.

No. and date of license.	Name of trader.	Name of Bankshall or importer or trader from which or whom tobacco was obtained.	Description and quantity of tobacco obtained each time with date.	Quantity sold daily.		Names of persons to whom tobacco was sold for retail sale with the Nos. and dates of *cherocheets* issued to them, and the quantities covered by each *cherocheet*.	Weekly balance of tobacco in hand.
				For consumption.	For retail sale.		

(b) The license shall be cancelled, if the licensee fails to keep the above account, or produce it, his other accounts, stock of tobacco or license for examination when required, or if the licensee is found to be dealing in contraband tobacco.

6. The Dewan Peishkar should see that applications for license are disposed of with as little delay as possible. In the absence of special reasons which should be recorded, every application should be disposed of by the Peishkar within one month from date of presentation by the applicants.

7. Persons aggrieved by an order passed by the Dewan Peishkar may appeal to the Dewan within two months from the date thereof.

8. The Dewan Peishkar shall submit to the Huzur a monthly return in the accompanying form :—

Name of applicant.	Date of application.	Date of disposal by Peishkar.	The nature of disposal.	Remarks.

Under Section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified for general information that the sale of tobacco in the places specified below shall be carried on only under a license.

Taluk. *Proverthies.*

Shertallay—Aroor and Thoravoor.
Vaikam—Manakunnam, Kulashegaramangalam, Vadayar, Panavally, and Mulakulam.
Ettumanur—Kadathuruthy.
Muvattupuzha—Piravam, Ramamangalom, and Kothamangalom.
Kunnatnad—Aikaranad, Kunnatnad, Perumbavur, Cheranellur, Valakulam, Edapalli and Manjapra.
Alangad—All proverthies.
Parur—All Proverthies.

(No. P. D. 1072 dated 17th August, 1901.)

Under Section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified for general information that the sale of tobacco in the whole area under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills, shall be carried on only under a license.

Applications for licenses should be made to the Superintendent and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills.

(No. P. D. 211, dated 17th February 1902.)

Supplemental Rules passed under Regulation VIII of 1063.

1. The import of Jaffna tobacco from and after the date through Chathanad, Verapuzha and Arukutty Chowkeys is hereby sanctioned subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) The tobacco imported through the above routes shall respectively be bonded in the Parur, Alwaye and Muvattupuzha tobacco bankshalls.

(*b*) Not more than two candies and not less than one candy of tobacco can be imported at a time.

(*c*) Persons desirous of importing Jaffna tobacco through the above routes shall previously obtain a permit (in the form appended) from the Kottayam Division Peishkar and such permits shall accompany every consignment.

2. The tobacco rules issued under date the 27th July 1891 shall, so far as they are not inconsistent with the above, be applicable to all Jaffna tobacco imported as above. (*7th June* 1902.)

It is hereby notified for general information that sanction is accorded to the importation of Coimbatore Tobacco in Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum either by backwater or by sea at all times instead of as at present by backwater only during the monsoon (*vide* clause one (3) of the Tobacco Rules dated 27th July' 08)...No. P. D. 1003 dated 1st August 1902.

In continuation of Notification No. P. D. 1003 dated the 1st August 1902, it is hereby notified that Coimbatore Tobacco imported by rail to be bonded in the warehouses at Alwaye, Muvattupuzha and Parur should be produced before the officers in charge of the Railway customs house at Alwaye who will inspect and pass the same under the provisions in the Tobacco Rules dated 27th July 1891. (*No. P. D.* 1056 dated 8th August, 1902.)

In continuation of Notification No. P. D. 1003 dated 1st August 1902 it is hereby notified that Coimbatore Tobacco intended for Alleppey, Quilon or Trivandrum may be brought by railway to Ernakulam and thence by backwater through the Arukutty chowkey. (No. P. D. 1237 dated 12th September 1902.)

In continuation of Notification No. P. D. 1072 dated the 17th August 1901 it is hereby notified, under section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, that the sale of tobacco in the places specified below shall be carried on only under a license obtained in terms of the Rules passed thereunder, :—

Taluks. *Proverthies.*

1. Shertallay :—Shertallay, Vayalar, Mararikulam Ariyad and Tannirmukkam,

2. Vaikam :—Pallipuram and Vaikam.

3. Yettumanur :—Yettumanur, Manjoor, Vechoor, Kypuzha and Kidangoor,

4. Muvattupuzha :—Muvattupuzha, Eramallore, Enanallore, Elakad and Kothattukulam.

5. Minachil :—Minachil, Lalam, Bharananganom, Kondur, Ramapuram and Puliyannur.

(No. P. D. 1,449 dated 20th October 1908.)

Under section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified for general information that the sale of tobacco in the Maniams of Shencottah, Karkudy and Puliyara in the Shencottah Taluk shall be carried on only under a license.

Applications for licenses should be made to the Dewan Peishkar Quilon. (No. P D. 354 dated 16th March, 1903.)

As there is reason to believe that tobacco is grown in some of the Maniams of the Shencottah Taluk, it is hereby notified for general information that the cultivation of tobacco in any part of Travancore, is contrary to law and therefore strictly prohibited (13th April, 1903.)

In continuation of Notification No. P. D. 1072 dated the 17th August 1901, it is hereby notified under section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076 that from the 1st Chingom 1079 the sale of tobacco in the places specified below shall be carried on only under a license obtained in terms of Rules passed thereunder :—

Taluks.			*Proverthies.*
(1) Kottayam	...	...	... All the Proverthies.
(2) Changanachery	...	...	... Do.
(3) Thodupuzha	...	...	... Do.

(No. P. D. 910 dated 9th July, 1903.)

In continuation of the Rules issued under section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076 it is hereby notified that vendors of tobacco on Railway platforms are required to take out licenses for such sale, whatever may be the quantity they hold for sale. (1st September, 1903)

Rules passed regarding Godown Rent for the Tobacco Bankshall at Kottar :—

1. All existing occupancy rights over separate rooms in the Kottar Tobacco Bankshall shall cease from the 16th August 1904, (1st Chingom 1080).

The Rules now sanctioned shall come into force from that date.

2. The godown rent of two annas hitherto charged on each bale shall hereafter be subject to a monthly minimum of Rs. (10) ten in respect of each room.

3. In future, the rooms shall be leased by the Division Peishkar from year to year for bonding purposes to importers of tobacco and a license for each room given to the lessee in writing.

4. Applications for rooms should reach the Division Peishkar at least 30 days before the expiry of each lease in the form given below and be each accompanied by a sum of Rs. (10) ten being the minimum rent for one month. This will be returned on the expiry of the lease subject to such reduction as may be then due to Government.

5 As soon as the Peishkar's sanction for the granting of the license is received and intimated to the applicant, he will execute a lease deed on a stamped paper before the Superintendent binding himself to the requirements of these rules and to such subsidiary conditions as the Division Peishkar may from time to time see fit to prescribe.

6. If a licensee fails to import at least 80 bales of tobacco by the evening of the 25th of a month, such licensee shall be liable to pay the next day godown rent at the rate of two annas per bale on the number of bales required to make up this figure. Any person failing to do so will forfeit his lease. The Superintendent shall then report the matter forthwith to the Division Peishkar and shall not open the room in question for any transaction without his orders.

7. When an application is made to the Superintendent for clearing the room of all the bales before the godown rent levied on the bales and realised for the month reaches the prescribed minimum, the difference shall be paid before the bales are permitted to be cleared.

8. No person shall assign, subject, or otherwise transfer possession of his room to another without the permission of the Division Peishkar.

9. It shall be open to the Division Peishkar to call upon any godown holder without assigning any reason to give up the room in his possession and it shall be his duty to comply with the requisition at once. If any person omits to do so within the period specified by the Peishkar, the Superintendent may under the written authority of the latter have the room opened in the presence of three thadasthars, make an inventory of the articles found, arrange for their safe custody and assume possession.

Application Form.

Name of importer.	No. and dimensions of the room applied for.	Whether he is a new or old importer.	If old, how many bales imported during the year till the date of application.	Amount of duty paid by him for the period.

(25th June 1904.)

Under Section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified for general information that the sale of tobacco in the taluks specified below, shall be carried on only under a license.

Application for licenses should be made to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

Taluks.

(1) Ambalapuzha
(2) Tiruvalla
(3) Chengannur
(4) Mavelikara
(5) Karthigapally.

(No. 1701 dated 4th September, 1904.)

Under Section 3 of Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified that the Preventive Inspector, Southern Range, Cardamom Hills, is invested with all the powers under the above Section to make searches for contraband tobacco. (11th January, 1905.)

It is hereby notified for general information that tobacco intended to be bonded in the Government warehouses at Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum may be brought by the Shencottah-Quilon Railway covered by permits obtained from the Excise Commissioner. The Customs authorities at Quilon will inspect and pass the tobacco under the Rules dated 27th July 1891 issued under the tobacco Regulation VIII of 1063. (No. P. D. 1967 dated 30th November, 1905.)

Under Section 3 of Regulation II of 1066, all Excise Officers above the grade of Petty Officers employed in the Taluks of Quilon, Kottarakara and Pattanapuram are invested with powers to examine the accounts and tobacco kept by the merchants within their jurisdiction. (3rd April 1906.)

No. S. R. 528 dated 24th January 1908.

NOTIFICATION.

In continuation of Notification No. P. D. 1967, dated 30-11-05, it is hereby notified for general information that tobacco intended to be bonded in the Government warehouse at Quilon may be brought by the Shencottah-Quilon Railway, covered by permits obtained from the Assistant Excise Commissioner, Central Division. The Customs authorities at Quilon will inspect and pass the tobacco, under the Rules dated 27th July 1891 issued under the Tobacco Regulation, VIII of 1063.

No. S. R. 1400 dated 22nd February 1908.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063, as amended by Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified that the Notifications mentioned below regarding the sale of tobacco under license are tenatively withdrawn in the manner specified against each.

Notification dated 1st October 1904, published in page 1045, Part I, of the Gazette dated 11th October 1904.	Kartigapalli taluk as regards all kinds of tobacco Tiruvalla, Chengannur and Mavelikara taluks as regards Tinnevelly and Coimbatore tobacco.
Notification dated 3rd April 1906, published in page 428, Part I, of the Gazette dated 10th April 1906.	Pathanapuram taluk as regards Jaffna and Tinnevelly tobacco. Quilon and Kottarakara taluks as regards Jaffna tobacco.
Notification dated 12th June 1906, published in page 829, Part I, of the Gazette dated 19th June 1906	Karunagapally taluk as regards all kinds of tobacco. Shencottah taluk as regards Jaffna and Tinnevelly tobacco.

The exemption does not affect the preparations from tobacco, such as snuff, cigars, &c.

No. S. R. 4612 dated 5th June 1908.

NOTICE.

In supersession of the Huzur Notification dated 21st July 1903, No. 966 P. D., published at page 566 of the Gazette, dated 28th July 1903, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah and for the information of the public, that the importation of tobacco or any preparation thereof through the British Post Offices is prohibited from the 1st July 1908. Any parcel arriving at a British Post Office in the State, and suspected to contain tobacco or any preparation thereof, will be opened by the British Postal authorities and returned to the senders if found to contain such tobacco or preparation thereof.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that flint pebbles for use as rolling ballast in tube mills for the manufacture of cement cannot be held to be component parts of a cement mill, but should be regarded as consumable stores used in working the mill and that, as such, duty should be levied on them at five per cent *ad valorem*, whether they are imported separately or along with the machinery of a mill. (No. P. D. 987 dated 30th July, 1902.)

It is hereby notified that exemption from duty of re-imported goods allowed under certain conditions in 1879 applies only to private property re-imported for personal use and does not extend to the property of a Railway or Steamer or other Company formed for public carriage or transit when such property is re-imported for use in the company's service. (No. P. D. 1364 dated 29th September, 1902.)

TRAVANCORE CUSTOMS RULES.

Shoranore-Cochin Railway.

	Tariff valuation. Rs. as. p.	Rate of duty. Rs. as. p.
1. Tobacco	... ...	90 0 0 per candy.
Do. Snuff Bottles 54 Tolas	2 2 0	8 per cent.
English Tobacco used for smoking lb.	3 8 0	do.
Cigarettes	*ad valorem.*	do.
Goodak lb.	0 8 0	do.
2. Indoopu Indian md. 3,200 tolas		Re. 1 0 0
3. Salt, ordinary salt cannot be imported except on account of Government.		
4. Opium and ganja cannot be imported except by Government contractor.		

Import duty is leviable on the articles specified in the margin. Export duty is leviable on the articles exported from the stations on the line in the Travancore State as per list appended.

2. Railway officials residing in Railway premises or within Railway limits within Travancore State, are not exempt from customs dues but must pay them on any dutiable articles imported or exported by them. A Travancore Customs officer will be at the station on the arrival and departure of each train to assess such articles and receive the prescribed duty, in case of such Railway employees who may find it inconvenient to go to the Customs office.

3. A Customs House official shall be permitted to be present at the Railway parcels office or goods-shed to conduct passengers and others clearing parcels or goods to the Customs House for examination.

4. Whenever modifications are made in the export or import tariff, the same shall be communicated to the agent.

5. The Travancore Government will grant licenses (copy subjoined) free of charge on the application of the Traffic Manager for such platform vendors who may wish to sell tobacco, cigars &c. The tobacco sold in the Railway premises must be tobacco on which duty has been already paid to the Travancore Government. The payment of duty on all dutiable articles imported or exported, subject to a penalty, shall be made a condition of the agreements executed with the Railway by all such vendors.

6. The way bills, invoices, receipts and station registers of all goods and parcels traffic received at stations shall be open to the inspection of the Customs Department for the purpose of enabling them to levy duty.

7. Customs Houses have been erected to control the exits from stations and the Railway Police or the Station Master, at the stations where there is no Railway Police, will be responsible for consignments of goods or parcels containing dutiable articles not being removed except by those exits.

8. No duty shall be leviable on goods or parcels until removed from the Railway stations except in the case of Railway servants (*vide* para 2 *supra*). Such duty will be payable at the Customs Houses as the goods or parcels are passing out.

9. No duty shall be leviable on any goods arriving at a station where Customs duty is levied, which, instead of being delivered at that station, are re-consigned to another station without passing from the Railway premises. This does not affect the levying of Customs duty at the ultimate destination where the goods or parcels will be treated in the same way as if sent direct.

10. Customs duty shall not be levied on unclaimed goods or parcels nor on goods or parcels mis-sent to a Customs station.

The former will be treated in the same way as unclaimed goods generally under the Railway rules and, except perishables will be disposed of out of Travancore. Nothing in this rule shall be taken as prohibiting Travancore Customs officers from levying duty on such goods on their removal by the purchasers from the Railway premises into Travancore.

11. Passes will be given free of charge to the Customs Houses on goods or parcels despatched from one goods-station to another in Travancore. These passes should be sent by the consignors to consignees with the goods or parcels receipt and the goods will be passed free of duty at destination on the authority of such passes.

12. Licensed vendors shall not be allowed to import tobacco under any circumstances.

13. The railway authorities shall permit the Travancore Customs officers to make searches and examinations under the Travancore Tobacco Regulation and the Rules and Notifications in respect of tobacco bought and sold in Travancore stations.

	Frontier Chowkeys.
	Dutiable Articles.
	Exports.
1	Copra.
2	Cocoanut.
3	Coir.
4	Cables, tanned and untanned.
5	Coir fibre.
6	Cocoanut husk (green).
7	Arecanuts without husk.
8	Do. in husk.
9	Jaggery.
10	Laurel nuts.
11	Pealed Coffee.
12	Parchment Coffee.
13	Cherry Coffee.
14	Cocoanut oil.
15	Laurel oil.
16	Lemon grass oil.
17	Hides—tanned and untanned, country buffalo.
18	Do. cow.
19	Elk skin.
20	Goat skin.
21	Sheep.
22	Deer.
23	Kid.
24	Squirrel skin.
25	All other hides or skin.
26	Buffalo horns.
26a	Horns of Deer, Bison, Wild Goat Antelope &c., with head or without heads.
27	Ginger unscraped, Malabar.
28	Dry Ginger.
29	Gelingal.
30	Salt fish.
31.	Tamarind.
32	Molasses.
33	Arrow root—flour.
34	Do. root.
35	Turmeric.
36	Pingil.
37	Kutcholum.
38	Pepper.
39	Opium.
40	Plumbago.
41	Timber—Sandalwood.
42	Do. Ebony.

	Frontier Chowkeys.
	Dutiable Articles.
	Exports.
43	Timber-Blackwood.
44	Do. Teak.
45	Do. Thambagom.
46	Do. Angili.
47	Do. Jack.
48	Do. Venga.
49	Do. Thembavu.
50	Do. Agil.
51	Do. Thevatharam.
52	Do. Irul.
53	Do. Venteak.
54	Do. Kole teak.
55	Do. Elavu.
56	Do. All other kinds.
57	Planks of above timber.
58	Mango-wood planks.
59	Knees and ribs used in ship building.
60	Do. Do. for small vessels.
61	Do. do. for boats.
62	Bamboos.
63	Palmyra rafters.
64	Boats of Anchellay.
65	Do. of all other kinds of timber.
66	Poonay masts.
67	Logs for catamaran vamboo.
68	All other kinds.
69	Cora grass, used for making mats.
70	Gum kino.
71	Fuel.
72	Canes.
73	Do. split.
74	Rattans.
75	Brush fibre, raw and prepared.

NOTE.

Elephants' tusks and hollows are Government monopoly and cannot be exported without a rehadary from the Dewan or the Commercial Agent.

Quilon-to-Tinnevelly Railway.

The following rules are issued with the concurrence and sanction of the Government of Madras :—

1. Customs houses have been erected outside the main entrance to the Railway Stations* for levying the Travancore export and import duties, and the Railway Police, and the Station, Master at the stations where there is no such Police will be responsible for goods, passengers' luggage and parcels, not being admitted into or sent out from, such stations except through those gates.

* 1 Shencottah.
2 Tenmala.
3 Punaloor.
4 Kottarakara.
5 Kundara.
6 Kunicode.
7 Edamanoor.
8 Arienkavu.
9 Quilon.

2. A Customs official shall be permitted to be present at the Railway Parcels' office or Goods shed to conduct passengers and other owners of goods on which duty is leviable to the customs house for levying the same from them, and if necessary for the examination of parcels and luggage.

3. The way bills, invoices, receipts and station registers of all goods and parcels traffic, received at stations and of passengers' luggage shall be open during office hours to the inspection of the Travancore Customs Department for the purpose of enabling them to levy duty.

4. Railway officials residing in Railway premises, or within Railway limits, within the Travancore State, are not exempt from Customs dues, but must pay them on any dutiable articles imported or exported by them. A Travancore Customs officer will be at the station on the arrival and departure of each train to assess and receive the prescribed duty on such articles, in the case of such Railway employés who may find it inconvenient to go to the Customs office.

Import trade, that is, the carrying in trains of goods bound west of Shencottah Railway Station.

5. (*a*) As ordinary salt cannot be imported into the country except on account of Government, nor opium and ganja except by the Government agency, no such salt or opium or ganja shall be allowed to be carried by Railway into Travancore, that is, west of Shencottah Railway Station, by private individuals, and if they are so brought, they will become liable to confiscation by Government.

Name of articles.	Tariff value.	Rate of duty.
	Rs. As. P.	
I. Tobacco	...	Rs. 99 per candy.
Do. Snuff bottle 54 tolas.	2—2—0	8 per cent.
English tobacco used for smoking per lb. ...	3—8—0	8 per cent.
Cigars	do.	do.
Cigarettes	*Ad valorem.*	do.
Goodak per lb.	0—8—0	do.
II. Induppu and table salt...	...	Re. 1 per India Maund of 3200 tolas or 82⅕ lb. Avoirdupois.

(*b*) Import duty is leviable on the articles specified in the margin when they are brought into the country.

6. No duty shall be leviable on goods or parcels until removed from Railway stations except in the case of Railway,

servants. (*Vide* rule 4 *supra*). Such duty will be payable at the Customs House as the goods or parcels are passing out.

7. Persons desirous of selling tobacco, snuff, cigars etc., on the platforms of Railway stations within Travancore will be permitted to do so on their application through the Traffic Manager for licenses which will be granted to them by the Travancore Government free of charge. But the tobacco snuff, cigars etc., thus sold must be such as have already paid duty to the Travancore Government.

Licensed vendors shall not be allowed to import tobacco etc., under any circumstances, and it will be made a condition of the agreement which they execute with the Railway authorities that they shall pay duty on all dutiable articles whether inported or exported.

8. The Railway authorities shall permit the officers of the Travancore Government to make searches and examinations under the Travancore Tobacco Regulation, rules and notifications, in respect of tobacco brought and sold in Travancore stations.

Export trade, that is, the carrying of goods in trains bound east of Shencottah Railway station.

9. Elephant tusks or hollows, being Government monopoly, cannot be exported without a permit from the Dewan or the Commercial Agent and shall not therefore be booked for export at Railway stations without such permit.

10. Export duty is leviable on the articles mentioned in the list hereto appended when they are booked at the Railway stations in Travancore for places beyond Shencottah Railway station.

11. If there are dutiable exports among the goods and if they are intended to be carried beyond the Shencottah Railway Station, their quantities shall be ascertained by weighing, measuring or counting as the case may be, and the prescribed duty thereon shall be paid to the Customs officer. A ravanah will then be issued to the owner or his agent giving the names and quantities of the goods on which duty has been levied and declaring that the other goods are not liable to duty.

If there are no dutiable exports, a pass to that effect will be issued.

12. Passes will be given free of charge at the Customs House on goods or parcels despatched from one goods station to another in Travancore. These passes should be sent by the consignors to consignees with the goods or parcels receipt and the goods will be passed free of duty at destination on the authority of such passes.

13. Goods mentioned in rule 12 may, however, on arrival at the station of first destination be re-consigned to stations beyond, but the owner shall give immediate intimation of the fact to the Customs House there. If he re-consigns them to a place beyond Shencottah Railway Station, he shall at once pay the duty and obtain a ravanah as laid down in rule 11 and until such ravanah is produced the Railway officers of the station of first destination shall not allow such goods to be carried further.

14. Customs duty shall not be levied on unclaimed goods or parcels nor on goods or parcels mis-sent to a Customs station.

The former will be treated in the same way as unclaimed goods generally under the Railway rules.

When dutiable exports covered by free passes as mentioned in rule 12 become unclaimed and are carried outside the country for final disposal, the Railway authorities shall pay to the Travancore Customs the duty on them or shall undertake to recover such duty from the owner or auction-purchaser who clears them from the unclaimed goods or lost property office at Trichinopoly.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 4607

It is hereby notified that, with the concurrence and sanction of the Government of Madras, the following modifications are made in the rules dated 13th July 1906, for the levy of customs duties on the Travancore Branch of the Tinnevelly—Quilon Railway, published at page 919 of the Government Gazette dated 17th July 1906.

1. In the heading of "Export trade" insert the words "to or to the" between the words "bound" and "east."

2. Recast Section 10 as follows:—

"Export duty is leviable on the articles mentioned in the list hereto appended and on such other articles as may, from time to time, be included in the Travancore Export Tariff, when they are booked from any railway station to the west of Shencottah, either for the Shencottah Railway Station or for any station to the east of it. In regard to goods booked for the Shencottah Railway Station, the export duty levied will be refunded by the Officer in charge of the Sirkar chowkey at the place of export, on production of a certificate granted by the Officer in charge of the Sirkar chowkey at Shencottah, showing that the articles were reimported through the latter into Travancore territory, provided that such certificate is produced within 15 days from the date of export".

3. In Section 11, line 2, for the words "carried beyond the Shencottah Railway Station", substitute "carried to or beyond the Shencottah Railway Station".

4. In Section 12, add the words "except the Railway Station at Shencottah" after "from one goods station to another in Travancore" in line 2.

5. In Section 13, for the words "if he re-consigns them to a place beyond Shencottah Railway station" in lines 3 and 4, substitute "if he re-consigns them to the Shencottah Railway station or to a place beyond that station."

It is hereby notified, that, as "Canister Metal" is chiefly composed of lead, it should be placed on the same footing as lead for purposes of Customs duty and that sheets made of it and intended for lining tea-chests may be passed free of duty under the exemption contained in the Tariff schedule in favour of lead sheets imported for a similar purpose. (No. P. D. 1471 dated 24th October, 1902).

It is hereby notified that, with the exception of the trucks and tanks which might obviously be used for other purposes, all the articles enumerated below which are essential to the working of the sugar crushing and refining plant should be regarded as component parts of the machinery

and passed free of import duty under item No. 14 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 270 dated the 8th March 1902:—

(a) Juice syrup and other tanks.
(b) Vertical cane juice heater.
(c) 400 gallon subsiders.
(d) Harvey's patent triple effect evaporators.
(e) Syrup pump.
(f) Steam evaporating pan.
(g) Clarifier.
(h) Hemispherical sugar boiling pan.
(i) Side feed filter press.
(j) Steaming apparatus for steaming inside of baskets.
(k) Sugar trucks.
(l) Crystallizers with gearing.
(m) Syrup eliminator.
(n) Monte-jus.
(o) Equalizing tank.
(p) Vacuum pan.
(q) Jelly gutter.
(r) Filter cloth washing tank.
(s) Screw-blow-up tank.
(t) Clean liquor tank.
(u) Dirty liquor tank
(v) Circular lime mixing tank.
(w) Circular milk of lime mixing tank.
(x) Boiler feed tank.
(y) Circular defecater.

(No. P. D. 1530 dated 4th November, 1902).

It is hereby notified for general information that the taking by sea or by land out of Travancore, of skins and feathers of all birds other than domestic birds except (a) feathers of ostriches and (b) skins and feathers exported *bona fide* as specimens illustrative of Natural History is prohibited, (P. D. No. 1680 dated 26th November. 1902).

It is hereby notified for general information that the Customs Notification dated 30th July 1902, confirming the reduction of export duty on salt fish from 5 to 2½ per cent. on a Tariff valuation of Rs. 3 (three) per cwt. applies only to *exports of salt fish.* (No. P. D. 1768 dated 6th December, 1902).

It is hereby notified that cotton-prints imported in length of 2½ yds. and upwards and which are finished articles with a selvage and a fringe at their end are taxable as apparel at 5 per cent *ad valorem*, as they have already received the manipulation preparing them for use as apparel. (No. P. D. 224 dated 17th February, 1903).

It is hereby notified that Tinned Iron cans containing petroleum when imported, should be assessed to duty at 5 per cent as they have an intrinsic value and should *not*, as hitherto, be passed free as packing material (No. P. D. 310 dated 15th March, 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that the levy of a cess of one-fourth pie per pound on all tea exported by sea from the $\frac{\text{1st April 1903}}{\text{19th Panguni 1078}}$ is sanctioned. (No. P. D. $\frac{E.}{D.}$ dated 28th March 1903).

It is hereby notified that vinegar (in casks) and green copras imported into this State on or after the 24th February 1903, are exempted from all Customs duty in excess of two and a half per cent *ad valorem* (No. P. D. 506 dated 10th April 1903).

It is hereby notified that Carbons imported into Travancore for use with boring and drilling machines though indispensable for the working of the drilling machines for which they are intended, are often used for hand boring machines and therefore do not completely fulfil the definition of 'component parts' of machinery under item No. 14 of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198 dated 11-2-1903, and that they are accordingly liable to duty at 5 per cent *ad valorem.* (No. P. D. 620 dated 7th May 1903).

Referring to the Customs Notification P. D. No. E. dated the 28th March 1903, it is hereby directed that, until further orders, no cess should be levied on exports of *refuse tea* used for chemical purposes and unfit for consumption as tea. (No. P. D. 887 dated 4th July 1903).

It is hereby notified that box backs and swells imported for use in jute mills are liable to customs duty when *unshaped*, and exempt when *shaped*, as they may then be correctly described as component parts of the power looms. Rough bobbin ends in their unshaped form are liable to duty as they are merely blocks of beech wood of a certain size, having no special character warranting a presumption that they may be used for a particular purpose only. (No. P. D. 909 dated 9th July 1903).

In continuation of Circular No. P. D. 887 dated the 4th July 1903, it is hereby notified that no cess should be levied on "Refuse Tea." (No. P. D. 1022 dated 30th July 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that the articles specified below are exempted from so much of the duty to which they are liable on import into Travancore under head 6 or 8, as the case may be, of "Arms, Ammunition, Military Stores," of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198 dated 11th February 1903, as is in excess of a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem.*

Verniers or sight elevators.
Ventometers or wind gauges.
Reflectors.
Barret coolers.
Sight covers.
Sliding bars for sights.
Cleaning rods.
Brushes, jags, mops.
Recoil pads or heal pads.
Aim Reflectors.
Barrel cleaners or pullsthrough
Turn screws.
Sight for guns.

(No. P. D. 1043 dated 3rd August 1903.)

As doubts have arisen as to whether rafters, beams, reepers, packing boards, would come under the Circular dated 6th December 1898, it is hereby notified that they were not intended to be covered by the said Circular and that full duty will be levied on them under Article 19 of the Export Tariff. (No. P. D. 1064 of 5th August, 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not, are exempt from Customs duty. (No. P. D. 1067 dated 6th August, 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that the patent liquid fuel apparatus used for heating a boiler with petroleum, falls properly under the same category as the boiler for use with which it is imported. If the boiler is a prime-mover or a component part of one, the liquid fuel apparatus may also be regarded as a component part and may be passed free of import duty under item No. 14 "General Duties" of the import Tariff Notification P. D. No. 198 dated 11th February 1903. (No. P. D. 1100 of 12th August 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that in future all articles such as watches &c., that might be passed free of duty when forming part of a passenger's baggage, may be passed free on re-importation after being sent for repair, provided that the Customs officer is satisfied:

(1) that the same article was exported without payment of draw-back not more than two years previous to the date of re-import;

(2) that it is private personal property re-imported for personal use and not merchandise for sale. (No. P. D. 1101 dated 12th August, 1903).

It is hereby notified, that, as pneumatic tools are said to consist of a tool-holder which may contain a chisel, hammer, drill or any other tool, a closed cistern for storing the air, an air-compressor to pump air into the cistern, and a piece of rubber tube, and, in order to get any practical advantage out of the tools, the pump or air-compressor by which the cistern or receiver is charged must be worked by steam power, the whole apparatus should be passed free of duty as machinery under item No. 14 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198 dated the 11th February, 1903. (No. P. D. 1183 dated 25th August, 1903).

It is hereby notified that, if non-alcoholic Hop Bitter Ale is labelled as "practically non-alcoholic" it may be assessed to duty at 5 per cent. *ad valorem* under No. 5 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198 dated 11th February, 1903 and not at the special rate prescribed in No. "Liquor, &c." of the said Notification. (No. P. D. 1200 dated 28th August, 1903).

It is hereby notified that certain portions of ice-making plant, namely ice, moulds, water tanks, ammonia coils, ammonia valves and pipe fittings when imported with, and as essential component parts of a complete ice machine worked by steam or other non-animal power, may be admitted free of duty. But when they are imported under any other conditions, duty should be charged. (No. P. D. 1211 dated 29th August, 1903).

It is hereby notified that a "mechanical stroker" is not necessarily a component part of a machine but that, when such strokers are worked by steam or other non-animal power, they may be regarded as machinery themselves and passed free of duty under item No. 14 "General Duties"

of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198 dated 11th February, 1903, No. P. D. 1576 dated 5th October 1903.

The following Rules passed regarding the carriage of petroleum in Native passenger ships are sanctioned.

1. No petroleum which is dangerous within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act 1899 (VIII of 1898) shall be shipped on board any ship proceeding or departing from Travancore, and other petroleum shall be carried on board such a ship otherwise than in accordance with the following conditions namely—

(*a*) The master, owner or agent shall give notice to the Customs officer before permitting any petroleum to be shipped.

(*b*) Each consignment of petroleum shipped shall be covered by a declaration made and signed by the shipper in Form A (hereto annexed), if the petroleum has been imported into British India or Travancore and otherwise in Form B.

(*c*) Petroleum shall be shipped either in tins enclosed in outer wooden cases or in hermitically seal ed iron or steel drums

(*d*) The nature of every consignment of petroleum shipped shall be marked on the outside of the package containing it.

(*e*) Petroleum shall be stored separate from all other cargo and, as far as possible, away from lights or fires, and none shall be stored in any hold adjoining an engine or boiler.

(*f*) There shall be a water-tight bulkhead between the engine room and any hold in which petroleum is stored, and the sluice valves of such bulkhead shall be shut down and padlocked.

(*g*) Save where electric light is used, no petroleum shall be shipped or discharged except between sunrise and sunset: no lights other than electric lights shall be lit in a hold in which petroleum is stored; and no smoking shall be permitted in or near such hold.

(*h*) No person shall, otherwise than along with, or with the authority of, an officer of the ship, be permitted to visit a hold in which petroleum is stored.

(*i*) No more passenger shall be carried than can with safety be accommodated in the ships' boats in case of accident, unless the vessel is a coasting one proceeding on a short voyage and there are provided life-belts sufficient for such passengers as cannot be accommodated in the boats.

(*j*) At any port in which a ship carrying petroleum is for the time being, the Customs officer, or such other officer as he may nominate in this behalf, may take and test any consignment of such petroleum or any single case or drum thereof.

(*k*) If any petroleum tested under clause (J) is found to be dangerous petroleum defined as aforesaid, the whole consignment of which petroleum tested formed a part shall be liable to confiscation.

2. If petroleum is found on board any Native passenger ship, clearance shall not be granted without the consent of the Commercial Agent or the Dewan Peishkar as the case may be.

3. Whoever commits a breach of any of these rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees and when the breach is a continuing one, with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

FORM A.

We   hereby do declare that the   cases and drums marked as follows :—

presented for the shipment on the S. S.   contained imported petroleum and that the petroleum is contained in the original packages, in which it was imported into this country.

Place.   *Shippers.*

Date.

FORM B.

We   hereby declare that the whole of the petroleum contained in the   *case of drums marked*   *and presented for shipment on* S. S.   is petroleum which is covered by flash point certificate No.   , dated   , from the Commercial Agent appointed by the Government for testing petroleum, a true copy of which, certified to by us, is herewith attached.

Place.   *Shippers.*

Date.

(No. P. D. 1599 dated 7th November, 1903).

The Bombay Government having proposed that in modification of the present practice of weighing 10 per cent of the packages in the case of tin plates imported in the Bombay Customs House and then passing the whole consignment on the weight so ascertained, provided that the difference between the marked and the actual weight does not exceed 2 per cent in the case of any particular package the allowance of 2 per cent. in future be calculated on the *average* ascertained weight of consignment, the Government of India have sanctioned the proposal on condition that no shortage in weight exceeding 5 per cent shall be allowed in the case of any package.

Published for general information.

(No. P. D. 9 dated 5th January, 1904).

No. S. R. 537.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

In supersession of Customs notification, No. S. R. 752, dated 30th January 1909, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the following tariff values have been fixed for the description of cotton goods hereunder specified, with effect from the 1st January 1910 :—

Grey goods, plain or bordered.

	Tariff value per lb. A.	P.
1. Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or having only borders not over ¼″	8	3
2. Dangari and khadi cloth	7	0
3. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, and lungis, plain, or having only borders not over ¼″	8	
4. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, and lungis, plain or having only borders. over ¼″ but not over ¾″	9	3
5. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, and lungis, plain or having only borders over ¾″ but not over 2″	10	3

6.	Dhuties and patals with headings over 4" wide and only coloured borders not over ½"	9	3
7.	Domestics, T. cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings not having borders over ¼"	8	3
8.	Drills and jeans plain	8	6
9.	Fents	7	0
10.	Printers	9	0
11.	Printers (bhagavad or sadlapat)	8	3
12.	Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	10	0
13.	" " bleached	11	0
14.	Tent, sail, commissariat, and double threaded cloth (dosuti) ...	8	0
15.	Zanzibar cloth	8	6

Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

Figured or coloured goods

16.	Bedcovers, Twilled sheets, quilts, and table-cloths, with borders not over ½"	8	9
17.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths twilled sheets and chadars coloured warp or weft	9	9
18.	Bedcovers, quilts, table cloths, twilled sheets and chadars coloured warp and weft	10	9
19.	Bed ticking, plain or drilled	8	6
20.	Chadars, twilled, coloured (shawl checks)	10	9
21.	" not twilled, coloured, calico wove, shawl pattern ..	10	0
22.	Check gumchas	10	0
23.	Cholis, and saris (coloured)	12	0
24.	Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including liberia Thana susi, Thana twill, and Thana check ...	10	0
25.	English patterned checks, trouzerings, and coatings	11	0
26.	Drills and jeans, striped	9	0
27.	" " checked	10	0
28.	" " dyed	9	6
29.	Fancy dobby pattern checks coloured warp and weft	11	0
30.	Fents	8	0
31.	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi grey weft	10	3
32.	" " " coloured weft	10	9
33.	Lungis coloured	11	3
34.	Lungis, unbleached, coloured stripes and borders	9	3
35.	Napkins unbleached	9	6
36.	" bleached	10	6
37.	Susi check, English, grey ground	11	0
38.	" checks, ordinary, grey ground	10	6
39.	" " coloured warp and weft...	11	0
40.	" checksheets, ordinary, grey ground	10	3
41.	" ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	9	3
42.	" " " weft	10	6
43.	Tent cloth blue and red	9	3
44.	" khaki	10	3
45.	Towels, Turkish, unbleached	11	0
46.	" " bleached	12	0
47.	" " honeycomb, unbleached	8	9
48.	" " " bleached	9	9
49.	Zephyr cloth	9	9
50.	" striped and checked	11	3

Provided that any goods specified in the forgoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

It is hereby notified that "continuous galvanised iron roofing" shall be assessed to customs duty at 1 per cent *ad volorem* as "iron plates, sheets (other than corrugated) and strips other kinds, galvanised &c." under item 15, "General Duties" of the Import Tariff No. S. R. 216 dated 31st January, 1906. (10th March 1906).

It is hereby notified that "Condenser and Evaporator Coils" imported for use in connection with Hall Steam driven refrigerator plant are exempt from duty as they are "component parts of Machinery" as defined in the proviso to item No. 14 "general duties" of the Import Tariff Notification No. S. R./216 dated 31st January 1906, inasmuch as they are indispensable for the working of the Steam refrigerator plant and are not adapted for any other purpose. (19th. March, 1906).

It is hereby notified that the tariff value of Lemon Grass oil is raised from Re. one to Rs. five per lb. and the export duty on the same from one to two and a half per cent. (No. P. D. 19608 dated 30th November, 1905).

Under section 16 of Regulation VI of 1063, all the Second Class Magistrates in the State are authorised to issue warrants for searching any place in which there is reason to believe that opium liable to confiscation is kept or concealed.

(No. D. 1 969 dated 30th November 1905).

It is hereby notified for general information that the rules passed for the exemption of passengers' baggage from customs duty dated 22nd December, 1905, and published on page 1404 of the Government Gazette dated the 26th December 1905, applies only to imports by sea and *not by land*. (No. $\frac{11511}{S. R. 1502}$ dated 7th July, 1906).

It is hereby notified that as the entry "Iron bar, Lowmoor and similar qualities" in Tariff Notification No. P. D. 170 dated the 25th January, 1905, is intended to include "Angles" and "Tees" of the Low iron, Lowmoor angle iron should be assessed to duty at the Tariff valuation of Rs. 370 per ton. If, however, the iron is galvanized, tinned or lead coated, the assessment should be made on an *ad valorem* basis and that the rate of duty should, in either case, be one per cent. only. (No. P. D. 1247 dated 1st August, 1905).

It is hereby notified that exemption from the import duty leviable thereon under the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 135 dated the 28th January, 1904, is granted with respect to the following articles when imported direct into Travancore by any unit of His Majesty's Regular forces serving in India for the use of such unit:—

Arms (including rifles, guns, and pistols, lances, lanceheads, swords), and parts and appurtenances thereof.
Ammunition.
Bicyles.
Type-writers.
Instruments for telegraphic or visual signalling and their appurtenances.
Telephones and appurtenances.
Accoutrements and parts thereof, and material for their manufacture and repair.
Uniforms and parts thereof, and materials for their manufacture and repair.
Medals and decorations—including medal ribbons.
Saddlery of a military pattern.

Binoculars.
Telescopes.
Veterinary instruments and appliances.
Range binders and parts thereof.
Drawing, surveying and educational, and gymnastic instruments, apparatus, and appliances and parts thereof.
Tools and machinery for regimental workshops.
Appliances for games.

(No. P. D. 385 dated 29th February, 1904).

It is hereby notified that exemption from the import duty leviable thereon under Tariff Notification No. P. D. 135 dated the 28th January 1904, is granted to the articles mentioned in the following list, when imported direct into Travancore by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces serving in India for his own use; provided that under the regulations and orders for the time being in force, the officer is required to maintain the articles in question for the due performance of his military duty.

List of Articles.

Rifles of regulation military pattern, and parts and appurtenances thereof.
Ammunition for ditto.
Uniform and accoutrements appertaining thereto.
Saddlery of regulation military pattern.
Binoculars.
Telescopes.
Medicines and drugs.
Medical, Surgical, veterinary instruments and appliances.
Range finders.
Drawing and surveying instruments.
Medals and decorations.
(No. P. D. 386 dated 29th February 1904).

No. S. R. 5123.

Revised Rules to regulate the exemption of passengers' baggage from customs duty, passed under sanction of H. H. the Maharaja dated 8th September 1910.

(1) When the *bona fide* baggage of a passenger accompanies him it does not form part of the cargo of the ship nor is it included in the ship's manifest; such baggage will be exempt from the payment of customs duty.

(2) *bona fide* baggage shall include wearing apparel and personal effects provided that the articles are not for sale and are imported for the personal use of the passenger or for the use of members of his family travelling with him; but it shall not include the following articles on which duty must be paid in all cases:—

(*a*) Arms, ammunition and all other articles enumerated under "Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores" in the Import Tariff Notification.

(*b*) Alcoholic liquor exceeding two quarts, and perfumed spirit exceeding one quart.

(*c*) Cigars and cigarettes exceeding 24 in number, whether in opened or unopened boxes and other tobacco exceeding half a lb. in weight.

(*d*) All other articles enumerated under "Liquors, Opium, Salt, Salted fish and Tobacco" in the Import Tariff Notification.

(*e*) Pianos, pianolas, carriages, motor cars, and motor cycles.

(*f*) Articles for household use such as furniture, pictures, carpets, glass crockery, cutlery and silver and plated ware except such articles (other than furniture or carpets) as shall appear to the customs authorities to be imported in a moderate quantity and to be required for the personal use of the passenger whilst travelling or immediately upon his arrival at his destination.

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Rule I *bona fide* baggage landed at any customs port, within one month before or after the arrival of a passenger in Travancore may, subject to the exceptions specified in Rule 2, be passed free at the discretion of the Customs Officer.

It is hereby notified for general information that under item No. 59 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 135 dated 28th January, 1904, "Cranes, water-cranes, water tanks and standards, wire and other materials" for fencing are exempt from duty when imported by or under the orders of a Railway Company irrespective of the purpose for which they may be used.

(P. D. No. 1158 dated 6th July, 1904).

It is hereby notified that the following dairy appliances are exempt from import duty to which they are liable under "General duties" of the Tariff Notification P. D. 135 dated 28th January 1904 when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power—*viz.* cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers and butter workers. (P. D. No. 1838 dated 29th October, 1904).

In continuation of Notification No. P. D. 1189 dated the 27-8-1903, it is hereby notified that His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to sanction the reduction of Tariff valuation of palmyra fibre from Rs. 15 to 12½ per cwt., as also the export duty on prepared fibre from 2½ to 1 per cent. (No. 947 dated 3rd June, 1905).

In continuation of Notification No. P. D. 223 dated the 7-2-1905, it is hereby notified that imitations of the cloths described in No. 33 and 34 of the Schedule attached to the above notification should, for the present, be assessed to duty on an *ad valorem* basis. (No. 1104 dated 30th June, 1905).

It is hereby notified that His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to grant a general exemption from customs duty in respect of articles imported into Travancore for the official use of the Consulates of the countries enumerated below. The exemption sanctioned in each case will only be applicable within the limits specified :—

Germany.—Coats of arm, flags and other objects (such as stationery, official forms, etc.,) sent by German Government to their Consular representatives in India for official use.

Russia.—Stamps, seals, chancery books, official forms, shields and flags for the use of Russian Consulates.

Norway.—Flags, shields, books and printed matter—on presentation at the Customs house of a certificate given by the Consulate for which the articles are destined that they are for its exclusive use.

Sweden.—Shields and other office requisites for Consulates on a written application from the Consular Officer concerned

United States of America—Official store sent out by the Government of the United States of America to their Consuls.

Mexico—Shields, flags, seals, and stationery sent by the Government of Mexico to their Consular Officers in India provided that each package bears in a visible manner the official seal of the person or department sending the same, and provided that the shipment is accompanied by a list of contents, duly authenticated by a proper official seal. (No. 1221 dated 26th July, 1905.)

It is hereby notified that as the entry "Iron bar" Lowmoor and similar qualities in Tariff Notification No. P. D. 170 dated the 25th January, 1905, is intended to include "angles" and tees of the Lowiron, Lowmoor angle iron should be assessed to duty at the tariff valuation of Rs. 370 per ton. If however the iron is galvanised, tinned or lead coated the assessment should be made on an *ad valorem* basis and that the rate of duty should in either case be one per cent. only. (No. 1247 dated 1-8 05).

It is hereby notified for general information that the duty of two rupees imposed on "Indooppu" (item No. 4 of import Tariff Notification No. P. D. 170 dated the 25th January, 1905) is reduced to Re. 1 as. 8 per Indian maund of 3,200 tolas. (P. D. No. 622 dated the 9th April, 1905).

It is hereby notified for general information that the bringing by sea or land into Travancore of American or West Indian cotton seed except such as has been fumigated to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer is strictly prohibited (No. $\frac{14065}{\text{S. R. 1890}}$ dated 22-8-06).

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned articles used for printing and lithographing purposes are exempt from customs duty, *viz.*

Roller Moulds,
Roller Frames and Stocks,
Roller Composition,
Standing Screw and Hot Presses,
Perforating Machines,
Gold Blocking Presses,
Stereo-typing Apparatus,
Metal Furniture,
Paper Folding Machines,
Paging and Numbering Machines,

so far as they are liable to duty under the Import Tariff Notification No. S. R. 216 dated 31st January, 1906. (No. $\frac{15211}{\text{S. R. 2025}}$ dated 11-9-06.)

It is hereby notified that sub-target aiming apparatus imported by a regiment for regimental purposes will be admitted free of duty under the heading "Drawing, Surveying and Educational and Gymnastic instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof" in Notification No. P. D. 385 dated 29th February. (No. $\frac{15096}{\text{S. R. 2008}}$ dated 6-9-06.)

No. S. R. 4714 dated 17th Sept. 1907.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that stereo-typing metal is liable to import duty under Article 15 'General Duties' of the Tariff Notification No. S. R. 400, dated the 6th February 1907, and not exempt from duty under Article 57 of the schedule.

No. S. R. 1158 dated 15th Feb. 1908.

NOTIFICATION.

In modification of Article x of the Export Tariff, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that a uniform duty of two and a half per cent, calculated on a tariff valuation of three rupees per cwt. is fixed on all exports of fish—raw or dried—salted or unsalted—with effect from 15th Kumbhom 1083.

No. S. R. 1183 dated 17th Feb. 1908,

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified that prawn skin is made a dutiable article for purposes of export and an export duty of two and a half per cent on a tariff valuation of three rupees per cwt. will be levied on the article, with effect from the 15th Kumbhom, 1083.

No. S. R. 1059 dated 11th Feb. 1908.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

In supersession of Notification No. S. R. 1717, dated 11th April 1907, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that the list of cotton piece-goods has been revised as follows, as per the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, Customs No. 10714-10720-122, dated Calcutta, the 19th December 1907.

List of Cotton Piece-goods.

1. Alhambras.
2. American Cloth.
3. Angolas (cotton).
4. Apron cloth cotton.
5. Art muslins.
6. Basket cloth.
7. Batistes cotton.
8. Beavertees cotton.
9. Blankets cotton.
10. Hollond and blind cloth cotton.
11. Book-binding cloth.
12. Brilliants.
13. Brocades cotton.
14. Broche
15. Buckram cotton.
16. Calicoes.
17. Cambrics, plain, dyed or printed.
18. Cambridge shirtings.
19. Cantoons.
20. Canvas cotton.
21. Canvas, French elastic cotton
22. Cashmeres cotton.

List of Cotton Piece-goods—contd.

23. Cellular cloth.
24. Checks, spots and stripes.
25. Chiffons cotton.
26. Chinese dyed cloths.
27. Chintz.
28. Chintzes, glazed.
29. Choonris.
30. Chadars.
31. Chadar-pattas.
32. Coatings cotton.
33. Corded cloth cotton.
34. Corduroy cotton.
35. Cotton flakes.
36. Cotton rugs.
37. Counterpanes.
38. Crapes cotton.
39. Crash cotton.
40. Crepons cotton.
41. Cretonnes.
42. Crimps cotton.
43. Damask, cotton table.
44. Dawanies.
45. Delaines cotton.
46. Delametti.
47. Denims.
48. Dhotis.
49. Diagonals cotton.
50. Diapers cotton.
51. Dimitties.
52. Domestics.
53. Domettes cotton.
54. Doosatie.
55. Dupettas.
56. Dorias.
57. Dress, plain or printed cotton
58. Drills, plain, striped or checked
59. Duck.
60. Dungari.
61. Dusters when joined by the warp
62. Embroidered allovers.
63. Embroidered flounces.
64. Fancies.
65. Fents (cotton).
66. Finduras.
67. Flannel (cotton).
68. Flannelette (cotton)
69. Galateas.
70. Gambroons.
71. Gauze (cotton).
72. Ghagras (cotton).
73. Ginghams *(cottons)*
74. Glass cloths (when joined by the warp) cotton.
75. Grenadines.
76. Gamchas.
77. Hair-cords.
78. Handkerchief (in woven pieces).
79. Harvards.
80. Hollands (cotton).
81. Italians (cotton).
82. Jaconets, plain or bordered.
83. Jeans, plain, dyed or printed.
84. Khaki regattes.
85. Lace curtain cloth.
86. Lace stripes.
87. Lappets.
88. Lastings.
89. Lawns.
90. Lenos.
91. Linenette (cotton.)
92. Linings, plain, striped or mercerised.
93. Longcloths.
94. Lungis.
95. Lustres (cotton).
96. Madapollams.
97. Madras cloth.
98. Marcella.
99. Matte shirtings.
100. Matting (cotton).
101. Mattress (cloth).
102. Meltons (cotton).
103. Mercerised cloth.
104. Merinos (cotton).
105. Merins.
106. Mexicans.
107. Moir Cambric lining.
108. Moleskins (cotton).
109. Molleton (cotton).
110. Morias.
111. Moreens (cotton).
112. Mulls, all kinds, plain or bordered.
113. Muslins, all kinds.
114. Nain sooks.
115. Net, brussels.
116. Net, curtain.
117. Net, Musquito.
118. Nun's veiling (cotton).
119. Oatmeal cloth.
120. Oxford shirtings.
121. Penelope canvas.
122. Pillow calico, tubular.
123. Piques.
124. Plushette.
125. Pocketing.
126. Pampadour.
127. Pongees (cotton).
128. Poplinette (cotton).
129. Prayer mats (cotton).
130. Printed crepalle.
131. Prints.
132. Printers.
133. Printers dyed.
134. Putsoes.
135. Quiltings (cotton).
136. Quilts.
137. Radium cloth.
138. Regattas.
139. Rep cloth (cotton).
140. Sail cloth (cotton),

List of Cotton Piece-goods—contd.

141. Saris.
142. Sarongs.
143. Sateens, plain, dyed or printed.
144. Satinette.
145. Satin stripes (cotton).
146. Scarves (cotton).
147. Serges (cotton).
148. Shawls (cotton).
149. Sheeting.
150. Shirting, Bolton.
151. Shirting, plain or twilled.
152. Shirtings, bleached or unbleached and dyed, plain or bordered.
153. Shirtings, printed Cambric.
154. Silecia.
155. Silket stripes.
156. Silkette.
157. Spanish stripes (cotton).
158. Suraline.
159. Sussi cloth.
160. Suitings (cotton).
161. Swansdown caloco.
162. Tambours.
163. Tamoins (unfinished).
164. Tanjibs.
165. Tapestries (cotton).
166. Tarlatans.
167. T. cloths.
168. Ticking mattress cotton.
169. Ticking, blind (cotton).
170. Towels (cotton) in woven pieces and towel cloth including Terry cloth.
171. Trouserings (cotton).
172. Tulle (cotton).
173. Turbans (cotton).
174. Turkey red cloth.
175. Turkey twills.
176. Tussor cloth (cotten) and Tussorette.
177. Tussores, mercerised.
178. Tweeds (cotton).
179. Twills (cotton) plain, dyed or printed.
180. Umbrella cloth (cotto).
181. Undershirts (cotton).
182. Valencias.
183. Velvets (cotton).
184. Velveteen (cotton).
185. Venetian cloth (cotton).
186. Vestings or waistcoatings (cotton).
187. Voiles (cotton).
188. Wadding.
189. Whipcord cloth.
190. Zephyrs.

No. S. R. 2241 dated 18th March 1908.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that, from and after the first April 1908/20th Meenom 1083 no pier toll will be levied at the port of Alleppey until further notice.

No. S. R. 3532 dated 11th May 1908.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that with a view to afford relief to the plumbago industry, the export duty of Rupee (1-8-0) one and annas eight per ton of plumbago is abolished with effect from the 10th April 1908/29th Meenom 1083.

S. R. 4401 dated 4th June 1908.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

In supersession of Customs Notification No. P. D. 260, dated the 12th February 1904, it is hereby notified that His Highness the Maha Raja has been pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon, under item No. 41 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification, No. 1519 S. R., dated the 29th February 1908, all band instruments (other than stringed instruments) and such accessories thereto as are specified in the annexed list, when such instruments are imported by a Native Regiment of His Majesty's regular forces in India, and of His Highness the MahaRaja's Nair Brigade or by a Military Police Battalion, and certified by the officer commanding the Regiment or the officer in charge of the Military Police Battalion, to be for the *bona fide* exclusive use of regimental band, or the band attached to the Military Police Battalion, as the case may be.

Jaggery	...	...	... 2 Do.
Coffee	...	...	... 2 Do
Molasses	...	...	... 2 Do
Tamarind	...	...	... 2 Do.
Pepper	...	...	... 2 Do.
Turmeric	...	...	... 2 Do.

8. In the case of all goods, which exceed the limits prescribed in Rule 7, and in the case of all dutiable articles other than those described in the said rule, the duty chargeable on them shall be paid *at the customs house at Arukutty*, and the goods shall not be passed unless and until such duty is paid. Such goods will be seized by, or at the instance of, the Senior Excise Officer on duty and delivered to the officer in charge of the chowkey, who will deal with them under the customs' rules.

9. The owner of any goods seized under rule 8 shall be at liberty to accompany the seizing officer to the customs' house, but on no account can he be compelled to do so.

10. The officer levying duty *on board the launch* shall grant the usual customs receipts for all amounts received by him at once.

11. Officers who have to conduct searches and levy duty under these rules are particularly enjoined to conduct such searches and levy such duty without causing unnecessary inconvenience to passengers. Any discourtesy on their part will be seriously noticed.

No. S. R. 7143 dated 4th September 1908.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

In modification of Notification No. P. D. 947, dated the 3rd June 1905, published at page 702 of the Government Gazette, dated 13th June 1905, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the export duty now levied on prepared palmyra fibre is abolished with effect from 1st Kanni 1084.

Customs Notification.

1. With a view to afford some relief to the Coffee Industry which appears to be in a continued depression, His Highness the Maha Raja has been pleased to reduce the export duty on the several kinds of Coffee from 5 to 4 per cent. on the present Tariff Valuation.

This will come into force from the $\frac{\text{20th January 1907.}}{\text{7th Makarom 1082}}$ (No. S. R. 51 dated 13th January 1907.)

2. Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja it is hereby notified that the export duty on Lemon Grass Oil is reduced from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to one per cent. on a tariff value of Rs. 5 a lb.

This will come into force on the $\frac{\text{20th day of January 1907.}}{\text{7th day of Makarom 1082.}}$

[No: S. R. 52 dated 13th January 1907.]

Sugar Notifications.

It is hereby notified that all Piravagay Notifications regarding the levy of countervailing duties on sugar brought into Travancore from certain countries and about the form of certificates of origin to be required from importers are hereby cancelled, excepting Notification No. P. D. 657 dated 1st June 1906, No. P. D. 1169 dated 9th September 1901 and No. P. D. 823 dated 6th May 1905, countervailing duties under which still remain in force.

As Notification No. P. D. 163 dated 2-2-04, has been cancelled, the only certificates which importers will now be required to produce are those prescribed in the revised rules published along with Notification No. P. D. 1740 dated the 2nd November, 1905. (No. P. D. 1741 dated 2-11-05).

In supersession of the Customs Notification No. P. D. 1740 dated 2nd November 1905, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to pass the following revised rules for the identification of sugar chargeable with an additional or special duty imposed under Piravagay Notification (Customs) published in the Government Gazette and for the assessment and collection of such additional or special duty with effect from the 1st November, 1902.

1. For the purposes of these Rules :—

"*Customs Port*" shall mean any port in Travancore declared to be a port for the shipment and landing of goods.

"*Customs Officer*" includes every officer of Sea Customs for the time being in separate charge of a Sea Customs Office or duly authorised to perform all or any special duty of an officer so in charge.

"*Ware-house*" denotes any place appointed or licensed wherein dutiable goods may be deposited without payment of duty on the first importation thereof.

2. Where any sugar is imported into any Customs Port the owner shall declare to the Customs Officer in what country such sugar was produced, and shall furnish him with such other information as may be necessary to enable him correctly to assess the additional or special duty (if any) chargeable under sections 9 and 10.

3. (i) Where the information required by Rule 2 is not furnished, the Customs Officer shall deposit and detain the sugar in such part of the customs-house premises as he may deem suitable.

(ii) The owner of any sugar deposited and detained under sub-rule (i) may, at any time, clear such sugar on payment of the additional or special duty leviable thereon and of the other charges payable to the Customs Officer whether for wharfage-fees or otherwise, in respect of the same.

(iii) For the purposes of sub-rule (ii) and for the purposes of calculating the surplus payable to the owner under the next succeeding Rule, the additional or special duty leivable upon any sugar deposited and thereon obtained under sub Rule (i) shall if the information necessary for the current assessment of the additional or special duty leviable has not been furnished, be assessed at such rate not exceeding the highest rate of additional or special duty leviable upon any class of sugar as the Government may, by general or special order, fix in this behalf.

4. If any sugar is not entered and cleared for home consumption or ware-housed within four months from the date of entry of the vessel, such sugar may, after due notice to the owner (if his address can be ascertained) and in the local Gazette, be sold by public auction and the proceeds thereof shall be applied, first to the payment of freight, primage and general average if the goods are held by the Customs Officer; next, to the payment of the duties which would be leviable on such sugar if it was then cleared for home consumption, and next to the payment of other charges (if any) payable to the Customs Officer in respect of the same.

5. The Customs Officer may accept the information required by these Rules in any form which he may consider sufficient; and he shall accept it if given in the form and manner hereinafter prescribed.

6. Where sugar is imported into any Customs Port from a bonded warehouse in the United Kingdom or being refined sugar has been imported on payment of duty into the United Kingdom and exported thence without drawback to any Customs Port, the owner shall furnish the Customs Officer with a certificate in Form A.

7. Where refined sugar, having passed through a refinery in the United Kingdom, is imported from the United Kingdom into any Customs port the owner shall furnish the Customs Officer with a certificate in Form B.

8. (1) In the case of any sugar:—

(a) Which though nominally imported into the United Kingdom has merely passed through a port in the United Kingdom in transit to be re-exported thence to any Port in the same or another bottom; or

(b) which has been imported into any Customs-port from any country other than the United Kingdom; the owner shall furnish the Customs Officer with one of the following documents, namely:—

(i) where the sugar was produced in the country from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom or direct to Travancore a certificate by the exporter or shipper in form C;

(ii) where the sugar was produced in a country other than that from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom or direct to Travancore a certificate by the shipper or exporter in Form D.

(2) Where any sugar referred to in sub-rule (1) has been exported from a port in any country other than the United Kingdom or any British possession to the United Kingdom or to any Customs port, the certificate shall be attested by the British Consular Officer at the port in such country;

(3) where in any case referred to in sub-rule (2), the British Consular Officer so desires, the certificate shall have been approved and communicated to him by a local Chamber of Commerce.

(4) where in any case referred to in sub-rule (2) the sugar is alleged to be the produce of a country which is a party to the Brussels sugar Convention of 1902 a certificate granted by a duly authorised Customs Officer of that country as to the origin of the sugar shall be accepted as sufficient proof of its origin.

9. (a) Where any country, dependency or colony of the British Government pays or bestows directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation therefrom of any articles, and the article is chargeable with duty under the provisions in the Import Tariff, then upon the importation of such article into Travancore, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production, or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, the Dewan may, by notification in the Government Gazette impose an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same may be paid or bestowed.

(b) The net amount of such bounty or grant as aforesaid will be, from time to time, ascertained, determined and declared by the Dewan by notification in the Government Gazette.

10. (a) Where the rate of duty or other taxation imposed in any country, dependency or colony under the British Government upon sugar not produced therein exceeds the rate of duty or other taxation imposed upon sugar produced therein by more than an equivalent of six francs per one hundred kilograms in the case of refined sugar, or five francs and fifty

centimes per one hundred kilograms in the case of other sugar, then upon the importation of any sugar from such country, dependency or colony into Travancore, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production and has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, the Dewan may, by notification in the Government Gazette, impose in addition to any other duty or taxation imposed under the Import Tariff notification, a special duty not exceeding one moiety of such excess.

(*b*) The Dewan may, from time to time, by general or special order, declare for purposes of sub-section (*a*)

(1) what articles or substances containing any saccharine material shall be deemed to be "sugar" and what kinds of sugar shall be deemed "refined sugar" or "other sugar" respectively; and

(2) what sums in the currency of Travancore shall be deemed to be the equivalent of "francs" and "centimes" respectively.

(*c*) The amount of the excess referred to in sub-section (*a*) shall be, from time to time, ascertained, determined and declared by the Dewan by notification in the Gazette.

FORM A.

Certificate of origin for sugar not manufactured in the United Kingdom.

(RULE 5)

I, the undersigned Collector of Customs, do hereby certify that the sugar designed below is about to be exported in the vessel to (*a*) destined for (*b*) and consigned to (*c*) and that the said sugar is the produce of (*d*)

No. & description of packages.	Marks.	Nos.	Net wt. in cwt.	Description of sugar whether beet or cane.	Polarisation.

Signature.

Port of — Collector of Customs

Date — (in the United Kingdom).

Official stamp.

(*a*) Port to which shipped.

(*b*) Country of destination.

(*c*) Consignee in India.

(*d*) Country of production.

FORM B.

Certificate of origin for sugar manufactured in the United Kingdom.

(Rule 6)

I, the undersigned Collector of Customs, do hereby certify that the sugar designated below is about to be exported in the vessel to (*a*) destined for (*b*) and consigned to (*c*) and that the said sugar

has been manufactured in the United Kingdom from raw sugar imported from the countries endorsed hereon.

No. & description of packages.	Marks.	Nos.	Net wt.	Description of sugar whether beet or cane.	Polarization.

Signature.

Port of — Collector of Customs

Date — (in the United Kingdom).

Official stamp.

(a) Port to which shipped.

(b) Country of final destination.

(c) Consignee in India.

FORM G.

Declaration by exporter at a Foreign Port as to the origin of Sugar produced in the country from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom, or direct to India.

(Rule 7, sub-head (1)

(a) Insert name of Port in the *United Kingdom* India.
(b) Insert name of country of export.

I, A B, declare that the consignment of cwt. of beet cane sugar of degrees of polarization, in bags, marked and addressed as follows:— and shipped on 190 per steamer consigned to Messrs. & Co. of (a) was produced in (b)

Exporter's signature.........

Certified that I believe the above declaration to be true.

Signature of Consul at Foreign Port of exportation

FORM H.

Declaration by shipper at a foreign port as to the origin of sugar produced elsewhere than in the country of export.

(Rule 7, sub-head ii)

(a) Insert name of Port in the *United Kingdom*, India.
(b) Insert country of production.
(c) Insert name of country.
(d) Port of shipment.
(e) Name of place whence the sugar was exported in transit.
(f) Port of shipment.

I, A B, declare that the consignment of ... ... cwt. of beet/cane sugar of degrees of polarization, in bags marked and addressed as follows:— and shipped on , per steamer consigned to Messrs. & Co. of (a) was produced in (b) and exported thence on bond on the for transit through (c) to (d) for shipment to India.

I produce and annex to this declaration the bills of lading and other relevant documents attested by the Customs and other officials at (c) and at (f).

Shipper's signature.........

Certified that I have examined the documents mentioned, and believe the foregoing declaration to be true.

Signature of Consul at Foreign Port of exportation.

Notification.

No. S. R. 98.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that Notification No. P. D. 733, dated 4th July 1900, imposing an additional import duty on raw sugar produced in or exported from Chile, is cancelled.

13th July 1910.

ABKARI NOTIFICATIONS.

As instances of import of European and country liquor without covering permits as required by section 6 of Regulation IV of 1073 have come to the notice of Government, it is hereby notified for general information that persons importing liquor without obtaining permits from Government will be liable to the penalties prescribed under the Regulation.

When applying for permits, information as regards the kind and quantity of liquor and the route by which it is to be imported should be furnished. (2nd October, 1903.)

Rules for the supply of Toddy for use in the manufacture of Bread.

Under section 26 of Regulation IV of 1073, the following Rules for the supply of Toddy to persons using it in the manufacture of Bread are passed.

1. Every baker requiring toddy for the manufacture of bread, in excess of the maximum quantity for the possession of which no license is required, shall apply, in the case of the excise tracts, to the Inspector of the Division and in other places to the Tahsildar of the Taluk for a license under section 10 of the Abkari Regulation for possession of the quantity required.

2. The application shall state (*a*) the name of the applicant, (*b*) the average quantity of bread manufactured by him *per diem*, and (*c*) the quantity of toddy for which a license is required. It shall also describe precisely the place in which the bread is to be made, the shop from which the toddy is to be obtained and the route by which it is to be transported to the bakery.

3. The Inspector or Tahsildar as the case may be, shall after satisfying himself that the applicant is a *bona fide* baker and that the quantity of toddy applied for is reasonable recommend to the Division Peishkar for the issue of a license in the appended form for its possession at the bakery and a general permit for its transport from the shop mentioned thereto. Should he consider the quantity applied for to be in excess of reasonable requirement, he may reduce it to the quantity actually required.

4. Licenses and permits under these rules may be granted also to private individuals who require to prepare bread in large quantities.

5 A fee of Rs. 10 will be charged for every license to a baker and in the case of a private individual, para 4 *supra*, Rs. 5.

6. The license shall hold good only for the Malayalam year in which it is issued.

7. The premises used for the manufacture of bread with toddy obtained under these rules shall be open to inspection by any officer of the Abkari Department not below the rank of a Petty Officer in the case of the excise tracts, or by an officer appointed by the Division Peishkar drawing not less than Rs 15 in other tracts and the licensee shall be bound to furnish such officer with any information which may be required regarding the quantity of toddy used by him in such manufacture, (30th May, 1904).

License issued under the Rules dated 30th May, 1904 for the possession of Toddy by person using it in the manufacture of Bread.

I, the Division Peishkar of Division hereby license you residing at possess fresh fermented toddy in quantities not exceeding gallons at a time purchased from toddy shop No for use in the manufacture of bread in premises No. subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the said

Conditions.

(1) This license extends only to the possession for use in the manufacture of bread of fresh fermented toddy in quantities not exceeding gallons at a time obtained by you from the shop aforesaid.

(2 The toddy obtained by you under this license shall not be sold or utilized otherwise than in the manufacture of bread, nor shall it be transferred to any other baker.

(3) As only fresh fermented toddy is suitable for the manufacture of bread, no stale toddy can be retained in the premises used for the manufacture of bread under this license. Any toddy which you may not use in the manufacture of bread must be destroyed before it becomes stale.

(4) The general transport permit granted to you along with this license shall be carried with every consignment of toddy obtained and transported by you from the licensed shop specified above.

(5) The premises used for the manufacture of bread shall be open to inspection by any officer of the Abkari Department not below the rank of a Petty Officer in the case of excise tracts or by an officer appointed in this behalf by the Division Peishkar and drawing not less than Rs. 15 in other tracts and you shall be bound to furnish such officer with any information which may be required regarding the quantity of toddy used in such manufacture.

(6) You shall also, if the Dewan shall so order, maintain correct accounts showing, day by day, the quantity of toddy received by you, the quantity used in the manufacture of bread, the quantity of flour operated upon, the quantity of bread out-turned and the quantity of toddy remaining unspent at the end of each day; or such other particulars as the Dewan may from time to time prescribe.

(7) You shall at your cost maintain intact an inspection notebook with pages numbered consecutively, so that officers who may inspect the bakery, may enter their remarks therein. The notebook shall be handed over to the Inspector of the Division or any officer authorized by him or the Dewan Peishkar to receive it at any time at such officer's request on a receipt being given therefor.

(8) Any contravention of the above conditions will render you liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 10 or forfeiture of this license at the discretion of the Dewan Peishkar.

(9) The imposition of a fine or the cancellation of the license under the last preceding clause shall not be held to prevent your being prosecuted for any offence which may have been committed against the provisions of Regulation IV of 1073, or other law for the time being in force and relating to the abkari revenue.

(10) This license may be revoked by the Dewan without assigning any cause whatever on giving 15 days' notice of such revocation.

It is hereby notified that the Rules dated 30th May 1904, for the supply of toddy to person using it in the manufacture of bread, will come into operation from the 1st Chingom, 1080 (P. D. No. 1100 dated 25th June, 1904).

Rules under Section 26 of Regulation IV of 1073 for the proper working of the Distilleries, Warehouses and Excise Depots of the State (dated 29th August 1907.)

Application of the rules. M. R. 1.

1. These rules shall apply to all distilleries, warehouses and excise depots in the State worked on the contract system and shall be applicable only in so far as they are not inconsistent with the terms of the special license granted to each licensee.

Definitions. M. R. 2.

2. In these rules, unless the contrary appears from the context:-

(1) 'Spirit Store' means the part of a distillery where the receivers are kept.

(2) 'Warehouse' means the part of a distillery or any other building whether attached to it or not in which spirits in a fit state for consumption or intended for redistillation are kept.

(3) 'Excise depot' means any building or room wherein any kind or kinds of spirits are kept for issue to licensed vendors.

(4) 'Receiver' means any vessel into which the worm of a still discharges.

(5) 'Vat' means any vessel used for the storage of spirits in a distillery, warehouse or excise depot.

(6) 'Issued under bond' means issued for transport (under bond) to another distillery, warehouse or excise depot.

(7) 'Distillery Inspector' includes any officer above the rank of a peon who is appointed to be in charge of any distillery, warehouse or excise depots.

(8) 'Licensee' includes his agent also.

(9) 'Toddy Arrack' means arrack distilled from toddy drawn from cocoanut palms.

10) 'Jaggery Arrack' means arrack distilled from toddy drawn from palms other than cocoanut or from jaggery, molasses or other starchy materials.

(11) 'Gallon' means the imperial gallon of 277·274 cubic inches.

(12) 'To Gauge' means to determine the quantity of spirits contained in or taken from any receptacle, or to determine the capacity of a cask or other receptacle.

(13) 'To prove' means to test the strength of spirits by an hydrometer or other suitable instrument.

(14) 'Received by transfer' means received from another vessel of the same kind or from another warehouse, distillery or excise depot.

(15) 'Issued by transfer' means transferred to another vat within the distillery or to another warehouse, distillery or excise depot.

3 The Dewan shall be the final authority in the interpretation of these Rules whenever any doubts may arise in working them. Dewan final authority in the interpretation of the Rules.

4. Every licensee for the supply of arrack shall set up and work a distillery or warehouse at such places as may be fixed by Government from time to time (notice calling for tenders) and in such buildings as shall be approved by the Excise Commissioner. Opening of Distilleries, Depots &c.

5. Every licensee shall also open depots for the issue of liquors at such centres as may be fixed by the said officer. Provided that it shall be competent to the Excise Commissioner to excuse the licensee from the maintenance of any depot if the licensee undertakes to pay the cost of carriage of liquor from his nearest depot according to rates fixed by Government or as may be agreed upon between him and the licensed vendors

6. The licensee shall with his tender submit descriptions and plans of the building in which he proposes to establish his distillery, warehouse, or excise depot; shall state the description and size of the still and other permanent apparatus he proposes to use, and if the same are accepted no alteration or addition shall be made at any stage in or to such buildings or in or to the stills, vats or other permanent apparatus therein without the permission of the Excise Commissioner. Alterations or additions to the buildings, still &c.

7. Each distillery, warehouse or excise depot shall ordinarily be under the control of an Excise Inspector; and such distillery, warehouse or excise depot and each room wherein spirits are kept shall be secured with double locks, one to be affixed by the Distillery Inspector and the other by the licensee. Control of Distilleries, Depots &c.

8. Each building used as a distillery, warehouse or excise depot and each room where more than 300 gallons of spirits are stored shall be provided with ceiling and shall be fitted with ventilators. The ventilators shall also be fitted with wire mesh. Each building shall as far as possible be well situated and with sufficient protection against outside interference, and it shall have only one door for ingress and egress. Conditions to be satisfied by buildings.

9 (*a*) The licensee shall also arrange his stills that their worms shall discharge into closed and locked receivers to be provided by him and to be approved by the Excise Commissioner or the Assistant Excise Commissioner, of such description that no spirits can be Arrangements of stills &c, M R. 5.

removed from them until they are unlocked. He shall also provide and maintain suitable and secure fastenings, for the attachment of locks to be provided by Government, to all stills, spirit receives (and vats), fermentation rooms, sheds, doors, &c., to the satisfaction of the Assistant Excise Commissioner.

(b) The Government Officer in charge of the institution shall retain the keys of all such locks but it shall be open to the licensee to affix his own locks also on anything on which Government locks are placed provided he shall remove them immediately on the requisition of the Inspector or other superior officer of the Excise Department for facilitating inspection.

M. R. 6.

10. Between each still and the spirit receiver or receivers there shall be a glass "Safe" furnished with Hydrometer (Sykes') capable of showing the strength of liquor down to water so that both the quantity and strength of the spirits running into the receiver may be examined at any time. The officer in charge of the distillery shall during each distillation examine the spirits running into the receiver not less than once and enter the result in his diary.

M. R. 7.

11. The licensee shall so arrange his spirit receivers and store vats that the spirits may be conveyed through closed pipes from the former into the latter by gravitation, or where this is not practicable shall provide apparatus whereby the spirits can be pumped from the former to the latter through closed pipes.

M. R. 8.

12. All receivers and vats in the distillery shall be so placed as to admit of the contents being accurately gauged or measured and must be fitted to the satisfaction of the Excise Commissioner or the Assistant Excise Commissioner with proper dipping rods so adjusted to fixed dipping places that the contents thereof may at any time be ascertainable. The receivers and vats shall also be gauged in such manner as the Excise Commissioner may from time to time direct; and no vessel shall be used as a receiver or store vat until it has been gauged and the gauging has been checked by such officer as the Excise Commissioner may appoint.

Licensee to give notice of beginning of distillation. M. R. 9.

13. The licensee shall give to the Assistant Excise Commissioner fifteen days' notice in writing of the date on which he proposes to begin to distil.

Power to withdraw establishment.

14. In case the licensee shall cease distilling or the issuing of spirits for a period exceeding one month, the Excise Commissioner may withdraw the establishment stationed at the distillery and may prohibit all further distillation and issue of spirits until the licensee has given the Assistant Excise Commissioner fifteen days' notice in writing of the date on which he proposes to recommence the distilling or the issuing of spirits and until he is permitted by the Excise Commissioner to recommence the distilling or the issuing of spirits as the case may be.

Strength of establishment M. R 11

15. The strength of the establishment maintained at distilleries, warehouses or excise depots shall ordinarily be one Inspector and two peons; but when in the opinion of the Excise Commissioner such guard does not afford sufficient security it may be increased at his discretion and the licensee shall be held responsible for the extra cost entailed on Government by such additional establishment.

Accounts to be kept by licensees. M. R. 40.

16. The licensee shall keep true and regular accounts of the quantity and strength of spirits manufactured at, issued from, received at and remaining in, the distillery, warehouse or excise depot, besides the registers in the forms appended hereunder. These

should be produced for inspection whenever requird by the officer in charge of the distillery or other superior officer of the Excise Department in this behalf and the licensee shall be bound to furnish such other information or returns as may be required by the Excise Commissioner from time to time. It shall be the duty of the officer in charge of the distillery and the Circle Officer to inspect the licensee's accounts once a week and once a month respectively and to report to their superior authority any adjustable errors.

17. An account will be taken of stock at such intervals not being greater than three months and in such manner as the Excise Commissioner may direct, and the licensee shall pay duty to Government at the accepted rate on all spirits which may not be forthcoming and for which he is unable to account in excess of an allowance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. which will be granted to him for wastage. This wastage shall be calculated only by the register of the depot transactions on the balance in hand at stock taking, wastage for the purpose of collection of duty on the excess as aforesaid shall be calculated annually, that is, at the end of each official year. Stock-taking. M. R. 41.

In cases of accident and other unavoidable loss of over a hundred gallons, special allowance may be made by the Dewan for wastage; but no wastage shall be claimed or will be allowed in the case of loss caused by the delay or defection of the Government servants in the distillery.

18. All spirits shall be kept in a store-room the key of which will be kept by the officer in charge. Spirits to be kept in store-room. M. R. 18

19. No spirits shall be received into or removed from any warehouse or excise depot except under cover of a permit issued by the officer in charge in Form No. X in the case of removals or issues under bond and in Form XI in the case of issues to licensed vendors. The receipt of spirits into and issue of spirits from warehouses &c. M. R. 25.

20. The licensee shall be bound to set apart a safe room in each distillery, warehouse or depot for the office of the officer in charge to suit his requirements and another for the use of the Government guards stationed at each distillery, warehouse or depot free of rent. He shall also provide suitable quarters near the distillery, warehouse or depot when required by them for the officer in charge, peons and other officers attached thereto on a monthly rent not exceeding the following rates: Licensee to provide quarters for establishment on payment of rent M. R. 30

For each Inspector	Rs. 5
For each Petty Officer on Rs. 12 or more	Re. 1
For each peon one room	Re. $\frac{1}{2}$

21. Government shall not be held responsible for the destruction, loss or damage of any spirits stored in distilleries or deposited in warehouses and excise depots by fire or theft or by ganging or proof or by any other cause whatever. In case of fire or other accident officers in charge of distilleries, warehouse or excise depots shall immediately attend to open the same at any hour by day or night. Government not liable for loss &c., of spirits in distilleries and warehouses. M. R. 31.

22. No wash shall be prepared except within the distillery, nor shall any wash be on any account removed from the distillery, and all wash shall be kept securely locked up in such places as the Excise Preparation of wash. Wash not to be removed.

Commissioner may approve. The licensee must see that the saccharine materials used by him are thoroughly dissolved when he sets up the wash, submit a declaration in writing in the prescribed form to the officer in charge of the distillery giving the actual saccharometric gravity corrected for temperature before fermentation commences and the total quantity of wash made, and generally afford him all the information which he may require bearing on the question of practicability of levying a charge from attenuation of wash.

Noxious material not to be used. M. R. 33.

23. The materials to be used in distilling shall be of good quality and no ingredients noxious to health shall be used in the wash, in distillation, or be put into the spirits after they have been made. It shall be open to the Excise Commissioner to declare any drug or vegetable or animal substance noxious to health and to prohibit the use of any material in the preparation of any kind of arrack. Officer in charge of distilleries shall see that no foreign or noxious substances are put into the wash or into the still or into any receiver or vat or introduced by any means into any of these. For this purpose they shall daily inspect the stills, receivers, vats and pipes connecting them to see that there exist no holes or apertures or other arrangements whereby foreign substances could be introduced. Should on the inspection of the officer in charge of the distillery there arise any suspicion of introduction of foreign matter, he shall lock and seal such receiver or vat pending the orders of the Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner to whom the matter should be reported immediately with all details.

Spirits shall be of good quality and not inferior to the sample.

24. The spirits manufactured shall be of good quality and not inferior in any way to the sample furnished by the licensee with his tender. A portion of this sample will be kept by the officer in charge of the distillery and maintained as a standard in the gauging and proof of the liquor issued. Whenever sample is likely to deteriorate or become useless the Assistant Excise Commissioner shall replace it by fresh sample taken from the distillery in the presence of the licensee.

The Excise Commissioner shall be the final authority in the decision of the question as to whether any liquor intended or brought up for issue is up to the standard.

No ingredients shall be used to flavour arrack.

25. No ingredients shall be used to flavour arrack or to otherwise improve its taste.

Materials to be used in the preparation of jaggery arrack.

26. In the preparation of jaggery arrack the licensee will be allowed to use the following materials :—

(1) Cocoanut toddy,

(2) Palmyra toddy,

(3) Sago toddy,

(4) Molasses remaining as a by-product in sugar manufactories provided they are fully dissolved and all solid insoluble matter is removed.

(5) Starch of any kind except those which contain any Cyanide poison,

(6) Jaggery of any kind especially from the sugarcane and sweet toddy,

(7) The juice of the sugarcane strained carefully,

(8) The bark of the ( ) *Accasia ferragena* and *Leucophoca* or any other bark which may be declared from time to time as fit for use.

27. The licensee shall not mix jaggery arrack with toddy arrack. Toddy and Jaggery arracks cannot be mixed.

28. Distilleries, warehouses and excise depots shall be open for the entrance and exit of persons who have business therein. The presence of persons who have no business there should be discouraged and the officer in charge is authorised to order and compel the expulsion of any such person or any other who is riotous, drunk or disorderly or who misbehaves in any way. Admittance into Distilleries and warehouses of persons not having business therein forbidden. M. R. 37 & 50.

29. All persons entering a distillery, warehouse or excise depot shall be under the orders of the officer in charge in respect of their conduct and proceedings within the distillery, warehouse or excise depot and shall be liable to be searched on their quitting the premises. The power shall be exercised with great discretion. Control over persons entering distilleries and warehouses &c. M. R. 38.

30. An inventory of the apparatus used by the licensee in each distillery, warehouse or depot should be furnished by him through the Assistant Excise Commissioner to the Excise Commissioner once a year or oftener when required. All additions thereto as also any loss thereof or repair done thereto shall be intimated then and there to the Assistant Excise Commissioner. Licensee to furnish an inventory of apparatus. M. R. 39.

31. If it comes to the knowledge of the licensee that any person employed by him in the manufacture, storage, receipt, blending or issue of spirits has committed any breach of the Abkari laws or of the engagements entered into by him, it shall be his duty to report the matter to the Assistant Excise Commissioner and to comply with the directions of that officer respecting the continued employment of such person. Licensees to report breaches of law &c., committed by their servants M. R. 42.

32. The use of naked lights in the distillery, warehouse or excise depot is prohibited as also the use and store of any substance that is explosive or spontaneously combustible. Use of naked lights in the distillery prohibited M. R. 43.

33. In case of any breach of these rules or of the conditions of the license or in case of any attempt to deceive the officer in charge in gauging or proving either by the licensee, or with his connivance and privity, by any person in his employment, it shall be competent to the Dewan to impose upon him a fine not exceeding the sum of Rs. 50 for every such breach of such rules or conditions or at the option of the Dewan to declare the money deposited by him forfeited and to cancel the license. It shall be lawful to deduct the amount of all fines imposed under this clause from the sum deposited by the licensee as security for the due performance of the conditions of the license. Effects of breaches of rules &c. M. R. 44.

34. The imposition of a fine or the forfeiture of deposit or the cancellation of the license under the last preceding rule shall not be Prosecution not excused

on the ground of fines &c. M. R. 45. held to prevent the prosecution of any person for any offence which may be committed against the provisions of the Abkari Regulation or of any law for the time being in force relating to the excise revenue.

Forfeiture of license on conviction &c. M. R. 46.

35. If a licensee shall be convicted on prosecution before a Magistrate of any offence against the Abkari Regulation or other law for the time being in force relating to the excise revenue it shall be lawful for the Dewan to declare his license forfeited.

Recovery of sums payable by the licensee. M. R. 47.

36. All sums payable to Government by the licensee may be deducted from the amount of his deposit or may be recovered by attachment and sale of his property under the Land Revenue Recovery Regulation.

Licensee to replace deposit. M. R. 48.

37. The licensee shall make good the amount deducted from his deposit within the fifteen days of the receipt of notice from the Excise Commissioner informing him of such deduction having been made.

Removal of spirits &c. after expiry of license. M. R. 49.

38. On the expiry of his license or if his license shall be cancelled or suspended, every licensee shall be bound forthwith to pay the duty on and to remove all spirits remaining within the distillery, warehouse or excise depot, and if he shall fail to do so within ten days of the receipt of written notice from the Assistant Excise Commissioner, the cost of any establishment which it may be necessary to employ at the distillery, warehouse or excise depot may be recovered from the defaulter. In the event of continued neglect the spirits shall be liable to be forfeited at the discretion of the Dewan.

Spirits to be issued only at authorised strengths. M. R. 54.

39. The licensee shall supply spirit distilled from toddy or jaggery, molasses and other starchy materials in accordance with the requirements of the licensed vendors which shall be, except in the case of issues under bond, at such strenghts as are prescribed by Government from time to time.

But he will be at liberty to manufacture and store spirits of any strength for the purpose of blending or reduction to issue strengths. The strength prescribed by Government for the present shall be 20° and 30°.

Spirits may be blended in distilleries and warehouses. M. R. 55.

40. In order that he may be able to issue spirits at the exact strength at which issue is allowed, the licensee will be permitted on application to the officer in charge to blend or reduce spirits only in warehouses or distilleries to the prescribed strengths in such vats as may be allowed by him. The blended or reduced spirits should be stored in separate receptacles. No allowance will be made for wastage or shrinkage in blending or reducing.

Introduction of saccharine matter &c. into spirits. M. R. 56.

41. If any saccharine or other matter of such a nature as to obscure the indications of the hydrometer shall be introduced into spirits, duty will be calculated on the quantity and strength of such spirits as ascertained before introduction of such matter. No allowance will be made for wastage in such spirits after the addition of such matter and before removal from the distillery or warehouse. Such spirits must be kept in a separate receptacle.

Removal of spirits from the distilleries, ware-

42. Spirits may be removed from distilleries, warehouses or excise depots:—

(1) Under bond for transport to another distillery, warehouse or excise depot;

(2) On payment of still head charges for supply to licensed vendors and to Government Officers for public purposes; houses &c M. R. 57.

(3) As sample for chemical analysis or other examination under orders from the Excise Commissioner or the Assistant Excise Commissioner to any Excise Inspector in quantities of not more than 8 ounces at a time.

43. No spirits whatever shall be received into or issued from any distillery, warehouse or excise depot unless they have been gauged and proved by the officer in charge as per instructions for gauging and proving. Spirits to be gauged and proved before removal. M. R. 58.

44. Spirits shall be removed on under bond from any distillery or warehouse only upon the responsibility of the licensee. Such removal shall be only in casks gauged and registered. These shall be sealed by the officer in charge before issuing permits. Removal of spirits on under bond on the responsibility of the licensee. M. R. 60.

45. Issue of spirits under clause 2 of Rule 61 shall be (1) to licensed arrack vend renters and (2) to licensed independent shopkeepers where that system prevails, on application and on payment of the still head charges prescribed by Government either into any Government treasury or to the officer in charge where he is authorised to receive the same. In case payment is made into the Treasury it must be accompanied by a chellan from the Officer in charge. Removal for issue to contractors. M. R. 62.

46. No smaller quantity of spirits of any kind or strength shall be issued at any one time to any of the persons mentioned in the last preceding condition than the following:— Minimum quantity to be issued. M. R. 64.

Licensed arrack vend renters ...	... 4 gallons.
Licensed independent shopkeepers	... 1 gallon.

47. An allowance will be made for the loss in transit by leakage and evaporation of spirits transported under bond up to the maximum amount shown below:— Allowance for loss by leakage, evaporation &c.

	Per cent.
For a distance not exceeding 10 miles	Nil.
For a distance exceeding 10 but not exceeding 100 miles.	5
For a distance exceeding 100 but not exceeding 200 miles	7½
For a distance exceeding 200 miles	10

If the report of the officer, by whom a consignment of spirits transported under bond has been gauged and proved on arrival at its destination, should show that wastage to a greater extent than the above has occurred, the licensee shall pay duty at the prescribed rate on so much of the deficiency as is in excess of the above allowance provided that, if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Excise Commissioner that such deficiency has been caused by accident or other unavoidable cause, the duty levied shall be refunded. The Excise Commissioner's decision shall be final.

The allowance to be made under this rule will be determined by deducting from the quantity of spirits despatched the quantity received at the place of destination, both quantities being stated in terms of proof gallons, and will be calculated on the quantity contained in each cask or other receptacle comprised in a consignment.

Licensee bound to obey all additional rules. M. R. 51.

48. The licensee shall be bound by all additional general rules which may "already be" in force or which may hereafter be prescribed from time to time under the existing Abkari Law or under any law which may hereafter be enacted and by all special orders issued by Government with regard to individual distilleries, ware-house or excise depots and the licensee shall also cause all persons employed by him in the carriage, manufacture, issue &c. of spirits to obey such rules.

Appeal M. R. 52.

49. Except as otherwise provided all orders passed and proceedings taken under these rules by the officers of the Excise Department shall be subject to appeal to their respective immediate superiors within two months. The decision of the Dewan on any such appeal shall be final.

No. 1519 S. R.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers given to Government under Sections 4 and 5 of the Abkari Regulation, IV of 1073, and in supersession of Government Notifications, dated 14th June 1908 and 23rd October 1908, it is notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, as follows. This Notification will come into force on the 1st Meenom 1084.

1. The following officers of the Excise department are declared to be Abkari Officers:—

(1) The Excise Commissioner.
(2) Assistant Excise Commissioners.
(3) Circle Officers.
(4) Inspectors.
(5) Petty Officers.
(6) Peons.

2. The Excise Commissioner is appointed to be the Chief Abkari Officer of the State. He shall exercise throughout the State all the powers of a Division Peishkar in respect of the abkari revenue. He shall have the control of the administration of the Abkari department and of the collection of the abkari revenue. He shall exercise over Tahsildars, in respect of the abkari revenue, the control exercised by the Division Peishkars in respect of the land revenue. He shall have all the general and special powers which an Abkari Officer may have under the Regulation. He is empowered to appoint any subordinate officer whose pay does not exceed Rs. 40 per mensem.

3. Assistant Excise Commissioners and Circle Officers shall exercise all the powers of a Division Peishkar in respect of all matters relating to the abkari revenue. They shall have throughout the State all the general and special powers which an Abkari Officer may have under the Regulation. They shall exercise their powers concurrently with and subject to the control of the Excise Commissioner. Assistant Excise Commissioners are empowered to appoint subordinate officers whose pay does not exceed Rs. 20 per mensem, and Circle Officers are empowered to appoint subordinate officers whose pay dose not exceed Rs. 10 per mensem.

4. The following powers are delegated to the Excise Commissioner:—

(*a*) power is delegated to him to grant permission, under Section 6 (*b*), for the importation of liquor or intoxicating drugs other than that mentioned in clause (*a*) of that Section, on payment of the duty, if any, and on such other terms as may be prescribed by Government from time to time;

(b) power is delegated to him to permit, under Section 7, the export of liquor or intoxicating drugs, on payment of the fee or duty, if any, and on such other terms, as may be prescribed by Government from time to time;

(c) power is delegated to him to grant, under Section 14, to any person or persons, on such conditions and for such period as may seem fit, and subject to confirmation of his action by Government, the exclusive or other privilege of selling by retail, or of manufacturing or supplying by wholesale and selling by retail, any country liquor or intoxicating drugs in any area;

(d) power is delegated to him to make the declaration, under Section 18, in regard to any area in which the exclusive privilege of manufacturing toddy has been granted to any person, that the written permission of the grantee to draw toddy shall have within that area the same force and effect as a license from the Division Peishcar for that purpose; power is also delegated to him to cancel any such declaration made by him;

(e) power is delegated to him,

(i) to cancel or suspend, under Section 22, for any of the reasons stated in clause (a), (b) or (c) of that Section, and subject to confirmation of his action by Government, any license or permit,

(ii) and where a license or permit has been granted on the application of the holder of an exclusive or other privilege or of a farmer of duties, to cancel or suspend such license or permit on the requisition in writing of such person;

(f) power is granted to him, under Section 24, in case of default of any kind made by the grantee of a privilege or by a farmer, and subject to the confirmation of his action by Government, to take the grant or farm under management at the risk of the defaulter, or to declare the grant or farm forfeited and re-sell the same at the risk and loss of the defaulter.

5. Power is delegated to Assistant Excise Commissioners and Circle Officers,

(i) to grant permission under Section 6 (b), for the importation of liquor or intoxicating drugs, other than that mentioned in clause (a) of that Section, on payment of the duty, if any, and on such other terms, as may be prescribed by Government from time to time,

(2) and where a license or permit has been granted on the application of the holder of an exclusive or other privilege, or of a farmer of duties, to cancel or suspend, under Section 22, clause (d), such license or permit on the requisition in writing of such person.

6. The following powers are given to Inspectors, officers in charge of licensed distilleries, warehouses or excise depots, and officers in charge of Government store-houses for the storage of intoxicating drugs:—

(a) to Inspectors—to exercise within their respective ranges, all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Division Peishkar, subject to the control of the officers of the Excise department

having authority over them, in respect of the issue of special permits under Section 9;

(b) to officers in charge of licensed distilleries, warehouses or excise depots—to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Division Peishcar, in respect of the issue of special permits under Section 9 for the transport of liquor made in or issued from the distilleries, warehouses or excise depots of which they are in charge, subject to the control of the officers of the Excise department having authority over them;

(c) to the officers in charge of Government store-houses for the storage of intoxicating drugs—to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Division Peishkar, in respect of the issue of special permits under Section 9 for the transport of intoxicating drugs removed under authority from the store-houses of which they are in charge, subject to the control of the officers of the Excise department having authority over them.

7. The following powers are given to licensed wholesale vendors of country spirits and to licensed wholesale vendors of intoxicating drugs:—

(a) to licensed wholesale vendors of country spirits—to exercise within the areas specified in their licenses, all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Division Peishkar, in respect of the issue of special permits under section 9 for the transport of such spirits sold by themselves, subject to the control of an officer of the Excise department (not below the rank of an Inspector) having jurisdiction;

(b) to licensed wholesale vendors of intoxicating drugs—to perform within the areas specified in their licenses, all the duties of a Division Peishkar in respect of the issue of special permits under Section 9 for the transport of such drugs sold by themselves, subject to the control of an officer of the Excise department (not below the rank of an Inspector) having jurisdiction.

8. All Abkari Officers, not below the rank of an Inspector, are empowered to perform the acts and duties mentioned in Sections 36 to 49 inclusive.

9. All Abkari Officers, not below the rank of an Inspector, are empowered, under Section 23, to measure out or to test the strength of any liquor in the possession of licensees in such manner as they may require.

10. (a) Inspectors within the circles to which they are attached, are appointed to be Abkari Officers under their respective denominations, for the purposes of Sections 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 49, 55, 58 and 68, and are empowered to exercise all the powers and to discharge all the duties conferred and imposed on Abkari Officers in the Sections aforesaid, and

(b) Petty Officers and Peons, within the circles to which they are attached, are appointed to be Abkari Officers under their respective denominations, for the purposes of Sections 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 49, 55, 58 and 68, and are empowered to exercise all the powers and discharge all the duties conferred and imposed on Abkari Officers in the Sections aforesaid.

Provided that, with reference to Section 30, there shall be no limit of jurisdiction within Travancore for the Abkari and other department officers named therein, but all persons arrested and all seizures made thereunder shall without delay be made over to the Abkari Officer possessing local jurisdiction.

11. Under Section 63, the Excise Commissioner, Assistant Excise Commissioners and Circle Officers, are specially empowered to exercise the powers conferred by the said Section.

No. 5 B. 4203.

NOTIFICATION.

In supersession of previous Notifications on the subject the following revised Rules are prescribed by His Highness' Government, under section 20 and 26 of the Abkari Regulation, IV of 1073, for regulating the issue of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor.

1. Licenses for the sale of foreign liquor shall be of the following descriptions:—

I. Wholesale licenses, i. e., licenses for the sale of foreign liquor not to be drunk on the premises.

Under these licenses, the sale of liquor in any quantity less than one pint is prohibited.

II. Retail or tavern licenses, i. e., licences for the sale of foreign liquor for consumption on the premises.

No removal of liquor from the premises will be allowed under these licenses.

III. Licenses for the sale, as tonic or medicine, of medicated wines and similar preparations containing 20 per cent. and upwards, but not more than 42 per cent., of proof spirit. These licenses will be issued on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 25.

IV. Occasional licenses, such as licenses for the sale of liquor at refreshment stalls in connection with public festivals, entertainments, &c. these licenses will be issued for periods not exceeding 15 days at one time and on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 for every 24 hours or fraction thereof. No removal of liquor from the premises will be allowed under these licenses.

V. Special licenses. These will be granted when the circumstances are such as not to allow of the issue of licenses of any of the other descriptions, on such terms and conditions and for such periods as may be determined by Government.

2. The places sanctioned for the sale of foreign liquor under wholesale or retail licenses, the maximum number of wholesale or retail licenses allowable in each place, and also the fee fixed for each license, are given in the Schedule hereto annexed.

3. The minimum strengths at which foreign spirits can be sold are 25° under proof for whisky, brandy and rum, and 35° under proof for gin.

4. Two or more of the kinds of licenses described in Rule 1 *may* be granted to one and the same person and for one and the same place.

5. It shall be competent to the Excise Commissioner to issue the licenses. All licenses (other than occasional and special licenses) will have effect during the Malabar year, *i. e.,* from the 1st Chingom to the last day of Karkadagom.

6. No license shall be issued unless the full amount of the fee prescribed therefor is paid in advance.

7. No license will be issued for a shop which is situated or which is intended to be opened in a place where, on grounds of police administration or public expediency, it is objectionable to permit any traffic in liquor.

8. The Excise Commissioner may grant or refuse any license without assigning any reasons.

9. Applications for licenses should ordinarily be sent to the Excise Officers in charge of the respective Circles. The applications should describe distinctly the localities where the shops are situate or are intended to be opened and should state the kind of licenses required. They should also be accompanied by treasury receipts in acknowledgment of the payment of the proper fees. When an application is rejected, the fee tendered will be returned.

10. All orders passed by the Excise Commissioner under these rules will be subject to revision by the Dewan whose decision will be final.

11. Licensees for the sale of foreign liquor are prohibited from rectifying the spirits by purifying, colouring or flavouring or mixing any material therewith.

12. Every receptacle containing spirits manufactured and flavoured, coloured or compounded in India, and received or kept for sale, must be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "spirit manufactured in India." All liquor imported in bulk and bottled in Travancore, received or kept for sale, must bear a printed label showing clearly the country of manufacture, the name of the bottler as entered in his license and the place of botling.

13. It shall be competent to the Excise Commissioner to permit or to order the transfer of any shop from one locality to another within the town or taluk as the case may be, or to order any shop to be closed in the interests of public peace or morality or on grounds of expediency.

14. The sale or possession (except subject to the rules applicable to unlicensed persons) by a licensee of any liquor outside the limits of his licensed premises is prohibited.

15. All liquors sold or kept for sale shall be of good quality and unadulterated. Nothing shall be added to them to increase their intoxicating power or for any other purpose.

16. The sale or transport of liquor by persons suffering from leprosy or any contagious disease and the employment of such persons in shops for the sale of the same are prohibited.

17. No shop shall be opened before sunrise or kept open after 10 P. M. except under special authority from the Excise Commissioner or from the Assistant Excise Commissioner or Circle Officer.

18. The possession or sale upon any licensed premises of any liquor other than that to which the license relates is prohibited.

19. A sign board must be fixed to the front of each shop in a conspicuous place, stating the number of the license, the name of the licensee and the nature of his trade. The license must be hung up in a conspicuous place within.

20. No drunkenness, rioting or gambling shall be permitted within a shop and no persons of notoriously bad character shall be permitted to meet or remain therein. Intimation of any offence committed or of the

presence of habitual offenders or disorderly persons shall be given by the licensee to the nearest Magistrate or Police station.

21. Such returns and information as may be required by the Excise Commissioner from time to time shall be furnished by every licensee.

22. The licensee shall not lease out, sell or otherwise transfer his license without the written consent of the Excise Commissioner.

23. The licensee shall, on requisition by the Excise Commissioner or any officer duly authorised by him, deliver up his license for amendment or renewal.

24. Infraction of any of the conditions of the license, either by a licensee or by any person in his employment, will entail on the licensee either

(*a*) fine up to Rs. 50, or

(*b*) cancellation of the license, or

(*c*) both.

It shall be competent to the Excise Commissioner to impose any or all of the above penalties.

25. The imposition of a fine or the cancellation of a license under these rules shall not however relieve the licensee or his agents from liability to be prosecuted for any specific offence committed against the Abkari Regulation or under these rules.

26. The Excise Commissioner may, upon giving 15 days' notice, revoke any license, in which case a proportionate part of the fee paid by the licensee shall be refunded to him.

27. All Excise Officers of and above the rank of Inspectors shall have authority to inspect licensed shops, to examine the premises, to test measures in use and the articles under sale and to call for and check the accounts kept in the shop.

28. The licensee shall possess or use on the licensed premises, only such standard measures of capacity as may, from time to time, be prescribed by Government.

29. These rules shall come into force from the 1st Chingom 1086.

Schedule.

Serial No.	Place.	Maximum number of license allowed.		Free fixed for each license.	
		Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.
1	Nagercoil ...	2	2	B. Rs. 250	B. Rs. 125
2	Thuckalay ...	1	1	" 250	" 125
3	Eraniel ..	1	1	" 150	" 100
4	Martandam ...	1	1	" 250	" 125
5	Neyyattinkara ...	1	1	" 250	" 125
6	Trivandrum ..	8	6	" 250	" 125
7	Attingal ...	1	1	" 250	" 125
8	Quilon ...	4	4	" 250	" 125
9	Kottarakara ..	1	1	" 250	" 125
10	Punalore .	1	1	" 250	" 125
11	Shenkotta ..	1	1	" 150	" 100
12	Padanayarkulamkara ...	1	1	" 250	" 125
13	Kayankulam ...	1	1	" 250	" 125
14	Mavelikara ...	1	1	" 250	" 125
15	Haripad ...	1	1	" 250	" 125
16	Kozhencheri ...	1	1	" 150	" 100
17	Tiruvella ..	1	1	" 250	" 125
18	Edathua ...	1	1	" 150	" 100
19	Alleppey ..	4	4	" 250	" 125
20	Shertala ..	1	1	" 250	" 125
21	Vaikam ..	1	1	" 250	" 125
22	Kottayam ...	2	2	" 250	" 125
23	Changanacherry ..	1	1	" 250	" 125
24	Mundakayam ...	1	1	" 250	" 125
25	Arudai ...	1	1	" 250	" 125
26	Pampanar ..	1	1	" 250	" 125
27	Vandiperiyar .	1	1	" 250	" 125
28	Kumili ..	1	1	" 250	" 125
29	Munnar ..	2	2	" 250	" 125
30	Yellapatty ...	1	1	" 250	" 125
31	Pala ..	1	1	" 250	" 125
32	Muvattupuzha ...	1	1	" 150	" 100
33	Alwaye ...	1	1	" 250	" 125
34	Angamali ..	1	1	" 150	" 100
35	Paroor ...	1	1	" 250	" 125

In exercise of the powers conferred on Government under Sections 6, 8, 9, 11, 25, 26 and 67 of the Abkari Regulation IV of 1073, it is notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the following rules are prescribed for regulating the import, transport, possess on, sale, &c., of cocaine :—

1 Cocaine includes the salts of cocaine and every preparation and admixture thereof.

2. No cocaine shall be imported into Travancore except under a permit, issued under the Abkari Regulation.

3. The transport of cocaine without a permit and the possession of the same without a license, in quantities exceeding 6 grains where the drug is in a dry state, or 25 grains where it is in solution, are prohibited.

4. Qualified medical practitioners and dentists who wish to possess cocaine for use in the exercise of their profession, but not for sale, will be permitted to possess not more than half an ounce of the drug, provided that they take out a license for such possession. The license will be issued by the Excise commissioner, free of fee.

5. The sale of cocaine except under a license, is prohibited.

6. Licenses for the sale of cocaine may be issued by the Excise Commissioner, free of fee, to approved persons on their showing that they have a legitimate demand for the drug as medical practitioners, dentists, or as chemists and druggists.

7. The sale of cocaine by a licensed vendor except to another licensed vendor, or to a licensed possessor, or on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner or dentist, is prohibited. The prohibition, however, does not extend to the sale on the prescription of other than qualified medical practitioners, provided that such prescriptions are countersigned by a medical officer in the service of Government, not below the rank of an Assistant Surgeon. The above restriction does not apply to the sale of the following *bona fide* medicated articles :—

(i) Tooth-ache drops.

(ii) Compound Tablets or Lozenges—Cocaine, chlorate of Potash and Borax.
Krameria and Cocaine.
Menthol, Cocaine and Red Gum.
Benzoin and Cocaine.

(iii) Such other mouth lozenges or tablets as are stated by the makers not to contain more than 1/16 grain of cocaine in each lozenge or tablet.

8. The term "qualified medical practitioner" in clauses 4 and 7 *supra*, means all graduates in medicine of the Indian Universities and of all recognised Universities of Europe and Ameroia, all medical practitioners eligible for registration on the medical register of Great Britain, and all medical subordinates who are in service or who have retired on pension.

The term "qualified dentist" means all persons entitled to be entered in the dentists' section of the medical register of Great Britain.

9 Licensed vendors of cocaine are empowered under Section 9 of the Abkari Regulation, to issue special permits in such form as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner, for the transport of the drug sold by them, to any part of Travancore.

10. When a Magistrate orders the confiscation of cocaine hydrochloride (hydrochlorate) he should, on the expiry of the period of appeal, send it in a sealed package to the nearest Excise Inspector. The Excise Inspector will dispose of it in the following manner. Phials on which the original capsules, bands, &c., of the makers are intact and packets containing not less than ¼ ounce should be forwarded to the Superintendent, General Medical Stores, Trivandrum; while phials from which the original capsules have been removed and packets containing less than ¼ ounce of the drug, should be sent to the Excise Commissioner for destruction.

The Inspector, on receipt of the drug, should weigh the same and see that the quantity corresponds with that forwarded by the Magistrate any discrepancy of note being reported to the Excise Commissioner for orders. The same instructions apply to cocaine hydrochloride confiscated by departmental officers. Whenever preparations of cocaine other than cocaine hydrochloride are confiscated, the matter should be referred by the Excise Commissioner to Government for orders.
No. S. R. 4785.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Rules for the possession and use of Explosives.

Rules under Section 11 of Regulation V of 1079 passed under date the 11th October, 1904.

I. An explosive shall not be possessed or used except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under the Regulation.

Provided that this Rule shall not apply.—

(1) to person possessing for his private use and not for sale;

(*a*) gunpowder to an amount not exceeding on the same premises 30 lbs.;

(*b*) gunpowder contained in safety cartridges to an amount not exceeding 150 lbs.

(2) to the possession of an unlimited quantity of fireworks, if obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale and if kept for a period not exceeding 14 days in a safe and suitable place and with all due precautions for the public safety.

II. Applications for licenses to possess and make use of explosives shall be made to the Dewan in writing and shall specify—

(*a*) the name, address and place of residence of the applicant;

(*b*) the boundaries of the place where the explosives are proposed to be stored;

(*c*) the quantity and kind of explosives to be kept in stock and to be used for a given period;

(*d*) the purpose for which the explosives are required and any further information which the Dewan may require.

III. If the Dewan finds no objection, a license as per form appended, will be granted.

IV. Every application shall be accompained by a fee of Rs. 15 which shall be returned to the applicant in the case the license is refused.

V. A license shall hold good only for the Malabar year in which it is issued. The license may be renewed at the end of the period on a fresh application accompanied by the prescribed fee.

VI. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed a duplicate may be granted to the licensee, on payment of a fee of eight annas.

VII. Any person holding a license or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules shall be bound to produce the same, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police Officer in charge of a Police station, or by any Police Officer of higher rank or by any Officer authorised by the Dewan in this behalf.

VIII. If a person to whom a license has been granted dies or becomes bankrupt or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Regulation or the rules for acting under the license during such reasonable time, as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on payment of one rupee.

IX. Any person lawfully entitled under Regulation III of 1061, as amended by Regulation I of 1069, to possess for manufacture and sale any explosive, coming under the head of "ammunition" as defined in that Regulation need not take

out a license under these rules, for possessing any such explosive for the purpose of such manufacture and sale.

X. The person obtaining a license shall be bound to keep a correct account showing the quantity and kind of explosive received and used each day, the purpose for which it was used, and the name of the person to whom it was given. Such accounts shall be open to the inspection of any officer authorised by the Dewan in this behalf.

XI. The Dewan shall have the power to withdraw any license at any time whenever he finds sufficient cause for doing so, and no action shall lie against him or any other officer acting in this behalf in consequence of such withdrawal; nor will the fee paid for the license or any part of it be refunded.

XII. The Dewan shall also have the right of cancelling any license if any offence be committed with any explosive within a reasonable distance from the place where the explosive is stored or used.

XIII. The breach of any of the provisions of these rules or of the condition of the license is liable to the penalty prescribed by section 4 of the Regulation in addition to the forfeiture of the license.

License issued under Regulation V of 1079.

The Dewan of Travancore in consideration of a fee of Rs. 15 hereby licenses under section 3 of Regulation V of 1079 to posses and make use of explosives defined under section 2 of the said Regulation under the following conditions:—

(1) This license will be in force during the year M. E. after which it should be renewed if necessary.

(2) The explosive shall not be stored anywhere else than in the place mentioned in the margin.

(3) The explosive *viz.*, shall not be used for any other purpose than that mentioned in the application *viz.*,

(4) The licensee shall keep a register showing the quantity and kind received, the quantity used each day, the purpose for which it was used and the name of the persons to whom it was given for use. Such register shall be open to the inspection of officers appointed under this Regulation.

(5) If any quantity remains at the expiry of this license, a fresh license should be obtained.

(6) The Government reserve to themselves the right of cancelling this license if any offence be committed with explosives within a reasonable distance from the place where the explosive is stored or used, or for any other sufficient cause.

(7) The breach of any of the provisions of the rules or of these conditions is liable to the penalities prescribed by section 4 of the Regulation in addition to the forfeiture of this license.

Given under my hand and seal this the day of

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Dewan.

Circular Memorandum

The following instructions are issued for the information of all pesons desirous of bringing arms, ammunition or military stores into the States of Travancore and Cochin :

1. No arms, ammunition or military stores can be brought into the State without the previous sanction of the Resident and the Dewan of the State.

2. In every case where a person is desirous of importing arms, ammunition or military stores into the State, he should in the first instance write to the Assistant Resident, Trivandrum,

3. In order to save delay and avoid the chance of having the application returned for further information, the following facts should be carefully stated by the would-be importer:—

(*a*) Name and residence of the applicant and of agent if any.

(*b*) Full description of the arms, *i. e.* what bore or calibre, whether rifled or smooth bore, whether single or double barrelled, and in the case of a revolver, of what pattern.

(*c*) The exact number of weapons it is proposed to import.

(*d*) In the case of ammunition, military stores &c, the full description, weight and quantity must be given and in the case of cartridges, whether loaded or unloaded, whether for gun or rifle.

(*e*) The exact or probable number of packages should be noted.

(*f*) The place of despatch, the route by which the articles are to be imported into the State.

(*g*) Their destination.

(*h*) The name and residence of the consignee.

(*i*) The purpose of which the articles are to be imported.

A form embodying this information is appended to this memorandum and should, whenever possible, be adopted.

4. All applications from persons not exempted under the Indian Arms Rules must be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 5.

5. Application to import such articles for purposes of sale by persons whether exempted or not must similarly be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 5.

6. Persons who are not exempted under the Arms Act should, when sending in their applications to the Resident, see that the same are duly stamped with the British Court Fee Label of the value of one anna and also with the stamp of the State concerned in accordance with its Stamp Law, as, after issuing the license, the Resident will forward the applications to the Dewan for the issue of import permits. Applications which have to be forwarded to the Dewan of Cochin should bear in addition a Cochin Court fee Stamp of the value of one rupee, while those for Travancore require no stamps.

7. Applicants should, if possible, arrange that the articles are imported within the period for which the license remains valid.

8. The attention of licensed vendors of ammunition and military stores is drawn to the following further instructions:—

They should forward to the Resident before the close of December of every year their application for permission to import ammunition (percussion caps, gunpowder, sulphur, &c.) into Travancore and Cochin for any year.

Applications subsequently received will ordinarily be disregarded. In January the Resident will issue permits to some or all of the various importers whose applications have been received allotting to each a fair proportion of the total quantity of each article for which licenses will be granted for the year. Petitions subsequently received for permits to export will be liable to summary rejection.

9. These rules will come into force with effect from the 1st January 1908.

Trivandrum,
20th November 1907.

R. C. C. CARR,
Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

License to export Arms, Ammunition or Military stores by river or land.

Name and residence of applicant and of Agent, if any.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or Military stores.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which consignment is required.	Destination.	Name & residence of consignee.	Period for which License is valid.
		Full Description.	Number.	Full description.	Weight or number.					
										From the of 190 to the of 190

Resident's Office.

It is valid only for the period and the route named therein. It becomes invalid if bulk is broken or the consignment stopped at any place on the journey.

It is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Tariff Act 1878" and of the rules framed thereunder.

The contents of each package covered by this license shall be described in legible characters on the outside of each package.

This license must be delivered to the Railway authorities or to the Frontier District Magistrate, or other officer empowered by him to receive export licenses on his behalf as provided by Rules 7 and 10. In the case of consignments crossing the Frontier by road or river the articles must be made available for exhibition to the Frontier Magistrate or other principal officer within six days of their reaching the Frontier District and before they leave British Territory.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

MEMORANDUM.

The following Memorandum upon the Law regarding arms and ammunition is published for information:—

1. Dwellers in Travancore or Cochin States who wish to bring from British India into these States arms or ammunition must apply to the Resident for a no-objection certificate and must forward this certificate to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, who has power to grant a permit.

2. Those who wish to send into British India from those States arms or ammunition must obtain a license from the Commissioner of Police, Madras, or from the Magistrate of the District to which the consignment goes.

3. If it is desired to send into British India arms solely for the purpose of repair, European and East Indian subjects of His Majesty and other persons enumerated in Rule 1 of the Arms Act Rules can obtain from the Resident free of charge a permit to import such arms into British India and to afterwards export them from British India into these States.

4. There are special restrictions regarding all rifles of ·303 bore and rifles of ·450 or ·577 bore which are of the Snider or Martini-Henry pattern. The importation of these rifles into India has now been absolutely prohibited. Persons who already possess such a rifle ought to apply to the Resident for a license to possess it. Such license will be granted free of charge to European and East Indian subjects of His Majesty and to others as aforesaid. This license ought to be deposited with a dealer in ammunition who has received the permission of Government to keep a stock of ammunition for such rifles. Messrs. P. Orr & Sons of Madras have this permission. A licensed holder of such a rifle can obtain from the Resident a permit to obtain 200 rounds of ammunition per annum for sporting purposes.

5. Travellers entering or quitting Travancore State and dwellers in Travancore who write to Madras for arms or ammunition must also bear in mind the provisions of Travancore Regulation III of 1061. Arms or ammunition cannot be imported into or exported from Travancore without a license from the Dewan of Travancore. This Regulation is strictly enforced by the Travancore officials on the frontier and European Travellers who were ignorant of this Regulation have been arrested and fined because they carried arms without the Dewan's permit. Applications for such license should be made in writing to the office of the Dewan at Trivandrum. In order to suit the convenience of travellers who carry arms for protection and who frequently cross and re-cross the Travancore frontier, the Dewan of Travancore will grant licenses valid for a period not exceeding one year. (22nd September, 1902).

Notification.

In continuation of the Memorandum dated 22nd September 1902, upon the law regarding Arms and Ammunition, it is announced that the Government of India, believing that Sniders rifles of ·577 bore are obsolete as military weapons and are imported into India only for sporting purposes have withdrawn any special restrictions regarding Snider rifles of ·577 bore. The restrictions regarding rifles of ·303 bore and regarding rifles of ·450 bore of the Martini-Henry pattern continue in force.

Memorandum.

With reference to paragraph 4 of the Memorandum dated 22nd September 1902, the public are informed that the Government of India have relaxed the special restrictions regarding certain rules.

2. Rifles of ·577 bore of the Snider pattern and also magazine pistols are removed from the category of military weapons. The Resident is empowered to permit the import into the Travancore and Cochin States from British India of rifles of ·303 bore and of rifles of ·450 bore of the Martini-Henry pattern and of ammunition for these rifles not exceeding two hundred cartridges in one year for the personal use of the owner of the rifle.

3. These permits by the Resident to import these rifles can be given only to persons exempted by Rule I of the Arms Act Rules and can be given ony for rifles which were in India on February 20th, 1901, or have since that date been brought into India with the special permission of the Government of India. (16th September 1903).

It is hereby notified that His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to exempt from the operation of the Arms Regulation III of 1061

the undermentioned persons, belonging to the Bhavangar State Imperial Service Lancers, while temporarily residing or travelling in Travancore in respect only of the swords of honor presented to them by His Highness the Thakor Shaib of Bhavangar in recognition of their services in South Africa during the late war. (No. 458 dated 16-3-05.)

No.	Name.	Designation.	Caste.	Native place.	District.
1	Hanubhai Ranchodji ...	Coat Duffedar...	Rajput ...	Kantharia .	Jhallawad.
2	Mangalsinh Shivprasad...	Duffedar ...	Do. ...	Kiraptur ...	Unao.
3	Kasalsinh Mulubha ...	Duffedar ...	Do. ...	Padwa ...	Gogo.
4	Jehangirkhan Chhotukhan...	Farrier ...	Musulman.	Sikar ...	Jeypur.
5	Ismal Gonind ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bhavangar.	Bhavangar.
6	Shekh Abdulkhan Shekh Husen...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Cawnpore..	Cawnpore.
7	Ramprasad Matadin ...	Sowar ...	Rajput ...	Bhavpur ...	Benares.
8	Kirpalsinh Badlusinh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tejpara ...	Etawah.
9	Jettlibhai Kala ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lakhnaka .	Bhavangar.
10	Nathabhai Madarsinh...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bhojpara ...	Gogo.

Published for general information in substitution of the lists published in Notification No. P. D. 1924 dated the 11th November last. (No. 367 dated 1st March, 1905).

LIST A.

List of Arab Chiefs in the Aden Protectorate.

Note.—Only Chiefs receiving stipends from, and in treaty relations with, the Government of India are included in the list.

Serial No.	Chiefs.	Salute.
1	Sultan of Lahej	9 guns.
2	Fadthli Sultan of Shukra	9 guns.
3	Haushabi Sultan of Musaimir bin Ubaid, Ar-Raha and the Haushabi country	...
4	Sultan of the Upper Aulakis (ordinarily spoken of as Upper Aulaki Sultan of Nisab)	...
5	Upper Aulaki Chief of Yeshbum	...
6	Yaffai Sultan of Khanfar, Al Husn Masana Al Rawwa Al Kara and the Lower Yaffai country...	...
7	The Principal Nakib of the Mausatta Section of the Yaffai-as-Saffal	...
8	Sultan of the Yaffai-as-Saffal	...
9	Akrabi Sheikh of Bir Ahmed	...
10	Sultan of Kishn and Socotra	9 guns.
11	The Principal Sheikh of the Rujai Section of the Subaihi	...
12	The Principal Sheikh of the Dthubi Section of the Yaffai-as-Saffal	...
13	Sheikh of the Muflahai Section of the Yaffai-as-Saffal.	...
14	Sultan of the Lower Aulaki	...
15	Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla	9 guns*
16	The Principal Wahidi Chief of Bir Ali	...
17	The Principal Wahidi Chief of Balahaf	...

* The present sultan gets a personal salute of 12 guns.

Serial No.	Chiefs.	Salute.
18	The Principal Sheikh of the Atifi Section of the Subaihi	9 guns.
19	The Principal Sheikh of the Makhdumi Section of the Subaihi	...
20	Sharif of Behan-al-Kasab	...
21	Alawi Sheikh of Al Kasha and the Alawi country...	...
22	The Principal Sheikh of the Mansuri Section of the Subaihi	...
23	The Principal Sheikh of the Parhaimi Section of the Subaihi	...
24	Sheikh of Irka	...
25	Sheikh of Haura	...
26	Sheikh of the Hadthrami Section of the Yaffai-as-Saffal	...
27	Sakladi Sheikh of the Sahibi tribe of the Yaffai-as Saffal	...
28	Amir of Dthala	...
29	The Principal Sheikh of the Dubaini Section of the Subaihi	...

LIST B.

List of Arab Chiefs in the Persian Gulf with whom the Government of India have concluded treaties, including *the Sultan of Maskat.*

Serial No.	Chiefs.	Salute.
1	Sultan of Maskat	21 guns.
2	Sheikh of Koweit	† 6 guns.
3	Sheikh of Bahrein	† 5 guns.
4	Sheikh of Abu Thabi	† 5 guns.
5	Sheikh of Debai	† 3 guns.
6	Sheikh of Shargah *	† 3 guns.
7	Sheikh of Ajman	† 3 guns.
8	Sheikh of Um-el-Kowein	† 3 guns.
9	Sheikh of Rasal-Kheima*	† 3 guns.

* Chief Ships of Shargah and Rasal-Kheima are at present united under the Chief of Shargah.

† Fired by British ships of war in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by these Chiefs.

Order of the Resident regarding the importation of ammunition &c. into Travancore and Cochin, dated 12th August, 1905.

Licensed importers of ammunition into Travancore and Cochin are hereby informed that applications for permission to export ammunition (Percussion caps, gunpowder, shot, sulphur, potash, nitre, mathappu &c.,) into Travancore and Cochin for any year should reach the Resident before the close of December. Applications subsequently received will ordinarily be disregarded. In January the Resident will issue permits to some or all of the various importers whose applications have been received, allotting to each a fair proportion of the total quantity of each article for which licenses will be granted for the year. Petitions subsequently received for permits will be liable to summary rejection.

Under section 3 of Regulation III of 1061, it is hereby notified for general information that no person will be allowed to *possess or deal in* '303 rifles in Travancore without a special written permission from Government. Those who are already in possession of such weapons should forthwith apply through the respective District Magistrates for the necessary permission. (No. P. D. 2022 dated 7th December, 1906).

It is hereby notified for general information that the bringing by sea or land into Travancore of any copy of Arabic books, leaflets or pamphlets published by Abdul Mohamed Bin Abdul Allah, is prohibited (P. W. No. 300 dated 18th February, 1904).

In continuation of the Rules under Section 5 of Regulation VI of 1063 passed on the 13th June 1899, No. P. D. 703, it is hereby notified that the maximum quantity of raw opium and preparation thereof that may either be possessed or transported without a valid permit is one tola (No. $\frac{16822}{\text{S. R. 2252}}$ dated 4th October, 1906).

No. S. R. 2153 dated 20th March 1908.

Notice.

It is hereby notified that the rates of boat hire for paddy and salt given in the schedule annexed to the rules for the better regulation of boat service at the port of Trivandrum passed under date the 5th May 1906, are cancelled and a uniform rate of Rs. (6) six per (100) one hundred bags is fixed for both paddy and salt.

No. S. R. 4388.

Notification.

Under Section 6 of Regulation VII of 1063, it is hereby notified that the tentative arrangement sanctioned under Notification No. S. R. 3531, dated 11-5-1908, and No. S. R. 5580, dated 12-8-1909, for two years from the 1st Vaikasi 1083/14th May 1908, permitting the import of salt into the High Ranges, through routes where Chowkeys have been established, on payment of the duty of one British Rupee per maund at such Chowkeys, is made permanent.

10th August 1910/17th Karkadagam 1085.

No. S. R. 5033 dated 27th June 1908.

Notice.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the rule regarding payment of extra half-hire to boatmen working on Sundays as per schedule (c) annexed to the rules for the better regulation of boat service at the Ports of Colachel and Quilon passed under date the 21st November 1878, is cancelled in respect of the Port of Quilon.

Revised Rules for the regulation of boat service at the Port of Trivandrum, passed, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, under date the $\frac{\textit{8th February 1909.}}{\textit{27th Makarom 1084.}}$

1. The Excise Inspector in charge of the port for the time being shall have control over all boats and crew plying in the port and he shall also be styled 'Port Officer.'

2. No boat shall be permitted to carry goods or passengers from or to any ship or vessel at the Port unless such boat has been registered and numbered, and the owner has taken out a license in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

3. Whenever the owner of any boat wishes to take out a license, he shall present in person to the Port Officer an application in writing specifying the dimensions of his boat, the number of the crew, and the quantity of cargo or the number of passengers it is to be permitted to carry.

4. The Port Officer shall, on receipt of such application, inspect the boat, and on being satisfied that it is seaworthy, call upon the owner to sign a declaration that he understands and consents to conform to these rules. He shall then register the boat according to Form A annexed.

5. A fee of Rs. 2 shall be paid for registering every boat.

6. The owner of each registered boat shall have granted to him a license according to Form (B) annexed.

7. Every registered boat shall bear on a conspicuous part of it the number mentioned in the register. The number shall be cut on a white ground not less than 6 inches in length and shall be painted black in English and Malayalam.

8. Merchants and other owners of goods, and shipping and landing agents and their contractors, are at liberty to make their own arrangements with licensed boat-owners for the boats required for Shipping and landing and for passengers. They may also apply to the Port Officer for boats, in which case the latter shall arrange for the same.

9. Merchants and other owners of goods, and shipping and landing agents and their contractors, may settle with boat-owners *direct* the rates of boat hire for shipping and landing cargo and for passengers. The annexed Schedule C lays down the *maximum* rates of boat hire allowable, which may however be revised from time to time under sanction of the Dewan. When boats are obtained through the intervention of the Port Officer, the maximum rates of boat hire shall be paid.

10. The ordinary hours for boats to ply will be between 5 A. M. and 6 P. M. No plying of boats shall be allowed at other times without the special permission of the Port Officer.

11. No boat shall be permitted to take off or land goods or passengers except within the prescribed limits of the Port.

12. Two-thirds of the measurement tonnage of each boat shall be the maximum quantity of cargo it may carry; and the number of passengers it shall take in shall be according to the following scale, *viz.*, boats carrying one or two tons, 6 passengers; boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess, 4 passengers.

13. Each boat shall have the full complement of rowers entered in the Port Officer's office. Boats loaded with two tons and under shall have one steersman and three rowers, and boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess, one additional rower.

14. There shall be a general descriptive register (Form D) kept of all competent Tindals and able-bodied rowers who are registered as crew of boats, and each Tindal or rower shall be furnished by the Port Officer with a metal plate bearing his No. in the general register, which metal plate shall be produced whenever demanded.

15. No boat shall carry more than the number of passengers or such quantity of cargo specified in Rule 12.

16. All owners of boats shall submit their boats for the inspection of the Port Officer whenever he calls upon them to do so; and they shall likewise carry out such repairs to the boats as may be ordered by him. Any refusal to attend to such order shall subject the owner to the suspension of his license, which will be entirely withdrawn, should such refusal be continued for one month.

17. Whenever a boat becomes, in the opinion of the Port Officer unseaworthy, the license will be withdrawn.

18. Whenever a license is withdrawn, the Port Officer shall obliterate the number on the boat.

19. Transfer of boat from one owner to another shall be duly registered in the Port Officer's office within one week of such transfer.

20. Boat-owners refusing, without reasonable cause shown to the satisfaction of the Port Officer, to let on hire boats for which licenses have been granted, or allowing their men to ply boats beyond the prescribed time, or acting contumaciously or unreasonably, or otherwise failing to conform to the above rules, shall be subject to the suspension or cancellation of their licenses, as the gravity of the offence and circumstances of each case might, in the discretion of the Port Officer, require, and they shall further be subject to any penalty to which they may be liable under the provisions of the Penal Code.

21. These rules are not to be considered to interfere with ships' boats or pleasure boats, taking off or landing passengers or their luggage or ships' stores, all of which, however, must be embarked or disembarked within the limits of the Port and also during the prescribed hours only.

22. Should the owner of a registered boat desire the cancelment of the registration, he shall give a month's notice in writing to the Port Officer, who shall, on expiry of the term, cause the register number to be obliterated and enter the cancelment in the register book.

23. All disputes regarding boat hire, or any other matter connected with the boat service, between shippers or passengers and boat owners or boatmen, shall be decided by the Port Officer.

24. These revised rules shall come into operation on the 1st Kumbhom 1084.

FORM A.

Register of Licensed Boats belonging to the Port of Trivandrum.

No. of boat in the register.	Name of owner.	Place of residence of owner.	Occupation of owner.	No. of crew.	Capacity of boat.	Dimensions in length and thickness.	Date of license.

Signature of Port Officer.

FORM B.

I hereby permit to use the boat hereinunder specified at the Port of Trivandrum under the restriction, and subject to the penalties laid down in the rules sanctioned by the Government under date the 8th February, 1909.

I have on personal inspection found the said boat to be sound and sea-worthy.

No. in Register.	Date of Registry.	Dimensions.		Capacity of boat.	No. of passengers without cargo.	No. of crew.	Name of crew.	Remarks.
		Length.	Thickness.					

Signature of Port Officer.

FORM C.

Schedule of boat hire for the Port of Trivandrum.

No.	Articles.		Boat hire. Rs.	ch.	c.	Remarks.
1	Coffee ..	per bag.	..	1	8	
2	Fish ..		...	1	8	
3	Other grains ...		...	1	8	
4	Laurel nuts ...		..	1	8	
5	Copra ...		...	1	8	
6	Arecanuts ...		...	1	8	
7	Salt ...	per 100 bags.	5	..	...	
8	Paddy ...		5	..	...	
9	Tamarind ...	per bundle.	...	2	...	
10	Fish		...	2	...	
11	Jaggery... ...		...	2	...	
12	Hides	per bale, case or chest.	..	5	...	
13	Cotton twist ...		...	5	...	
14	Long cloth ...		...	5	...	
15	Paper and gunnies		...	5	...	
16	Copra		...	5	...	
17	Turmeric ...		...	5	...	
18	European twist ...		...	5	...	
19	Silk		...	5	...	
20	Provisions and oilmanstores ...		...	5	...	
21	Liquors		...	5	...	
22	Tea		...	5	...	
23	Ginger		...	5	...	
24	Coir		...	5	...	
25	Crockery ...	per box, crate or chest	...	4	...	
26	Umbrella ...		...	4	...	
27	Crackers ...		..	4	...	
28	Preserves ...		...	4	...	
29	Spice		...	4	...	
30	General cargo ...	per cwt.	...	2	...	
31	Metals		...	2	...	
32	Ballast		...	2	...	
33	Planks	per candy.	...	4	...	
34	Timber		...	4	...	
35	Cocoanuts with husks	per 100.	...	2	...	
36	Do. without husks		...	2	...	
37	Passengers ...	per head.	...	10	...	

Two-thirds the above rates for all vessels other than steamers.

Half-hire to be added when a boat is used on Holidays or beyond the hours specified in Rule 10 during ordinary days.

RULES OF HIRE FOR BOAT.

						chs.
Single Boat	with	4 oars	in fair weather	to steamers	...	... 28
Do.	Do.	3 oars	Do.	Do.	...	... 21
Do.	Do.	4 oars	Do.	to other vessels		... 21
Do.	Do.	3 oars	Do.	Do.	...	... 14

Day, foul-weather half hire to be added to the above rates.

Night; fair-weather double the above rates, and night foul weather four rates.

A boat detained over $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours double boat hire, over 3 hours 4 rates and so on.

Boats detained along side after 6 P. M. double boat hire in all such cases will be charged to the ships.

FORM D.

Register of able-bodied boatmen of the port of Trivandrum.

General No.	Date of Registry.	Name of boatmen.	Age	Place of residence.	Occupation.	Tindals should be distinguished from the rest by a remark in this column.

RULES APPLICABLE TO OPIUM AND GANJA

Passed under Sections 5 and 10 of Regulation VI of 1063 and under Sections 5 and 26 of Regulation IV of 1073 so far as the latter relates to ganja and other intoxicating drugs.

INTERPRETATION.

I. (1) In these Rules "Excise Commissioner" means the chief Executive Officer in charge of the *Separate Revenue Department* comprising Salt, Abkari, Tobacco, Opium, Land and Sea Customs and Marine.

(2) "Assistant Excise Commissioner" means the Officer in executive charge of a Separate Revenue Division subject to the control of the Excise Commissioner.

Explanation.—For the purpose of these Rules, the State is divided into four Divisions, *viz.*, Northern, Alleppey (comprising the territorial jurisdiction of the local 1st Class Magistrate), Central and Southern (comprising the *Revenue Divisions* of Trivandrum and Padmanabhapuram).

(3) "Circle Officer" means an Excise Officer in charge of a Circle under the direct control of an Assistant Excise Commissioner.

(4) "Circle" means a Sub-Division of a Separate Revenue Division.

(5) "Range" means a portion of a Circle in charge of an *Excise Inspector*.

(6) "Excise Officer" means any Officer of the Separate Revenue Department of and above the grade of a Petty Officer.

i. All Officers of the Separate Revenue Department of and above the grade of peons shall be deemed to be Abkari Officers for the purpose of the Abkari Regulation.

ii. For the purpose of Sections 36 to 49 inclusive of the said Regulation all Circle Officers and Excise Inspectors shall be deemed to be Abkari Inspectors.

iii. Any Excise Officer above the grade of a Petty Officer shall have authority to exercise the powers under sections 11 and 12 of the Opium Regulation VI of 1063.

(7) "Opium" means the inspissated juice of the Poppy.

(8) "Poppy Heads" means the dry capsules of the poppy plant.

(9) "Intoxicating drug" means any intoxicating or narcotic drink or preparation or any substance prepared from any part of the ganja or poppy plant, and includes ganja, charas, bhang, madak and chandu and every preparation and admixture thereof and of opium and poppy and kafa, but does not include poppy heads.

"Ganja" means the dried flowering tops of cultivated female hemp plants which have become coated with resin in consequence of having been unable to set seeds freely.

"Charas" means the resinous matter formed on the flowering tops of cultivated female hemp plants when collected separately.

"Bhang" means the dried leaves of the hemp plant whether male or female and whether cultivated or uncultivated.

"Contractor" means a person who has under a license obtained either from the Dewan or from the Excise Commissioner as the case may be, the exclusive right of import or of wholesale or retail vend of opium (except where intended for smoking), ganja or other intoxicating drug either throughout the State or in one or more of the Revenue Divisions, Taluks, Proverthies or Paguthies.

(10 "Licensed vendor" means a person who has obtained a license under these Rules for vending opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug in one or more shops.

(11) "Independent licensed vendor" means a vendor who has obtained a license direct from the Dewan, Excise Commissioner or the Assistant Excise Commissioner for vending opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug in one or more shops.

(12) "Dependent licensed vendor" means a vendor who has obtained a license from the Dewan or from the Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner as the case may be, on the requisition of a Contractor for vending opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug and who receives his supply from the contractor.

(13) "Sale by wholesale" means the sale of any quantity exceeding one tola of raw opium or preparations thereof used for purposes other than smoking, or of any quantity of ganja, bhang or preparations thereof in excess of one tola.

(14) "Sale by retail" means the sale of any quantity not exceeding one tola of raw opium or preparations thereof used for purposes other than smoking, or of any quantity of ganja, bhang or preparations thereof not exceeding one tola.

(15) "Tola" means a weight of one-hundred-and-eighty grains troy or the weight of one British Rupee.

(16) "Pound" means forty tolas.

(17) "Seer" means a weight of 80 tolas (2 lbs).

IMPORT.

II. No opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be imported into Travancore except on behalf of Government or under Rule XX except what may be carried for immediate personal consumption by a *bona fide* adult traveller which is limited to one tola.

STORAGE AND ISSUE.

III. Opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug imported into Travancore from Madras or other place shall be stored in the first instance, in a separate strong room in the Office of the Central Division Assistant Excise Commissioner at Quilon which shall, for the time being, be the Central Depot. From this Central Depot, opium, ganja &c. will be issued under seal to the several Circle Offices or such other centres as may from time to time be fixed by Government.

Note.—Issues will ordinarily be made from stock, only in the order of the receipt of the article.

IV. There shall be a Store-keeper in charge of the Central Depot under the orders of the Assistant Excise Commissioner, who shall be required to deposit such security as the Excise Commissioner may deem sufficient.

On receipt of a consignment of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug, the Store-keeper shall examine the marks, numbers, seals and other particulars on the packages and cause them to be weighed in the presence of the Officer in charge of the consignment and ascertain their net and gross weights and, if no sufficient reason to the contrary appears, receive and store the opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug in the Depot.

V. All cases in which the Store-keeper may have reason to suspect that any consignment has been tampered with during transit, shall be immedi-

ately reported by him to the Assistant Excise Commissioner who will take the necessary action. Any discrepancy in invoice weights must be similarly reported and dealt with except when the variation due to dryage or moisture is not in excess of ¼ per cent. in the case of opium and its preparation and ½ per cent. in the case of ganja and its preparation or other intoxicating drugs.

VI When each consignment of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug has been received into the Depot the Store keeper shall enter in the prescribed Registers date of receipt and of storage, the weights as ascertained at the time of storage and such particulars regarding the appearance of the packages and the quality and condition of the contents as the Store-keeper considers necessary.

ISSUE.

VII. Opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be issued under seal from the Central Depot to the several Circle Offices or such other centres as may from time to time be fixed by Government.

VIII. No opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug received into the Central Depot shall be removed therefrom until an application in writing has been made to the Assistant Excise Commissioner and an order for such removal has been issued by him.

IX. The Circle or other Officer requiring a supply of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug for sale to contractors or vendors shall indent on the Central Depot in the prescribed form for such quantity thereof as may be necessary, provided that there shall always remain in stock with such Officer a quantity of each article not less than that ordinarily required for a month's issue.

X. When issuing opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug, the weight of the article by itself and after packing shall be ascertained and noted. Each package shall be carefully sealed by the Store-keeper at the Central Depot with the official seal and shall be affixed with one or more specific marks for the purpose of identification.

XI. When issuing opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug the Store-keeper shall grant a pass in the prescribed form for the transport of the same, entering therein the net and gross weights of each package, its distinguishing marks and the period of the currency of the pass allowing reasonable but not excessive time for the consignment to reach its destination. He shall at once despatch by Anchal to the Assistant Excise Commissioner of the Division a duplicate of the pass.

XII. The Officer receiving the supply intended for, shall open the package and verify the contents and send to the Assistant Excise Commissioner in charge of the Central Depot an acknowledgment with a certificate of verification in the prescribed form.

XIII. (1) Every consignment of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be despatched from the Central Depot in the custody of a peon or other officer, precaution being taken to ensure the safety of the packing or packages in transit.

(2) No opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be issued from, or received into, the Central Depot or local depots except between sunrise and sunset, provided that any consignment of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug reaching the Central Depot or local depots too late to admit of examination during that day shall be kept intact in safe custody in the depot pending due examination on the next working day.

XIV. Opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug required for the use of Government Institutions shall be issued under a pass direct from local depots on payment at the ordinary rate. Applications for such issues shall be made by the Departments concerned to the Circle Officer in charge of the depot.

SALE.

XV. No opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be sold without a license from the Dewan, the Excise Commissioner or the Assistant Excise Commissioner, as the case may be.

XVI. Contractors or independent licensed vendors shall pay the value of the required article at the prescribed rate which will be notified in the Government Gazette from time to time into the nearest taluk or other Government Treasury on a chellan granted by the Range Officer concerned who before granting it shall assure himself that the applicant is a contractor or independent licensed vendor. The receipt granted by the Treasury Officer shall be produced by the contractor or independent licensed vendor at the local depot. Thereupon the Officer in charge shall issue the article paid for with the prescribed pass for transit, a duplicate of which he shall immediately forward by Anchal to the Range Officer for verification before sale by the contractor, &c.

XVII. No smaller quantity than 5 seers of opium and 10 seers of ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be issued at a time from the Central Depot to a local depot and no smaller quantity than (1) one seer of opium or 2 seers of ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be issued at a time from the local depots to contractors or independent licensed vendors.

Provided that when the application for such articles refers to the last quarter of the term of the contract or license the supply shall be strictly limited to the average consumption for such period calculated on the expired portion of the contract or license.

XVIII. No opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug exceeding one tola shall be sold by a Contractor or Licensed Vendor to the Public at a time without a pass specifying the quantity sold, the price paid for it and the purpose for which it is purchased.

XIX. No person shall have in his possession or custody without a license from the Dewan, Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner as the case may be, or a permit from a contractor or licensed vendor, more than one tola of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug or any preparation thereof.

XX. Medical practitioners or other persons desirous of importing or selling any medicine or medical preparation in which opium forms an ingredient, or any admixture of ganja or other produce of the hemp plant, shall apply to the Dewan Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner as the case may be, for a license for import on paying a fee of Re. 1 for each import and for sale, on paying a fee of Rs. 5 per annum respectively. The application for such license shall contain the name, residence &c. of the applicant, the boundaries, Survey No. or other description of the institution, shop, building or other place where the medicine &c. are intended to be received or sold and the quantity thereof.

XXI. The following are some of the medicines which contain opium :—

1. Confectio Opii.
2. Emplastrum Opii.
3. Extractum Opii (Pure).
4. Do. (Liquidus).
5. Linementum P Opii.
6. Liquor Opii Sedativus (Battleys).
7. Nepenthe.
8. Pilula Ipecac Cum Ocilla.
9. Do. Plumpi Cum Opio.
10. Pilula Saponis Co.

11. Pulvis Cretæ Aromat. Cum Opio.
12. Do. Co. Cum Opio.
13. Do. Ipecac Compositus.
14. Do. Kino. Do.
15. Do. Opii.
16. Do. Opii Compositus.
17. Suppositoria Plumpi Composita.
18. Tinctura Camphora Do.
19. Tinctura Opii.
20. „ Opii Ammoniata.
21. Unguentuns Galtae Cum Opio.
22. Vinum Opii.
23. Acidum Meconicum.
24. Morphia { Hydrochlorate. Acetas. Sulphas.
25. Apomorphina.
26. Codiena.
27. Chlorodyne.

TRANSPORT.

XXII. The transport of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug or any preparation thereof within the State by contractors, licensed vendors, or licensees under Rule XX is prohibited except under the following condition :—

A contractor, licensed vendor or licensee as aforesaid desiring to transport opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug or any preparation or admixture thereof from one Separate Revenue Division to another shall obtain a pass for each consignment from the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner; from one Taluk to another, from the Assistant Commissioner, Circle or other Officer; from one shop to another in a Range, either from the said Officers or from the Range Inspector or from the contractor or licensed vendor within the limits of whose license the shops are situated. No contractor or licensed vendor shall have authority to carry or cause to be carried any quantity of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug or any preparation or admixture thereof beyond the limits of his license.

XXIII. The pass shall specify :—

(a) The name of the person to whom it is granted ;
(b) The name of the person in charge of the consignment ;
(c) The place from which it is issued ;
(d) The name of the consignee ;
(e) The number of packages, and the weights and contents of each ;
(f) The destination of the consignment ;
(g) The period allowed for transfer ;
(h) The route to be taken ; and
(i) The name and signature of the Officer or other person granting it.

XXIV. A duplicate of every transport pass granted as aforesaid shall be sent by the Officer or other persons granting it by Anchal to the Inspector to whose Range the consignment is to be taken.

XXV. The pass and the consignment shall on arrival be presented for examination to the Officer to whom the duplicate of the pass has been despatched. The Circle or other Officer shall thereupon proceed in the manner laid down in Rule XII.

XXVI. Contractors &c. may sell opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug or any preparation thereof to others than the public as follows: —

(1). A contractor may sell to

(a) Dependent licensed vendors within the limits of his license;

(b) Medical Practitioners.

(2). A dependent licensed vendor may sell to

(a) another dependent licensed vendor with the consent of the contractor within the limits of his license;

(b) Medical Practitioners within the limits of his shop.

XXVII. When opium, ganga or other intoxicating drug is transported from one licensed shop to another as aforesaid, the pass shall be granted by the contractor or vendor or by his duly authorised agent. Such pass shall be produced when required by any Officer of the Excise, Police or Revenue Department for inspection.

GENERAL.

XXVIII. Any person entering or leaving the Central or a local depot is liable to be searched, if necessary, for the purpose of ascertaining if he has on his person any opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug not permitted by the Rules.

XXIX. Any license granted under the above Rule shall be liable to be cancelled under orders of Government if it is established that the licensee has been dealing in opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug, or any preparation or admixture thereof for other than purely medical purposes under the cover of such license.

XXX. (1). The right to vend opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug, or any preparation thereof, shall be put up to auction in the month of Ani by the Dewan, Excise Commissioner, or Assistant Excise Commissioner in such manner and subject to such conditions of sale, general or special, as shall be fixed by the Dewan from time to time, and shall

(A) extend to

(a) either the whole State,

(b) or a Separate Revenue Division,

(c) or one or more Taluks for a term

not exceeding two years, or

(B) be limited to Pakuthis or shops for a term not exceeding one year.

(2). Sales held by Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner shall be subject to confirmation by the Dewan.

XXXI. Government may from time to time fix the maximum or minimum rate at which opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug, or any preparations thereof may be retailed in any particular locality, and no opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug or any preparation thereof shall be sold either below the minimum or above the maximum rate so fixed.

XXXII. No smoking preparation of opium shall be sold, but smokers may prepare the same for their own use from opium in their lawful possession up to a limit of one tola at a time. Under no circumstances shall smoking preparations of opium be kept in a licensed shop.

XXXIII. If any contractor or licensed vendor should have in his possession, on the expiry, cancellation or forfeiture of his license, any opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug, or any preparation thereof, he shall surrender the same to the Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner or Circle Officer as the case may be, who shall pay him the value thereof at a rate not exceeding the rate paid by him provided the article has not undergone any substantial deterioration.

XXXIV. (1) Opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug confiscated under the Regulations, or surrendered under these Rules, shall be examined by the Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner who may send it to the Chemical Examiner in case he is unable to decide whether it is fit for use or not. The Chemical Examiner shall after examination return the article with his opinion thereon.

(2) The Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner shall, if the article be declared fit for use, forward it to the nearest local depot to be taken into stock. If the confiscated article is declared unfit for use it shall be immediately destroyed in the presence of the Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner or any other officer deputed for the purpose.

(3) Preparations of opium, confiscated under the opium Regulation or surrendered under these Rules, shall be immediately destroyed.

XXXV. When a case relating to opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug is discharged by the Inspector, a report of such discharge shall be made to the Assistant Excise Commissioner and the article seized shall be returned to the party from whose possession it was taken, unless the Inspector deems it necessary that it should be destroyed. In the latter case, the Inspector shall forward with his report the article seized to the Assistant Excise Commissioner who shall then deal with it as laid down in Rule XXXIV provided that no article seized under this Rule shall be returned or destroyed without orders to that effect being obtained from the Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner.

XXXVI. The grant of rewards to Officers of the Excise and other Departments of the State referred to in the Opium and Abkari Regulations and to informers in cases of seizure or confiscation under the Opium or Abkari Regulation, shall be regulated by the following Rule:—

In cases involving special risk, difficulty or sacrifice, exemplary bravery noteworthy zeal or skill, on the part of Officers of the Excise or other Departments of the State, or in cases where first authentic information leading to seizure or detection is furnished by any other person, the Commissioner may recommend to the Dewan the grant of a reward not exceeding half the value of the article seized or confiscated.

XXXVII. Any person guilty of infringement of any of these rules shall be liable to punishment as for an infringement of the provisions of the Opium and Abkari Regulations.

XXXVIII. Nothing herein contained shall affect any Rule or Notification at present in force so far as it is not inconsistent with these Rules.

Rules governing the import, transport and export of opium, intoxicating drugs made from opium other than those used for smoking, and poppy heads in transit through Travancore State from one portion to another of British territory, passed under Section 5 of the Regulation, VI of 1063.

1. The transport from one portion to another of British territory, through Travancore territory, of intoxicating drugs prepared from opium, and used for smoking, is absolutely prohibited.

2. No opium, intoxicating drugs made from opium other than those used for smoking, or poppy heads, shall be transported through Travancore territory except under, and in accordance with, a permit issued in accordance with the following Rules:—

3. Except in the case of permits issued to persons duly licensed to vend in Travancore, or in British or French territory, no permit shall cover the transport of more than one tola of opium, or intoxicating drugs made from opium other than these used for smoking, or five seers of poppy heads.

4. The permits recognised under these rules shall be in printed form and in duplicate. Each permit must bear a consecutive number, and must be sealed with the private seal of the officer issuing the permit in addition to his official seal.

5. The period of currency of a permit must be regulated according to the distance the drug is transported, one day being allowed for every 15 miles by road, 20 miles by boat or 70 miles by rail, in addition to one day for despatch and one day for delivery in the case of consignments sent by rail.

6. Every consignment transported through Travancore territory under these rules, shall be accompanied by its permit which must show the name of the transporter, the quantity of opium, intoxicating drugs or poppy heads covered by it, the route of transport, the period of currency and the officer before whom it should be taken for verification.

7. Where customs stations are established between Travancore and British territory, the route to be entered in a permit must always include at least one such customs station, the officer in charge of which, when the consignment passes through, will note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

8. Whenever a permit is issued, the duplicate thereof, which should bear the impression of the same seals as have been placed on the original permit and on the consignment, should be forwarded by the officer issuing the permit to the officer appointed to verify the consignment.

9. Every package to be transported through Travancore territory, under these rules, shall be sealed and the seals used shall be the same as those impressed on the permit (see Rule 4).

10. Permits for transport under these rules, shall not be recognised unless they are issued by officers specially appointed in that behalf, by name or designation, by the Deputy Commissioner of the salt, abkari and customs department of the division in which the officers are to exercise their functions.

11. Every consignment will be verified on arrival at its destination by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Deputy Commissioner of the salt, abkari and customs department of the division to which the consignment is transported.

12. Every officer appointed or authorised to issue permits under Rule 10 *supra*, must be kept informed of the name and designation of all officers authorised under Rule 11 to verify consignments.

13. The names or designations of all officers appointed to issue permits, and to verify consignments, will be communicated to the Assistant Excise Commissioner of the division which the *British territory* adjoins.

14. The officer issuing permits under Rule 10 *supra*, should furnish the Assistant Excise Commissioner through whose division the consignments are to be transported, with a monthly list of permits issued in a form showing the names of the transporters, the numbers of the permits the dates on which they were issued, the route by which the consignments were required to be transported and the quantity covered by the permits.

15. On the arrival of the consignment at its destination, it shall be verified by the officer appointed for the purpose under Rule 11 *supra*. He will examine the seals and weigh each package before opening it. He will then open each package and satisfy himself that the content agree both as to nature and weight with the entries in the permit, and will enter the results of his verification on the reverse of the original and the duplicate permits, will return the original permit to the transporter and will forward the duplicate to the Assistant Excise Commissioner of the division, across which the consignment has been transported, for transmission to the officer who issued it.

16. Any Land Revenue Officer not inferior in rank to a Tahsildar, any officer of Police or Excise not inferior in grade to an Inspector, may inspect any consignment in transit in Travancore territory and, when he does so, shall note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

17. Any person found transporting opium, intoxicating durgs or poppy heads, in contravention of these rules will be dealt with in accordance with Section 6 of the Opium Regulation, VI of 1063.

18. No person who is found to have committed any breach of these rules, shall be allowed to transport drugs through Travancore territory under a permit issued in this behalf, and the name of any person detected in the commission of any such breach, shall forthwith be communicated by the officer detecting the offence to the Assistant Excise Commissioner concerned who will arrange with the Deputy Commissioner of the salt, abkari and customs department of the division from which the offender brought his opium, or intoxicating drugs or poppy heads, as the case may be, for the intimation of the offender's name, to all persons authorised to grant permits. If any such person be subsequently found transporting opium, intoxicating drugs or poppy heads, even under a permit, such consignment shall be liable to confiscation.

No. S. R. 2872.

NOTIFICATION.

The Rules governing the import, transport and export of opium, intoxicating drugs made from opium, other than those used for smoking, and poppy heads, in transit through Travancore State from one portion to another of British territory, passed under Section 5 of Regulation VI of 1063, and published in pages 532—533 of the Travancore Government Gazette, dated 9th March 1909, are amended, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, as follows:—

1. In Rule 13, the words "Officer in Charge of the circle" are substituted for the words "Assistant Excise Commissioner of the Division."

2. In Rule 14, the words "Officer in charge of the Circle through which" are substituted for words "Assistant Excise Commissioner through whose Division".

3. In Rule 15, the words "Officer in charge of the Circle" are substituted for the words "Assistant Excise Commissioner of the Division."

4. In Rule 18, the words "Officer in charge of the Circle" are substituted for the words "Assistant Excise Commissioner."

Rules for the levy of customs duty at the Arukutty frontier on goods carried by passengers in steam launches, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 29th August 1908 corresponding to the 14th Chingom 1084.

1. All steam launches entering or leaving Travancore territory through the Arukutty frontier shall anchor for about 30 minutes close to the shore in front of the Kottapuram preventive station.

2. Prior to the arrival of the steam lunch off Kottapuram, the master in charge of the launch shall cause the passengers to have their boxes, boundles, packages &c., ready for the inspection of the Excise Officer, on duty.

3. At Kottapuram, the Excise Officers on duty will board the launch for examining baggages and levying duty.

4. In the case of baggage belonging to respectable passengers, the Senior Excise Officer on duty may, if he thinks fit, pass without formal search such packages as are declared by the owner to contain nothing dutiable. But no passenger can claim this procedure as a matter of right.

5. Passengers are allowed to carry *free*, for immediate personal use:—

(1) salt	not exceeding	¼	seer
(2) cigars	Do.	24	in number
(3) cigarettes	Do.		Do.
(4) tobacco	Do.	5	kalanchoos
(5) snuff	Do.	1	kalanchoo
(6) foreign liquor	Do.	1	quart
(7) country liquor	Do.	1	Do.
(8) opium or ganja	Do.	½	tola weight

6. Passengers shall not be allowed to carry with them *any* salt, opium or ganja except as provided for in the preceding rule; nor shall they have in their possession, without a valid permit, any arms, ammunition, military stores or liquor exceeding one quart.

7. Duty will be levied *on board the launch*, only on the following goods, provided that the quantity carried by each passenger does not exceed the limit shown against each article:—

Imports.

Cigars	...	...	... 5 lbs.
Cigarettes	...	...	... 5 Do.
Beedi	...	...	... 5 Do.
Goodak	...	...	... 5 Do.
Snuff	...	...	... 1 bottle of 54 tolas.

Exports.

Cocoanuts	...	...	... 5 in number
Arecanuts without husk			... 2 lbs.
Do. with husk			... 2 Do.
Jaggery	...	...	... 2 Do.
Coffee	...	...	... 2 Do.
Molasses	...	...	... 2 Do.
Tamarind	...	...	... 2 Do.
Pepper	...	...	... 2 Do.
Turmeric	...	...	... 2 Do.

8. In the case of all goods, which exceed the limits prescribed in rule 7, and in the case of all dutiable article other than those described in the said rule, the duty chargeable on them shall be paid *at the customs house at Arukutty,* and the goods shall not be passed unless and until such duty is paid. Such goods will be seized by, or at the instance of, the Senior Excise Officer on duty and delivered to the officer in charge of the chowkey who will deal with them under the customs' rules.

9. The owner of any goods seized under rule 8 shall be at liberty to accompany the seizing officer to the customs' house, but on no account can he be compelled to do so.

10. The officer levying duty *on board the launch* shall grant the usual customs receipts for all amounts received by him at once.

11. Officers who have to conduct searches and levy duty under the rules are particularly enjoined to conduct such searches and levy such duty without causing unnecessary inconvenience to passengers. Any discourtesy on their part will be seriously noticed.

No. S. R. 7288.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that, under the "Boat Rules" for the Port of Alleppey passed under date the 22nd Puruttasi 1050/6th October 1874, His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to appoint the Customs Inspector of Alleppey to be *ex-officio* "Boat Master" for the said port of Alleppey and to invest the said Boat-Master with the powers of a Mrgistrate of the Third Class.

No. S. R. 9281.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

In continuation of Notification Nos. P. D. 567 and P. D. 568 dated 1st June 1896, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the substances known as "Dressalin" and "Velvet pulp," are exempt from customs duty when they are imported by the owner of a cotton-weaving mill and are shown to the satisfaction of the customs authorities to be intended for use in the sizing of cotton goods.

No. S. R. 9439.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that Clause (*b*) of exception II in item No. 10 under "arms, ammunition and military stores" of the import tariff Notification, No. S. R. 1519, dated 29-2-08, under which a sword, a revolver or a pair of pistols, are exempted from customs duty when imported by an Officer of His Majesty's Regular Forces, applies, up to date of their retirement, to all Military Officers whethr in Military or Civil employ.

No. S. R. 91.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that in future, duty will be levied during nights on dutiable articles carried through the Chowkeys of Arukutty and Aramboly by *bona fide* travellers for their immediate personal consumption.

No. S. R. 92.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that His Highness the Maha Raja has been pleased to extend to Imperial Service troops the concession granted in the Customs Notification No. S. R. 4401, dated 4/5th June 1908, to Native Regiments of His Majesty's Regular Forces, the Nayar Brigade of His Highness the Maha Raja and Military Police Battalions, under which all band instruments (other than stringed instruments) and certain specified accessories are exempted from import duty leviable thereon.

No. S. R. 3074.

NOTIFICATION.

In modification of the foot note to the Warehouse Rules for the Port of Alleppey, passed under date the 18th December 1896/5th Dhanoo 1072 it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, that the period of free occupation of the open godowns is extended from 48 hours to four days, and that any person using the open godown for more than four days will be charged double warehouse rates.

No. S. R. 5900.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that pictures imported from abroad for the purpose of being bound up in books to be printed in Travancore would be admitted free of customs duty and not treated as "works of art" under item 18 "General duties" of the Customs Notification No. S. R. 753, dated the 30th January 1909.

No. S. R. 6252.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that His Highness the Maha Raja is pleased to restrict the bringing by sea or land into Travancore of any apparatus of wireless telegraphy, to cases in which such apparatus is imported by persons to whom a license to establish a system of wireless telegraphy has been granted.

No. S. R. 6253.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that dried cassava roots should be classed as "farinaceous foods, other sorts" and assessed to an import duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem*.

No. S. R. 6419.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that four additional chowkeys will be established in the following stations in the Shencottah taluk, *viz.*, Poolancudyiruppu, Elathur, Ayicudi and Samburvadakara tentatively for one year with effect from the 1st Thulam 1085 and that the subjoined rules are prescribed for affording convenience to the inhabitants of that taluk who have to take articles subject to customs duty from one part of the taluk to another through intervening British territory.

(1) Persons desirous of taking articles subject to customs duty from one part of Shencottah to another through intervening British territory shall deposit in the Chowkey nearest to the place of export the full amount of the duty payable on the articles.

(2) The amount so deposited will be kept as anamath until the same is refunded or credited to Government.

(3) The officer in charge of the chowkey in which the money is deposited will grant a certificate to the exporter giving a full description of the article, the quantity exported and the amount deposited on account of duty.

(4) The certificate so granted shall be produced before the officer in charge of the chowkey nearest to the place of import and such officer shall, after satisfying himself as to the identity of the article, make an entry in the certificate stating that the identical articles have been imported and return the document to the holder thereof.

(5) The certificate returned under rule 4 shall be produced before the officer in charge of the chowkey through which the article was exported within 48 hours from the time of export and such officer shall examine the certificate and refund the amount deposited by the exporter.

(6) In case the depositor fails to produce the certificate as required by clause 5 *supra*, he will forfeit all claim to the refund of his deposit which will then be credited to Government under customs receipts.

No. S. R. 2075.

NOTIFICATION

It is hereby notified, for the information of the public, that Government, as in the past, do not hold themselves responsible for any loss or damage to tobacco warehoused in Sirkar Bankshalls, caused by any accidents to those buildings, such as fire, lightning, &c. It should be distinctly understood by the public that all tobacco is bonded at the risk of the persons bonding the same,

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No. S. R. 3059.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that all officers of the Excise Department in charge of circles, are invested with the powers of a Division Peishcar under the Tobacco Regulation and the Rules framed thereunder.

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 5A of Regulation VIII of 1068, as amended by Regulation II of 1076, and in supersession of the notification No. S. R. 1400, dated 22-2-08, it is hereby notified for general information that, from the 1st day of Kanni 1085, the sale of all kinds of tobacco in the Thiruvella taluq shall be carried on only under a license obtained in terms of the rules dated 17th August 1901 issued under the Tobacco Regulation.

Applications for licenses should be made to the Circle officer, Kayenkulam.

No. S. R. 6443.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 5A of Regulation VIII of 1063, as amended by Regulation II of 1076 and in modification of Notification No. S. R. 1400, dated 22-2-1908, it is hereby notified for general information that, from and after the 1st Thulam 1085, the sale of tobacco in the Shencottah taluk shall be carried on only under a license taken out in terms of the rules passed thereunder.

No. S. R. 8421.

NOTIFICATION.

In continuation of Notification dated 14th June 1908, published at page 858 of the Government Gazette dated 23rd June 1908, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that, under clause (g) of Section 4 of the Abkari Regulation IV of 1073, power is delegated to the Assistant Excise Commissioners to grant permits for the importation of liquor or intoxicating drugs other than those mentioned in clause (a) of Section (6), on payment of the duty, if any, and on such terms as may be prescribed by Government from time to time.

No. S. R. 356.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power vested in Government by Section 67 of the Abkari Regulation IV of 1073, it is hereby notified that, from and after the 1st Kumbhom 1084/12th February 1909, the sale of medicated wines and similar preparations containing 20 per cent and upwards, but not more than 42 per cent of proof spirit, is prohibited throughout the whole of Travancore, except under a license granted in accordance with the rules prescribed for regulating the issue of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor, dated 1st August 1908.

No. S. R. 1313.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 53 of Regulation I of 1068, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that the Excise Commissioner is invested with the powers of a Division Peishkar in regard to the collection of Abkari revenue, both arrears and current.

No. S. R. 3175.

NOTICE.

Under Section 69 of Regulation IV of 1073, as amended by Regulation IV of 1074, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to extend, from the 1st day of Chingom 1085, the provisions of the above Regulation *mutatis mutandis* to trees tapped, and to toddy drawn in pots or other receptacles freshly coated internally with lime, for the extraction of sweet toddy or for the manufacture of jaggery, through the State except in the revenue division of Padmanabhapuram and in the proverthies of Parrassala, Kollayil and Kulathoor of the Neyyattinkara taluk in the Trivandrum division. The following rules are prescribed for regulating and controlling the tapping of trees and the drawing of toddy for the purposes aforesaid. The privilege granted to Abkari contractors and farmers, under Section 18 of the Regulation, shall not extend to the grant of permission to tap any trees for sweet toddy.

1. From and after the 1st Chingom 1085, no tree shall be tapped for sweet toddy except under a license issued under these rules.

2. A license under these rules will include the privileges of manufacture and sale of sweet toddy. It may, on application, be issued free to *bona fide* manufacturers of jaggerry and to persons engaged in the manufacture and sale of *pathani* or *akkani*.

3. No license shall be granted except in the name of the applicant for it.

4. Applications for the grant of license shall be written in such form as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner. They shall be addressed to Officers in charge of Circles, and may be presented either direct or through the Inspectors of Ranges. When an application is received direct by an Officer in charge of a Circle, he shall ordinarily refer it to the Range Inspector. The Range Inspector, on receipt of an application, shall register the same in his office and submit it to the Officer in charge of the Circle, recording his opinion thereon.

5. On receipt of the Inspector's report, the Officer in charge of the Circle may, if he is satisfied that the application is a *bona fide* one, take steps for marking the tree or trees and issuing the license.

6. Licenses will be issued only in respect of trees in topes where other trees are not tapped for the supply of toddy to any toddy shop.

7. No license to tap for sweet toddy shall be issued to any toddy renter, or toddy shop-keeper, or to any tapper employed under a renter or shop-keeper, or to any person convicted of any offence under the Abkari Regulation.

8. The currency of the license shall, except as provided in the next clause, be from the date of issue till the end of the Karkadagom following.

9. No tree shall be tapped for sweet toddy, nor shall sweet toddy be drawn from any toddy-yielding tree, nor shall any pot be attached for that purpose to any such tree, unless the tree has been previously marked by the Inspector. The licensee shall not tap any tree other than those which he is licensed to tap; nor shall he tap for fermented toddy.

10. Sweet toddy shall not be drawn except between 6 A. M. and 6. P. M. Outside these hours, no such toddy shall be kept in the garden or field where

the trees licensed to be tapped stand, except the toddy in the pots attached to the spathes of the trees.

11. Sweet toddy must be manufactured into jaggery, or sold, or consumed, within 12 hours after it is drawn.

12 No sweet toddy drawn under these rules shall, under any circumstances, be conveyed to a shop for the sale of fermented toddy, or sold to any person licensed to tap or sell fermented toddy.

13. Every license shall be subject to suspension or cancellation by the Excise Commissioner, at his discretion.

14. The licensee, if he taps the tree and draws the sweet toddy himself, or, if he delegates the work to any body else, such other person, shall, at the time of tapping the tree or drawing the sweet toddy, invariably carry the license and he shall produce it forthwith on the demand of any Excise, Land Revenue, or Police Officer, or any other officer empowered to make such demand, He shall also be bound to bring down the pot attached to any tree tapped by him, for inspection on demand by any Excise Officer.

15. The licensee shall be bound to see that the internal lime coating of the pots or other receptacles attached to the spathes of trees licensed to be tapped, is thoroughly and effectually done, and that the same is renewed every time that the pot or other receptacle is emptied of its contents and is re-attached to the spathes.

16. Every Officer in charge of the Circle shall submit to the Excise Commissioner, within the 5th of each month, a statement, in such form as may be prescribed by the latter, showing the number of licenses issued by him in the previous month and other necessary particulars relating thereto. Such statement shall contain at foot a declaration to the following effect:—

"I do hereby declare that I have satisfied myself, after due enquiry, that the persons to whom the licenses enumerated above have been granted, are all *bona fide* applicants and that none of them has any interest whatever in either the manufacture or the sale of fermented toddy."

No. S. R. 5080.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 5 of Regulation IV of 1073, it is hereby notified that Inspectors in charge of Excise Ranges are empowered to destory toddy kept in shops and found unfit for consumption.

Rules governing the import, transport and export of liquor and intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant in transit through the Travancore State from one portion to another of British territory, passed under Section 26 of Regulation IV of 1073.

1. No liquor or intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant shall be transported through Travancore territory except under and in accordance with a permit issued in accordance with the following rules.

Note. Passengers entering or leaving Travancore territory by Steam Launches through the Arukutty frontier are allowed to carry free for immediate personal use country liquor or foreign liquor not exceeding one quart and ganja not exceeding ½ tola weight.

2. Except in the case of permits issued to persons duly licensed to vend in Travancore or British territory, no permit shall cover the transport of more than the undermentioned quantities of liquor and intoxicating drugs :—

Country spirits—eight drams (throughout Travancore)
Toddy —half a gallon Do.
Hemp drugs —five tolas of ganja or charas and one seer of bhang and preparations or admixtures containing the above quantity.

3. The permits recognised under these rules shall be in printed forms and in duplicate. Each permit must bear a consecutive number and must be sealed with the private seal of the officer issuing the permit in addition to his office seal.

4. The period of currency of a permit must be regulated according to the distance that the liquor or drug is transported, one day being allowed for every 15 miles by road, 20 miles by boat or 70 miles by rail, in addition to one day for despatch and one day for delivery in the case of consignments sent by rail.

5. Every consignment transported through Travancore territory, under these rules, shall be accompanied by its permit, which must show the name of the transporter, the quantity of liquor or intoxicating drugs covered by it, the route of transport, the persiod of currency and the officer before whom it should be taken for verification.

6. Where Customs Stations are established beween Travancore and British territory, the route to be entered in a permit must always include at least one such Customs Station, the officer in charge of which, when the consignment passes through, will note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

7. Whenever a permit is issued, the duplicate thereof, which should bear the impression of the same seal as have been placed on the original permit and on the consignment, should be forwarded by the officer issuing the permit to the officer appointed to verify the consignment.

8. Every package to be transported through Travancore territory, under these rules, shall be sealed and the seals used shall be the same as those impressed on the permit (see rule 3).

9. Permits for transport under these rules shall not be recognised unless they are issued by officers specially appointed in that behalf by name or designation by the Chief Excise officer of the territory in which the officers are to exercise their functions.

10. Every consignment will be verified on arrival at its destination by an officer appointed for the purpose by the chief Excise Officer of the territory to which the consignment is transported.

11. Every officer appointed or authorised to issue permits under rule 9 must be kept informed of the name and designation of all officers authorised under rule 10 to verify consignments.

12. The names or designation of all officers appointed to issue permits and to verify consignments will be communicated to the Excise Officer in charge of the Circle which the British territory adjoins.

13. The officer issuing permits under rule 9 should furnish the officer in charge of the Circle through which the consignments are to be transported, with a monthly list of permits issued in a form showing the names of the transporters, the numbers of the permits, the dates in which they were issued, the routes by which the consignments were required to be transported and the quantity covered by the permits.

14. On the arrival of the consignment at its destination, it shall be verified by the officer appointed for the purpose under rule 10. He will examine the seals and weigh or measure each package, as the case may be, before opening it. He will then open each package and satisfy himself that the contents agree both as to nature and weight or measurement, as the case may be, with the entries in the permit, and will enter the results of his verification on the reverse of the original and the duplicate permits, will return the original permit to the transporter and will forward the duplicate to the officer in charge of the Circle across which consignment has been transported for transmission to the officer who issued it.

15. Any Land Revenue officer not inferior in rank to a Tahsildar, any officer of the Police or Excise Department not inferior in grade to an Inspector, may inspect any consignment in transit in the Travancore territory, and, when he does so, shall note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

16. Any person found transporting liquor or intoxicating drugs in contravention of these rules will be dealt with in accordance with Section 51 of the Abkari Regulation, IV of 1073.

17. No person who is found to have committed any breach of these rules shall be allowed to transport liquor or drugs through Travancore territory under a permit issued in this behalf, and the name of any person detected in the commission of any such breach shall forthwith be communicated by the officer detecting the offence to the Excise officer in charge of the Circle, who will arrange with the Deputy Commissioner of the Salt, Abkari and Customs department of the division from which the offender brought his liquor or intoxicating drugs, as the case may be, for the intimation of the offender's name to all persons authorised to grant permits. If any such person be subsequently found transporting liquor or intoxicating drugs even under a permit, such consignment shall be liable to confiscation.

No S. R. 6251.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of the Excise Officer in charge of the Alleppey Circle comprise the area which was placed under the jurisdiction of the Alleppey Magistrate prior to Government Notification No. 469, dated 10-10-08, *viz*, the whole of the Ariyad Proverthi and Kattur and Chettikad muries of the Mararikulam Proverthi in the Sherthalai taluk and the whole of the Alleppey Proverthi, with the exception of a portion of the Punnapra muri and the whole of the Vandanom muri in the Ambalapuzhai taluk.

No. S. R. 1852.

NOTICE.

In suppression of Notice No. S. R. 2906, dated 21st April 1909, published in Gazette dated 27th April 1909, it is hereby notified that the price of opium issued from the Excise Circle Offices to the vend contractors is raised from Bh. Rs. (24) twenty four to Bh. Rs (29½) twenty nine and a half per seer with effect from 1st April 1910/19th Meenam 1085.

No. S. R. 5493.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that Circle Officers are empowered to issue licenses under clause 15, and, permits and licenses under clause 20 of the rules applicable to opium and ganja, passed by Government under date the 15th August 1907.

No. S. R. 8184.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, that the duties leviable in respect of sugar produced in Russia, are remitted with effect from the 1st September 1908, provided that such sugar is imported into Travancore,

(a) direct from the country of production; or

(b) through another country which is also a party to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902, without having been transhipped at or unloaded in, or carried through, any country which is not a party to the said convention, and provided also that it is accompanied by a certificate of origin, such as is required in respect of sugar produced in other countries which are parties to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902.

No. S. R. 8106.

Notification.

It is hereby notified that, with a view to avoid unnecessary restrictions and afford facilities to the public, the following Rules are passed to regulate the transport of liquor, opium, ganja, other intoxicating drugs, salt, tobacco, timber and articles subject to customs duty, from one part of Travancore to another through intervening Cochin territory, and from one part of the Cochin State to another through intervening Travancore territory. The rules will come into force from 1st Vrischigom 1085.

I. *Nature and Contents of Passes or Permits.*

1. Permits or passes will be of three kinds :—*General, Special* and *Exceptional*.

2. Printed forms, in duplicate or triplicate as may be necessary, shall be used for all permits.

3. Each pass or permit issued shall bear a consecutive number printed on it and a manuscript number assigned to it at the time of issue by the Officer or person who issues it, and it shall be sealed with his office seal.

4. Each pass or permit must show, among other details, the quantity kind (including strength in the case of country spirits) of article, route of transport and destination.

5. As Frontier Customs Chowkeys are maintained by Travancore, the route to be entered in a permit or pass shall include one such Chowkey.

6. A general pass or permit shall not be used to cover the transport of more than one consignment a day.

7. The period of currency of a Special or Exceptional pass or permit shall be limited to the number of days necessary in each case for the transport, one day being allowed for each 15 miles by land, 20 miles by water in boats, 8 miles for floating timber or 70 miles by rail, in addition to one day for despatch and one day for delivery in case the consignment is sent by rail.

8. The pass or permit shall always be carried with the consignment it covers, except in the case of transport by railway. In the latter case, it shall be presented at the time of booking the consignment at the Railway Station and also at the time of taking delivery of the consignment at the Railway Station.

II. *The Authority to issue Passes or Permits.*

9. Passes or permits can be issued only by officers specially appointed in that behalf, by name or by designation, by the Chief Excise Authority of the State in which they exercise their functions, but in no case shall an officer so appointed be below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar or an Excise Inspector.

In the case of timber, the passes or permits may be granted by an officer of the Forest department of either State not below the rank of a Ranger.

10. The names and designations of all officers appointed to issue passes or permits and to verify consignments shall be communicated

to the Chief Excise Authority of the State for transport across which the passes or permits are to be granted, and they shall also be published in the Gazettes of the two States.

11. The officer issuing passes or permits shall furnish the local Excise or Forest Officer, as the case may be, of the territory through which the consignments are transported with a monthly list of the passes or permits issued by him, showing the names of the persons authorised, the number of the passes or permits, the dates on which they were issued, the routes by which the consignments were required to be transported and the quantities covered by the passes of permits, as also the periods fixed for the same. In the case of arrack, it should be stated, whenever possible, whether it is jaggery or toddy arrack, and in the case of tobacco, whether it is Coimbatore, Jaffna or other kind of tobacco.

III. *The persons to whom Passes or Permits may be issued and who may be privileged to transport.*

12. In the case of the transport, from one part of the Cochin State to another through Travancore territory, of any goods subject to customs duty, under the Travancore Export Tariff, the consignment will be passed on the production of a pass granted by a duly authorised officer of the Cochin State, such pass containing a certificate that the goods covered by it are the produce of manufacture of the Cochin State.

13. General passes or permits may be issued to State Farmers or keepers of depots or shops for the transport of toddy, arrack, opium, poppyheads, and ganja.

14. Exceptional passes or permits may be granted to private persons, of respectability for the transport of quantities not exceeding 3 tolas of, opium, 10 tolas of poppyheads, or bhang or ganja, 24 drams of toddy, 2 quarts or 16 drams of other liquor, 20 tolas of tobacco, an open box or tin of cigars or cigaretes not exceeding 100, and 3 kalanjus or one tola of snuff Officers of both the States, while on tour, may also carry the above quantities without permit and shall not be subject to any interference.

15. (*a*) These rules do not apply to the transport of salt and tobacco on behalf of the respective Governments to Vellarapilli, Vadavakode, Chennamangalam, and Puthenchira. Consignments transported to these, localities must be covered by passes or permits from the Excise Commissioner or Superintendent or their Assistants or Circle Officers, and the maximum quantities transported in a year will be limited to the quantities fixed upon by the two Governments.

(*b*) But in the case of salt transported from Sirkar depots and bankshalls in either State other than those specified in the above clause, permits shall be issued by the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent or Bankshall Vicharippus in the Cochin State, and by the Assistant Excise Commissioner, the Circle Officer, the Port Depot Inspector or Petty Officer in charge of bankshalls in Travancore.

16. No permits shall be granted to any person who has been convicted of any offence involving a breach of these rules.

IV. *How the packages are to be prepared for transport.*

17. Every package transported under a special permit shall be carefully packed and sealed and a *fac-simile* of the seal used shall be affixed to the advice as required by Rule 20.

18. Consignments of arrack sent under such permits must be in casks and the bungs of all casks must be sealed with the private seal of an officer not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar in the Cochin State or an Excise Inspector in Travancore, the seals being countersunk below the surface of the cask. The capacity of all casks should be painted or engraved thereon.

19. The contents or packages of opium, &c. may be marked thereon in tar or paint and as far as possible the gross and net weights should be stated in the passes or permits. But in the case of salt and tobacco, the condition of sealing and packing the goods in the manner contemplated in this rule, will not be insisted on.

V. *How consignments are to be dealt with in transit and by whom.*

20. Whenever a special pass or permit is issued, a duplicate copy thereof with a *fac-simile* in wax of the seals placed on the consignment shall be despatched on the same day by the issuing officer to the officer appointed to verify the consignment.

21. The officer in charge of the Travancore Chowkey through which a consignment passes will note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

22. Any officer appointed on this behalf by the Chief Excise Officer of the territory in which he exercises his functions may inspect any consignment in transit, and when he does so, shall note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

VI. *How consignments are to be dealt with on arrival at their destination and by whom.*

23. On arrival at its destination and before breaking bulk, every consignment must be verified by the officer appointed for the purpose and the results entered on the reverse of the letter of advice which shall then be returned without delay to the officer who issued the permit.

N. B. Salt and tobacco are exempted from the operation of Rules 20 to 23 both inclusive. This does not however prohibit the inspection of salt and tobacco in transit under Rule 22.

VII. *Consequences of a breach of these rules.*

24. Persons found transporting articles without a pass or permit as required by these Rules, or in excess of the quantity mentioned in a pass or permit, and articles transported without a pass or permit or in excess of the quantity mentioned in a pass or permit, will be dealt with in accordance with the laws and rules in force in the State in which the offence is committed

25. The names of all persons convicted of an offence involving transgression of these rules shall forthwith be communicated by the Magistrate convicting the accused to the Chief Excise officers of both the States who will intimate the names of the persons so convicted to all officers who are authorised to grant passes or permits in their respective territories.

VIII. *Officers competent to grant permits and verify consignments and the quantities allowable.*

26. Permits for the transport of tobacco, opium, intoxicating drugs, &c., may be granted by the following officers for quantities not exceeding

the limits prescribed hereunder:—

(a) Excise Commissioner, Excise Superintendent and their Assistants or Circle Officers. } No limit.

(b) Tahsildars:—

5 seers opium	40 lbs. of tobacco
10 do. ganja	16 seers of snuff
50 do. bhang	4,000 cigars and cigarettes
10 gals. arrack	300 maunds salt
25 do. toddy	

(c) Excise Inspectors and Deputy Tahsildars:—
2 gallons of arrack
5 do. toddy

(d) Assistant Conservators of Forests and officers superior to them in rank:—

Timber......No limit.

(e) Rangers:—

Timber not more than 5 candies, provided that the permit is countersigned by an officer not below the rank of an Assistant Conservator of Forests.

27. All officers not inferior in rank to a Deputy Tahsildar or Excise Inspector shall be competent to verify consignments.

28. For the purpose of these rules, the following table will be used:—
1 lb. = 40 tolas = Rs. 40 weight = 120 kalanjus = ½ seer.
1 maund = 40 seers.
1 candy = 600 lbs.
1 gallon = 6 quarts or 48 drams.

29. The Chief Excise Authority in Travancore is the Dewan and the Chief Excise Officer, the Excise Commissioner, and in Cochin, the Dewan and the Excise Superintendent respectively.

No. S. R. 2519.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned officers of the Excise Department are appointed to issue passes or permits under Clause 9 of the rules for regulating the transport of liquor, opium, ganja, other intoxicating drugs, salt, tobacco, timber and articles subject to customs duty, from one part of Travancore to another through intervening Cochin territory, and from one part of the Cochin State to another through intervening Travancore territory, published under date the 1st December 1909, in the Travancore Government Gazette:—

1. The Excise Commissioner.
2. The Officer in charge of the Alwaye Circle.
3. Do. Arukutty Do.
4. Do. Piravom Do.
5. The Excise Inspector in charge of the Arukutty Chowkey.
6. Do. Veluthully Do.
7. Do. Parur Range.
8. Do. Alengad Do.
9. Do. Vallom Do.
10. Do. Mamalay Do.
11. Do. Veluthully Do.
12. Do. Perumbalam Patrol Range.
13. Do. Poothotta Do.
14. Do. Vadayar Do.
15. Do. Piravom Do.

No. S. R. 2520.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned Officers of the Excise Department are appointed to verify consignments under Clause 10 of the Rules for regulating the transport of liquor, opium, ganja, other intoxicating drugs, salt, tobacco, timber and articles subject to customs' duty from one part of Travancore to another through intervening Cochin territory, and from one part of the Cochin State to another through intervening Travancore territory, published under date the 1st December 1909, in the Travancore Government Gazette:—

1. The Excise Commissioner.
2. The Officer in charge of the Alwaye Circle.
3. Do. Arukutty Do.
4. Do. Piravom Do.
5. The Excise Inspector in charge of the Arukutty Chowkey.
6. Do. Veluthully Do.
7. Do. Munambam Port Depot.
8. Do. Parur Range.
9. Do. Alengad Do.
10. Do. Vallam Do.
11. Do. Mamalay Do.
12. Do. Veluthully Do.
13. Do. Perumbalam Patrol Range.
14. Do. Poothotta Do.
15. Do. Vadayar Do.
16. Do. Piravom Do.

No. S. R. 4561.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that, under Clauses 9 and 10 of the Rules for regulating the transport of liquor, opium, ganja, other intoxicating drugs, salt, tobacco, timber and articles subject to customs' duty, from one part of Travancore to another through intervening Cochin territory, and from one part of the Cochin State to another through intervening Travancore territory, published under date the 1st December 1909, in the Travancore Government Gazette, the undermentioned Officers of the Forest Department are appointed (1) to issue passes or permits for the transport of timber and (2) to verify the consignments of timber.

1. Conservator of Forests.
2. All Deputy Conservators of Forests.
3. All Assistant Conservators of Forests.
4. Ranger in charge of the Neriamangalam Range.
5. Do. Do. Idyera Do.
6. Do. Do. Manjapra Do.

Anchal Rules.

Letters.

1. Letters weighing up to 20 tolas, whether paid or service, shall be sent by letter mail, and those exceeding that weight by the slower bhangy mail, but letters of an emergent character, though weighing above 20 tolas, may, nevertheless, be sent by letter mail, provided the charges are paid at letter rates in the case of private covers, and provided that words "emergent" and "by letter mail" are written on the cover in the case of official letters.

2. Heads of offices and departments are required to pay particular attention to the proper superscription of service letters &c., sent through the Sirkar Anchal. A specimen form of address is given in the margin.

Office of the Trivandrum Division Peishkar.	
	On Sirkar Service only
To	
	The Tahsildar
A. B.	
Division Samprethy.	Quilon.

If the service covers from any office are not properly addressed and franked by the head of each Department or office or by a trustworthy subordinate specially authorised by him in writing for the purpose, they will be treated as private covers and charged at the prepaid rates.

3. The officer authorized as aforesaid to sign the cover must enter *in full* his official designation, in order that his individual responsibility may be enforced in cases of doubt or fraud.

4. Government officers are bound to receive all service letters &c., addressed to them, paying any charge which may be made by the Anchal office on account of any irregularity or incompleteness of the address or signature.

5 The postage thus charged by the Anchal Department will be paid by the official to whom such cover is addressed: the addressee will, in due course, apply to the official from whose office the cover was despatched for the postage paid by him forwarding the cover as a voucher for the amount. The officer to whom such application has been made will use his discretion in recovering the postage from the person or persons in fault.

6. Letters sent by Government officers in their official capacity which relate nevertheless to the private interests and concerns of the individuals addressed should be addressed according to the specimen form given in the margin under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are sent.

Office of the Trivandrum Division Peishkar.	
	Service bearing.
To	
	A. B.
C. D.	
Dewan Peishkar.	Alleppey.

Letters &c., so addressed shall be regarded by the Anchal office as private covers and charged on delivery with postage at prepaid rates instead of at double rates. Under this head come replies sent to communications of the kind named below:—

Petitions.

Applications for appointments.

Do. for transfer.

Enquiries about the title to leave &c.

Express Anchal.

7. The fee for expresses sent through the Sirkar Anchal by the public is one fanam per mile or fraction of a mile during day and two fanams

during night (*vide* Huzur letter No. 791 dated 7th Dhanu 1067). Letters sent by express must be registered without which the Anchal authorities cannot claim a receipt from the addressee.

8. If the person to whom an express has been sent has left the station for another, it will be forwarded to him to the new station by the ordinary mail.

9. If the addressee be not found and if the Anchal Master be unable to find out his whereabouts, the letter shall be treated as unclaimed. It will be detained at the office of delivery for three weeks and then returned to the sender.

SERVICE EXPRESSES.

10. Service expresses can be ordered only by the officers named in the margin. Such expresses shall not be accepted fôr despatch by Anchal Masters unless accompanied by written orders duly signed by the officers named.

Sarvadikariakar in behalf of His Highness the Maharaja.
Dewan.
Cheif Secretray to Government.
Anchal Superintendent.

11. As the employment of expresses interferes greatly with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails and is attended with expense, trouble and inconvenience, this mode of conveyance must be resorted to as sparingly as possible.

12. The above rules regarding expresses do not in any way affect the existing arrangements for the transmission of articles &c., by periodical expresses for the use of the Palace.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

13. The fee for registration shall be 3 chuckrams.* Only one receipt shall accompany every registered letter. The addressee's signature will be obtained in the receipt and the receipt recorded in the office of delivery If the sender is desirous of obtaining an acknowledgment from the addressee, he must give his name and full address at the time of presenting the letter and pay half a chuckram * in addition to the usual registration fee and postage.

14. Letters containing a currency note or any portion thereof, postage or other stamps, cheque, hundi, bank note, bill of exchange or the like must be sent registered. It is considered expedient, for the safety of currency notes in transit, that they should be sent in halves.

15. The sender of a registered letter is required to see that it is enclosed in a cover or envelope of a substantial kind fastened in a secure manner. Sealing wax with a distinct impression (other than that of the current coin) is recommended for fastening the cover instead of or in addition to any other means of fastening.

NEWSPAPERS.

16. Packets of newspapers weghing under 20 tolas will travel by the letter mail and those exceeding that weight by bhangy mail.

BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.

17. Books and pattern packets must be packed in open covers.

18. Samples of seeds, drugs and such like articles, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be packed in boxes or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be, if necessary, easily opened to enable the Anchal officers readly to satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

* As modified ba Notice dated 1st February 1901.

† As modified by notice published on page 1638 of Government Gazette dated 30-3-86. / 14-11-10,

19. A book-packet may contain newspapers, paper, any binding, covering, mounting or other appurtenances of books or maps.

20. Proof sheets, marked as such on the outside under the signature of the sender, may be transmitted by book post.

21. Press manuscripts intended for publication may also be transmitted by book post provided that the packet bears on the outside above the address the superscription 'Press manuscript' and is addressed to the office of a newspaper.

22. Pattern packets may contain only *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

23. No packets may exceed 2½ feet in length or 1½ in width are depth. Packets exceeding the prescribed dimensions shall be treated as parcels and charged accordingly.

24. Packets may be registered and acknowledgments obtained for them on payment of 3 chuckrams* for the former and half a chuckram* for the latter.

PARCELS.

25. The sender of a parcel is required to see to its secure packing and sealing. Cloth, wax-cloth or tin is recommended for a covering and if cloth or wax-cloth is used for this purpose, the sender is required to seal that intervals not exceeding 3 inches along the line of sewing.

26. If the sender desires to obtain an acknowledgment from the addressee, he must prepay the acknowledgment postage of half a chuckram* independently of the parcel postage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

27. Letters &c., must be posted at least half an hour before the time fixed for the closing of the mail. Letters &c., posted after that time will be stamped 'Too late' and detained for the following day's mail. The time of the closing of the mail will be notified by the Anchal Master at every station. Letters &c., that are to be despatched by mails during night, must be posted before 6 P. M. except under special orders to the contrary from the Anchal Superintendent.

28. The hours of registration of letters and parcels at every Anchal office shall be from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. Letters and parcels intended for any mail will not be despatched by that mail unless presented half an hour before it is closed. In no case will they be received during the hours of despatch or receipt of mails.

29. Registered letters and parcels (whether paid or service,) will be delivered only to the addressees in the absence of written instructions from them to the local Anchal Master. Heads of offices and departments are therefore desired to make the necessary arrangements either to receive service registered letters or parcels themselves, or authorise the local Anchal Master to deliver them to any one whom they may authorise for that purpose.

30. Anchal peons are forbidden to delive any letter or other article without requiring immediate payment of the amount due or to deliver any registered letter or parcel without requiring the immediate signature of the receipt and acknowledgment.

31. Anchal peons are not bound to give change. If the amount charged is not at once tendered, or if the receipts or acknowledgements are not

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* As modified by Notice dated 1st February 1910.

at once signed and the Anchal peons are subjected to detention, the letters &c., shall be taken back to the Anchal office for the next delivery.

32. Whatever postage is marked on a letter or other article must be paid at once on delivery after which any complaint of overcharge may be made and will be duly attended to.

33. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters &c. the covers or envelopes bearing the Anchal stamps must be presented for inspection.

34. Complaints against the Anchal office, certified as such under the full signature of the sender and addressed to the Anchal Superintendent are not chargeable with postage.

35. Since Anchal peons cannot deviate on any account from their regular course of delivery in their respective beats, persons residing far away from the Anchal office, if desirous of obtaining their letters &c., immediately on arrival of the mail, must send their own authorised messengers to the Anchal office to whom all covers except those for which receipts are required will be delivered.

36. It is forbidden to send by Anchal, explosive, dangerous or offensive substances or materials such as gunpowder, matches, percussion caps, saltpetre, indigo, glass, liquids, &c., or any article which either in itself (however packed), or by reason of insecure packing, may be liable to injure the contents of the mail bag or the person of the Anchal officers.

37. No address is complete which does not contain the Anchal station from which delivery is intended and care should always be taken to write the name of the Anchal station as clearly as possible.

38. Persons changing their place of residence are particularly required to leave written instructions to the Anchal office of their previous residence and to send written instructions to the Anchal office of the place to which they may be going.

39. The Anchal Master at any station or the person in charge of the Anchal office has power to refuse letters or other articles bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature that they were sent in that state. The refusal will be absolute in the case of registered letters and parcels.

40. Persons not belonging to the department shall not be admitted into the interior, nor permitted to examine the records of any Anchal office without the special permission of the Dewan, to whom or the Anchal Superintendent application for information or redress must be made either in person or in writing by the party requiring the same. (15th April, 1882.)

SUPPLEMENTARY ANCHAL RULES.

1. From and after $\frac{\text{1st Thulam, 1064}}{\text{16th October, 1888}}$ the Anchal Stamps and cards will be brought into use.

2. Postage on letters and other articles sent by Anchal and fees for the transmission of express letters shall be paid by means of Anchal stamps affixed thereto.

3. In the case of letters and other articles intended for delivery within Travancore pre-payment of postage is optional.

4. Unpaid letters and other articles will be charged on delivery with double postage and those insufficiently paid with double the amount of the deficiency.

5. Letters and other articles, found in letter boxes with postage not paid or only partially paid and intended for places out of Travancore, will not be forwarded to their destinations but will be returned to the senders and the postage recovered from them according to the preceding rule if the senders are known.

6. *The system of charging parcels according to distance is abolished and all parcels will be charged at the rate of 2 chuckrams for every 20 tolas or fractions thereof.

7. No receipt will be granted for parcels unless a registration fee of 3 † chuckrams is paid.

8. Nor will receipts be granted for ordinary service covers dropped into the letter box. Covers containing valuable enclosures or which are otherwise of importance should have the words 'To be registered' written on them in addition to the words 'On Sirkar service, and franked by the Head of the department, the Manager or a principal clerk of the office from which it is despatched. Such covers should be delivered to the Anchal Master who will acknowledge receipt in the book kept by the despatching office.

9. Book packets may contain any paper whether written or printed or lithographed, except communications of the nature of a letter.

10. No service covers intended for delivery at the station should be dropped into the letter box. If so posted, they will be charged with pre-paid postage recoverable from the addressee on delivery.

‡ Provided that the Dewan may, at his discretion, direct that this rule shall not apply to service covers from any officer or class of officers.

11. § Nothing shall be written, printed or otherwise impressed on the address, the name of the sender, the place and date of posting. If any of these conditions be infringed, the card will be charged with a postage of half a chuckram.

12. Anchal cards may be used for official correspondence. They should not be franked on the address side but the official designation of the sender should be given in full under his signature on the other side.

13. Anchal cards intended for official use will be printed on blue paper.

14. Anchal stamps, covers, letter cards and cards for the use of the public will be sold at all Anchal offices from 7 to 10 A. M. and from noon to 5 P. M. They are|| of thirteen denominations valued at four, three, two and one chuckrams and twelve, eight, six and four cash (vide Huzur Notifications of Kanni 1065, Karkadagom 1075, 31st January 1901 and 9th Kumbhom 1081).

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* As modified by notice dated July 1904.
† As modified by Notice dated 1st February 1901.
‡ Added by notification dated 24th June 1895.
§ As modified by Notice dated 19th November 1903.
|| As modified by Notice dated 10th August, 1894.

Certificate of Posting.

"To afford assurance to persons who send letters and other articles by servants or messengers to be posted in Anchal that they have done so, and for evidence in cases of enquiry into alleged loss of letter and other articles that they have been actually posted, "Certificate of Posting" will be granted by the Anchal Office in the following manner:—

(1) The exact copy of the address on the letter or other articles must be written in a slip of paper or in a book, and a half-a-chuckram Anchal stamp affixed thereto, and the slip or book must be presented to the Anchal Master along with the letter or other articles.

(2) "The Anchal Master will compare the address on the letter or other article with the copy in the slip or book; if the copy be correct, will obliterate the Anchal stamp on it, and impress the date stamp and return the slip or book as "Certificate of Posting" to the person who presented it."

Dead Letter Office (Anchal).

Under section 3 of Regulation I of 1064, it is hereby notified for general information that a Dead Letter Office will be opened at Trivandrum on the 1st Auvany, 1070 / 16th August, 1894 *and that the following Rules in connection therewith will come into force from that date.*

1. "Unclaimed articles" include all articles which cannot be delivered because the person to whom they are addressed cannot be found or because the addresses are so illegible or imprefect that the place of destination cannot be ascertained or because the articles bear no address at all, and articles returnable to the senders under section 5 of Supplementary Anchal Rules dated 1st October 1898

2. A. Unclaimed articles which cannot be delivered because the addrsses cannot be found shall be kept for three weeks at the office of delivery A list of such articles shall be prepared daily at every such office and exposed for not less than two weeks in the most conspicious part thereof. All such articles, which shall have remained three weeks unclaimed in any office, shall be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

B. All other unclaimed articles shall, without unnecessary delay, be transferred to the Dead Letter office for disposal.

3. "Refused articles" are articles which the persons to whom they are addressed have refused to receive or omitted to take delivery of, after due notice has been given them by the Anchal Office.

4. All refused articles shall at once be transferred to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

5. The articles received in the Dead Letter Office under sections 2 and 4 shall be disposed of as follows:—

(a) If the sender's name is on the cover the articles shall be returned unopened to the office at which it was posted for delivery to the sender.

(b) If the sender's name is not found on the cover it shall be opened to see if the contents furnish sufficient information to enable the office to return the articles to the sender. If sufficient information is obtained, the articles shall be returned to the sender in a Dead Letter cover; if not, it shall be detained in deposit for one year and then destroyed.

Exception.—This section shall not apply to articles which are transferred from any British Post Office or Cochin Sirkar Anchal for delivery through the

Travancore Anchal. Such articles shall, as hitherto, be returned to the British Post or Cochin Anchal, as the case may be.

6. All paid articles returnable under the foregoing section shall be returned to senders free of charge, and all unpaid and insufficiently paid articles shall be returned to the senders charged with any postage due on them.

7. The senders to whom the articles are returned by the Dead Letter Office shall receive and pay the postage due thereon.

8. Where the sender disowns the articles or cannot be found, it shall be returned to the Dead Letter Office, and it shall be competent to the officer in charge to decide whether payment of the postage due should be enforced.

In cases where postage is decided to be recovered, the recovery shall be effected in the same manner as arrears of public revenue under Regulation I of 1068, and the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office may further order the with-holding, until payment of the postage is made or levied from the defaulter, of any article addressed to him, not being on Sirkar service.

In other cases, the article shall be dealt with under the provisions of Section 5 (B).

9. Articles sent 'service bearing' such as endorsements, notices &c. which may be unclaimed, shall be returned unopened free of charge by the Dead Letter Office to the office from which they were issued.

10. 'Service bearing' articles which are refused shall be dealt with under the provisions of section 8.

11. Unclaimed or refused articles *which are not registered*, if found to contain anything which makes registration compulsory, shall be returned to the senders registered and charged with double registration fee in addition to any postage which may have been paid or which may be due on them.

12. All money including currency notes, cheques, stamps, hundies &c., found enclosed in any article, falling under section 5 *b* shall be paid into the Huzur Treasury by the officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office, and other valuable property found as above, shall, subject to the sanction of the Dewan, be sold by public auction by the said officer and the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the Huzur Treasury; such money or proceeds being held in deposit for the benefit of any person who may have a right thereto, after deducting all sums due by such person for postage and the charges connected with the auction.

13. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, where the contents of any article are found to be of a perishable or offensive nature, they may immediately be sold or otherwise disposed of by the officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

4.1 The employees of the Dead Letter Office shall not bid for or purchase directly or indirectly, anything sold at any auction held under paras 13 and 14.

15. Notice inviting claimants for the valuable contents or the sale proceeds of the articles mentioned in paras 13 and 14 shall be published in the Government Gazette; and if not claimed within a year from the date of publication, they shall lapse to Government.

16. All claims under the last proceeding section shall be preferred to the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

17. Where the claim is established to the satisfaction of that officer he shall move Government for the return of the property held in deposit and they may pass such orders as they think fit.

18. Where the claim is not so established, he shall refer to Government for the necessary investigation being made by any officer whom they may appoint for the purpose, and make such orders on the result of the investigation as they think fit.

19. No person unconnected with the Dead Letter Office, whether an employe of the Anchal Department or not, shall have admission into the Dead Letter Office, without the special sanction of the Dewan.

20. The Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office and the clerks employed in it must be sworn to secrecy, *i. e.*, not to divulge the contents of any article opened and read by them.

21. Employees of the Dead Letter Office who violate the above said rule will, besides being liable to dismissal, be debarred from admission into any other department of the Government service.

22. On the first of every month or the next office day, if the first of the month happens to be a holiday, all articles which have been in deposit at the Dead Letter Office for one year shall be destroyed, in the presence of the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

23. The Anchal Superintendent will, for the time being, be the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office. (6th July, 1894).

TABLE I.

Revised Schedule of Anchal Rates.

Cards.	Rates.						Letters.							Book and pattern packets.							Newspapers.							Parcels.							Registration.							Hundies.						
							Not exceeding in weight.	Rates.						Not exceeding in weight.	Rates.						Not exceeding in weight.	Rates.						Not exceeding in weight.	Rates.						Fee.	Rates.						Amount.	Commission.					
	S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.		S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.		S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.		S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.		S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.		S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.		S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.
Anchal Card.	...	...	4	...	...	$1\frac{13}{19}$	½ Tola.	.	.	8	...	...	$3\frac{7}{19}$	10 Tolas	...	...	8	...	...	$3\frac{7}{19}$	6 Tolas.	...	...	6	...	...	$2\frac{10}{19}$	20 Tolas or fraction thereof.	...	2	...	...	1	$1\frac{9}{19}$	On all articles.	...	3	...	...	1	$8\frac{4}{19}$	For every B. Rs. 5/or fraction thereof.	...	1	...		...	$6\frac{14}{19}$
							1 Tola.	...	...	12	...	...	$5\frac{1}{19}$																																		
Letter Cards.	...	...	12	...	...	$5\frac{1}{19}$								For every additional 10 Tolas or fraction thereof.	...	...	8	...	...	$3\frac{7}{19}$																											
							Above 1 Tola up to 10 Tolas.	...	1	4	...		$8\frac{8}{19}$	Book packets maximum 400 Tolas.							For every additional 6 Tolas or fraction thereof.	...	...	6	...	...	$2\frac{10}{19}$	Maximum weight 600 Tolas.							Acknowledgment.	...	...	8	...	...	$3\frac{7}{19}$	Maximum amount of an order B. Rs. 500/.						
							Above 10 Tolas up to 20 Tolas.	...	2	8	...	1	$4\frac{16}{19}$	Pattern 40 Tolas																																		

TABLE II.

TIME-TABLE OF THE RUNNING OF THE TRANSIT.

Station.	Arrival.		Departure.		Remarks.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
FROM TRIVANDRUM TO PARUR.					
Trivandrum ...	...	6—15	12 noon.	...	The Government do not guarantee these times being kept to.
Chirayinkil ...	...	...	...	6—30	
Varkala ...	...	8—30	...	8—45	
Paravur ...	...	11—30	...	11—45	
Quilon ...	3	...	12 noon.	...	
Chavara ...	...	2—40	...	2—55	
Klapana ...	...	6—15	...	6—30	
Ambalapuzha ...	2—10	...	2—25	...	
Alleppey ...	5—25	...	...	1	
Vaikam ...	...	8	...	8—15	
Arukutty ...	...	11—35	...	11—50	
Ernakulam ...	2—10	...	...	...	
FROM PARUR TO TRIVANDRUM.					
Ernakulam ...	...	...	...	2	
Arukutty ...	...	4—20	...	4—35	
Vaikam ...	...	7—55	...	8—10	
Alleppey ...	3—10	...	...	12	
Ambalapuzha ...	...	3	...	3—15	
Klapana ...	...	10—55	...	11—10	
Chavara ...	21—40	...	2—45	...	
Quilon ...	5—25	3—15	12 noon.	...	
Paravur ...	...	...	...	3—30	
Varkala ...	...	6—15	...	6—30	
Chirayinkil ...	3	8—30	...	8—45	
Trivandrum ...	3	...	...	...	

Anchal Hundis.

Rules regarding the issue and payment of Hundis by the Anchal Department.

With a view to extend the benefit of the Hundi system to the genera public, the business of issuing and paying hundis or orders shall, from and after the 16th August 1901 (1st Chingom, 1077) be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Anchal Office except in the case of Hundis issued on Sirkar account, and the following rules in connection therewith are published for general information.

1. The Anchal offices named in the margin, with the exception of those marked with the asterisk* where no payment will be made, shall be authorized to issue and pay hundis and shall be open, for that purpose, between the hours of 7 to 11 A. M. and 12 noon to 4 P. M. on every day except the undermentioned holidays [during which the Chief Anchal Office at the Capital will be open from 1 to 4 P. M. and other Offices from 2 to 4 P. M.*]

All New Moon days.	
All Sundays.	
His Highness the Maha Rajah's Birthday.	
His Majesty the Emperor's Birthday.	
Chingom—Avani Pirappu	1 day
„ Avani Avittum	1 day
„ Gayathri Japam	1 day
„ Thiruvonam & Avittum	2 days
Kanni— Mahanavami & Vijayadesami	2 days
Thulam - Deepali	1 day
Vrischigam—Thirukartigay	1 day
Dhanu—Swargavadal Yekadesi	1 day
„ Christian New Year's day	1 day
Makaram—Thye Pongal	1 day
Medam—Vishu	1 day
Mithunam—Karkataka Sankranthi	1 day
Karkadakam—Adiaruthi	1 day

1. Bhuthapandi.
2. Nagercoil.
3. Suchindram.
4. Padmanabhapuram.
5. Eraniel.
6. Kuzhithura.
7. Neyyattinkara.
8. Trivandrum.
9. Attungal.
10. Quilon.
11. Kottarakara.
12. Punalur.
13. Shencottah.
14. Adur.
15. Patanayarkulengara.
16. Kayankulam.
17. Mavelikara.
18. Haripad.
19. Chengannur.
20. Thiruvella.
21. Ambalapuzha.
22. Alleppey.
23. Changanachery.
24. Kottayam.
25. Ettumanur.
26. Pala.
27. Todupuzha.
28. Muvattupuzha.
29. Perumbavur.
30. Alwaye.
31. Parur.
32. Vaikam.
33. Shertallay.
34. Nedumangad.
35. Kottar.
36. Chalai.
37. Quilon Peravagay*
38. Alleppey Peravagay.*
39. Kulasagram*
40. Thiruvattar.
41. Colachel*
42. Kallikavila*
43. Kilimanur*
44. Chirayinkil*
45. Kozhenchery*
46. Pallam*
47. Mannanam
48. Arukutty*
49. Edapalli*
50. Verapuzha*
51. Arambolyt†
52. Paravur†
53. Chadayamangalam†
54. Puliyara†
55. Samburvatakara†
56. Mannar†
57. Pattanamthitta†
58. Pandalum†
59. Mankompu†
60. Kuttattukulam
61. Peermade†
62. Pudukada‡
63. Puvar‡
64. Balaramapuram‡
65. Kazhakootam‡
66. Varkala‡
67. Chattanur‡
68. Kundarai‡
69. Sasthamkotta‡
70. Chavara‡
71. Konni‡
72. Mallappalli‡
73. Udayamperur‡

Vide Notice dated 23rd September, 1901
* Added by Notice dated 2nd December, 1901.
† Added by Notice dated 21st March, 1902.
‡ Added by Notice dated 17th July, 1902.

74. Kottaram$
75. Angamali$
76. Erattupetta$
77. Ponkunnam$
78. Malayattur$
79. Kothamangalam$
80. Kuthiathode$
81. Arianad¶
82. Vamanapuram¶
83. Navaikulam¶
84. Pattanapurom¶
85. Kalavur¶
86. Vithuray||
87. Pachai||
88. Anjel||
89. Kulathupuzha||
90. Talavadi||
91. Eraviperur||
92. Puthencruz||
93. Kumili ||
94. Piravam ||
95. Thenmala ||
96. Kalpalakadavu.
97. Mundakaym.
98. Arumana.
99. Klappana.
100. Nuranaud.
101. Thumpamon.
102. Azhakiyapandi-puram.
103. Thazhakudy.*
104. Cape Comorin.
105. Myladi.
106. Edalakudi.
107. Thamarakulam.*
108. Parakkai.*
109. Mahadanapuram.*
110. Thovala.
111. Karinkal.
112. Aloor.
113. Rajakkamangalam.
114. Mulagamud.
115. Thiruvancode.
116. Manalikara.*
117. Palliyadi.*
118. Kollengode.*
119. Parassala.*
120. Kattakada.
121 Nemom.
122. Karamanai.*
123. Thycaud.*
124. Pettah.*
125. Vakkom.
126. Perunad.
127. Myyanad.
128. East Kallada.
129. West Kallada.
130. Kunnikod.
131. Pooyappalli.
132. Elathoor.
133. Ranni.
134. Kaipattur.
135. Thovalakara.
136. Karthigappalli.*
137. Mangalam.*
138. Muthukulam.*
139. Niranam.
140. Alaramapuram.*
141. Cherukol.*
142. Pallikal.*
143. Aranmulay.
144. Kuzhikala.
145. Aiyroor.*
146. Kitanganoor.
147. Mepral.
148. Edathua.*
149. Arthungal.*
150. Panavalli.
151. Katuthuruthy.
152. Kuravalangad.
153. Kitangoor.
154. Athirampuzha.*
155. Pampady.
156. Olesha.
157. Kumarakom.
158. Thazhathangady*
159. Puthuppally.*
160. Veliyanad
161. Kavalam.
162. Kanjirappally.
163. Manimala.
164. Ramapuram.
165. Bharananganam.
166. Cherpunkal.
167. Poonjar.*
168. Vazhakulam.
169. Thrikariyoor.*
170. Munampam.
171. Pulinkunnu.
172. Champakulam.
173 Nellikkakuzhi.*
174. Kulathur.*
175. Pambakuda.*
176. Thycadseri.*
177. Kaladi.
178. Oonnavilakada.
179. Kadakkal.
180. Pirappancode.

High Range Offices.

181. Vandenmettu.
182 Bandiperiyar.
183. Devikolam.
184. Marayoor.
185. Moonar.
186. Santhanpara.
187. Odumbanchola.
188. Karinkulam.

2 The "Hundi" is an order granted by the Anchal Office for the payment of a sum of money through the agency of the Anchal Office.

A 'Remitter' is the person who sends money by means of a Hundi.

A 'Payee' is the person named in a hundi as the person to whom the money is to be paid.

* 3 The amount for which a single hundi may be issued must not exceed Bh. Rs. 500 and no person shall be allowed to obtain one day several hundies payable to the same payee the total of which exceeds Bh. Rs. 500.

$ Added by Notice dated 14th September, 1902

¶ Added by Notice dated 18th December, 1902.

|| Added by Notice dated 12th August, 1903.

* Vide Notice dated July, 1904.

† Vide Notice dated 4th April, 1901.

4. A commission on the issue of hundies will be charged the following rates:—

for every Bh. Rs. 5 or fraction thereof ... ...1 ch.†

5. The remitter of a hundi must fill in, in ink, on the hundi form (which will be supplied to him *gratis* by the Anchal office) the necessary entries adding his signature at foot. He must also write his own name and address on the (acknowledgment) portion of the form. Entries must be legible and may be written in English, Tamil or Malayalam, either by the remitter himself or by any one on his behalf. The remitter may write on the 'Coupon' any communication he desires to make to the payee regarding the remittance.

6. The hundi form duly filled in together with the amount of the hundi and commission must be presented at the Anchal Office window during the prescribed hours.

7. The name and address of the payee must be entered with such completeness as shall secure identification and prevent the risk of wrong payment. The occupation, trade or profession of the payee and any other particulars calculated to help in identifying him should be added. The name of only one person may be entered as the payee except in the case of Firms or Corporations whose usual designation must be given. A hundi payable to a Government official, Bank manager or an Editor of a newspaper &c. in his public capacity should contain the designation, not the name of the person to whom the Hundi is intended.

8. The Anchal Office will not be responsible for the wrong payment of a hundi caused by incorrect or incomplete information given by the remitter as to the name and address of the payee.

9. A receipt will be given to the remitter for the amount paid by him on account of the hundi and commission. Any error or omission should be pointed out at once by the remitter; otherwise, the Anchal Office will not be responsible.

10. The payment of a hundi will ordinarily be made at the address of the payee on his signing the hundi and acknowledgment and returning them to the Anchal peon.

11. The hundi and acknowledgment must be signed by the payee named by the remitter or by some person authorized in writing by the payee in his behalf. The signature must be written in ink in the space provided for the purpose. If the payee of a hundi resides at a station where there is no Hundi Anchal Office and the payment cannot be effected in the usual way, a notice of the arrival of the hundi will be sent to him service-bearing by the Anchal master, requesting him (the payee) to attend personally or send an agent duly authorised in writing to sign the hundi on his behalf to receive payment of the amount. In either case, the notice issued by the Anchal Office must be returned to the Anchal master,

12. The remitter of a hundi is entitled to obtain free of charge an acknowledgment of the payment of the amount of the hundi signed by the payee. Should the remitter fail to receive an acknowledgment in due course, he should represent the matter to the Anchal master who will take the necessary steps to obtain it. If it is found after making the necessary enquiries that the acknowledgment is lost, he will obtain a certificate of payment free of charge signed by the Anchal Master of the office of payment.

13. If the payee of a hundi is illiterate, it will be necessary for him to make his mark on the hundi in the presence of two respectable witnesses whose signature must also be obtained in the hundi.

14. If a person removing from one Hundi Anchal Office to another Hundi Anchal Office leaves written instructions with the Anchal master of the former place to redirect any hundi that may become payable to him after his departure, the instructions so given will be carried out free of charge and the hundis will be made payable at the Anchal Office to which they are so redirected.

15. The remitter of a hundi which has not been paid may require that the address of the payee shall be altered or that the name of the Anchal Office at which the hundi was originally made payable shall be changed. The required change will be made without additional charge on the remitter's applying in writing to the Anchal Office at which the hundi was issued.

16. The remitter of a hundi which has not been paid may require that the amount be paid to some person other than the payee named in the hundi. The required change will be made on payment of a second commission equal to the first on the remitter's applying in writing to the Anchal Office at which the hundi was issued and producing the receipt granted to him for the hundi.

17. The remitter of a hundi which has not been paid may stop payment and require that the money be repaid to himself. This will be done without additional charge on the remitter's applying in writing to the Anchal Office at which the hundi was issued and producing the receipt. Payment can also be stopped by telegram, if the remitter pays for it and if there is a telegraph communication between the offices of issue and payment. In no case, however, will the Anchal office be responsible for inability or failure to stop payment of hundi in compliance with the remitter's request.

18. If the payee of a hundi cannot be found or if the payee refuses to take payment, the amount of the hundi will be returned at once to the remitter free of charge. The commission will in no case be refunded.

19. If payment of a hundi to a payee cannot be effected and the amount cannot be repaid to the remitter owing to the latter not being found, the hundi will become void and its value will be credited to Government. But if the payee or remitter or their heirs subsequently apply for payment before the expiration of one year from the date of issue of the hundi the amount of the hundi will be paid to him with the sanction of the Dewan.

20. The payment of a hundi may be deferred for a period not exceeding a week owing to an exceptional state of treasury balances or any other special cause. Such instances will, of course, be very rare. (28th May, 1901).

Anchal Notices.

Instances having come to the notice of Government, in which Anchal labels obliterated by the private seals of the senders could not be easily distinguished from used labels, it is hereby notified for general information that senders of letters, packets &c., by Anchal, are permitted to obliterate the Anchal Stamps by their private seals only to the extent of a fourth portion thereof, leaving the remaining portion to be cancelled by the Anchal authorities. Letters, packets &c., which are cancelled in contravention of this rule will be treated as 'unpaid' and dealt with as such (6th December, 1900.)

Under section 4 of Regulation I of 1064, it is hereby notified for general information that, from and after the $\frac{\text{15th Kumbhom 1076}}{\text{26th February 1901}}$, ll articles posted in any Post Office outside Travancore and transferred

from any British Post Office within Travancore for delivery through the Anchal, will be charged at prepaid rates and those posted in any British Post Office within Travancore and transferred to the Anchal with double rates. (16th February, 1901.)

1. In view to afford additional facilities to the public, the price of Anchal Letter Cards has been reduced from one chuckram to twelve cash. This arrangement will take effect from the 1st Margaly 1079.

2. On and after the 1st Dhanu 1079 / 16th December 1903 nothing shall be written, printed or otherwise impressed on the address side of the Anchal Card except the name and address of the addressee, the name of the sender, the place and date of posting. Should any of the conditions above indicated be infringed, the card will be charged with a postage of half a chuckram. The above restriction applies not only in respect of the cards on which are printed the words "the address only to be written on this side" in English and Malayalam and which will be issued for sale from the 1st Dhanu 1079 but also in respect of any cards on which the said words are not printed, that may be issued or used on and after the said date. (19th November, 1903.)

Notification

No. G. 6952.

It is hereby notified that from and after 1st Karthigai 1084—16th November 1908, the commission at the rate of 2 chuckrams per rupee on the purpose of Anchal Stamps and Wrappers &c and that of one chuckram per rupee in the case of letter cards, will be allowed only to Anchal Masters. No commission will be allowed, even to Anchal Masters, on purchases below seven chuckrams.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
31-10-09.

(By order,)
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah it is hereby notified for general information that in order to afford additional facilities to the public for posting unregistered letters &c., the following arrangements will be carried out by the Anchal Department from the 1st Makaram 1082.

1. Any single individual, community, mercantile firm or others wishing to have a letter box at his or their place of residence or office situated within a radius of three miles from the nearest Anchal Office may be allowed to have one under the following conditions:—

(*a*) That an annual fee as shown below should be paid in advance.

For a distance of 1 mile from the Anchal office			...Rs. 6
Do.	2 miles	"	... " 12
Do.	3 miles	"	... " 18

Fractions of a mile will be reckoned as one mile.

(*b*) That the letter box will be cleared daily by an Anchal Peon at the hour appointed and notified by the Anchal Superintendent; such hour shall be as near as possible to the time when the mail is ordinarily despatched from or to the Capital.

(c) That the cost of the box (iron or wooden) with duplicate keys and the fitting up shall be borne by the individual, community, or firm concerned.

(d) That the box should be fixed at a place where the Anchal Peon can have free access at any time

(e) That when the box is cleared by the Anchal Peon the owner or other responsible male member concerned may enter in a book which will be produced by the Peon, the number of covers taken from the box and affix his initials.

2. The fee should be paid to the local Anchal Master and the receipt obtained from him should accompany the application.

3. All applications for letter boxes should be made in the form appended hereto and addressed to the Anchal Superintendent (3rd November, 1906).

Application for Letter Box.

Name of individual or agent.	Place of residence and occupation.	Site where the letter box is to be put up.	Distance from the nearest Anchal Office.	Period for which the letter boxes is required.	Amount of fee paid.	Signature of applicant.	Remarks.

Rules introducing the Value Payable System in the Anchal Department.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja with a view to afford additional facilities to the public the Value Payable system will, from and after the 1st Makaram 1082, be introduced in the Anchal Department.

1. Registered letters and registered and unregistered Newspapers, Book packets, and parcels may be transmitted by Anchal as Value Payable articles, provided the amount to be recovered on a single article does exceed Rs. 500.

2. Value payable articles can be posted at any Anchal Office that is a Hundi office for transmission to any other office that is also a Hundi office.

3. Every article intended to be transmitted by Anchal as a Value Payable article, must be presented at the Anchal Office with prescribed printed form (which can be obtained gratis from the Anchal Office). in which the sender must specify the sum to be recovered from the addressee filling up the required entries and affix his signature. The sender of the article must write his name and address clearly on the article itself.

4. The prepayment of postage on all Value-Payable articles is compulsory. The postage and registration fee must always be prepaid in stamps if the article is a Letter, Newspaper or Book packet, and in cash if it is a parcel. The prepayment of postage and registration fee is not compulsory in the case of service bearing articles. If the Value Payable article is sent unregistered, a fee calculated according to the rates, mentioned in Rule 7 on the amount specified for remittance to the sender must be perpaid by the sender in cash.

5. The Rules regarding the packing &c., of ordinary packets and parcels and sending forbidden articles apply to Value Payable articles as well.

6. Value Payable articles should not be dropped into the letter box but should be handed over to the Anchal Master.

7. The following rates of fees will be charged for remitting the value of the article to the sender which will be recovered from the addressee:—

For every Bh. Rs. 5 or fraction thereof.........ch. 1.

8. If the amount to be recovered from the addressee on a Value payable article exceeds Rs. 100, an intimation of its arrival will be sent by the office of delivery to the addressee who should either call at or send his authorised agent to the Anchal Office to take delivery of the article on signing the V. P. memorandum. The intimation received by him should also be returned to the Anchal Office.

9. The amount to be recovered from the addressee will be the sum specified by the sender for remittance to him, plus, in the case of registered parcels, registered letters, and registered newspapers, and book packets, a fee calculated on that amount according to the rates mentioned in Rule No. 7. When this amount is recovered from the addressee the sum for payment to the sender will be remitted to him by means of a Hundi.

10. If the addressee of a Value Payable article cannot be found or refuses to accept it, or if after an intimation of its arrival has been sent to him omits to take delivery of the article within the time specified in the intimation, it will be returned to the sender free who will be required to acknowledge the receipt of the article by signing the memorandum which will be presented by the Anchal peon. Under no circumstance, whatever, will the postage and registration fee prepaid in stamps or in cash be refunded. In the case of a service bearing V. P. article it will be returned to the sender free through the Dead Letter Office. If the sender is not found or refuses to accept it, it will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, where it will be opened and kept for a year from the date of the posting of the article. If the article is not claimed either by the sender or by the addressee within the period mentioned above, it will be sold by auction with the sanction of the Government and the sale proceeds there-

of credited to Government. If the contents of the article are found to be of a perishable nature or emitting offensive smell, it will immediately be sold by auction with the sanction of Government and the sale proceeds thereof will be reserved for a year for payment to the sender.

11. The Anchal Master of the office of delivery may be authorised by the sender of a V. P. article with a written request to deliver such articles to the addressee free or to alter the sum originally specified for remittance to himself, provided such requisitions are communicated through the office of posting before the article is delivered.

12. The Government will not incur any liability in respect of the sum specified for remittance to the sender in respect of a V. P. article unless and until that sum has been recovered from the addressee.

13. After the expiration of a year from the date of the posting of a V. P. article, no claim in respect thereof will be entertained by the Anchal Department. (No. 19334 dated 12th November, 1906).

List of Anchal Offices in Travancore.

Name of Office.	District in which situated.
Aramboly	Tovala
Bhuthapandi	
Suchindram (town) ...	Agastisvaram
Kotturam ...	
Kottar	
Nagercoil	
Padmanabhapuram ..	Kalkulam
Kulasagaram	
Tiruvattar	
Eraniel	Eraniel
Colachel	
Kuzhitture	Vilavankode
Putukada	
Arumana	
Kaliakavila	Neyyattinkara
Neyyattinkara ...	
Puvar	
Balaramapuram ...	
Trivandrum	Trivandrum
Chalai (Sub)	
Kazhakuttam ...	
Nedumangad ...	Nedumangad
Aryanad	
Vithuray	
Pachai	
Vamanapuram ...	
Chirayinkil	Chirayinkil
Attungal	
Varkala	
Kilimanur	
Navaikulam	
Paravur	Quilon
Chattannur	
Quilon Transit and Anchal...	
Do. Sub	
Kundarai	Kottarakara
Kottarakara	
Anjel	
Chadayamangalam ...	Pathanapuram
Pathanapuram ...	
Kulattupuzha ...	
Thenmala	
Punalur	Shencottah
Shencottah (town) ...	
Samburvatakara ...	
Puliyara ...	Kunnattur
Sastamkotta ...	
Adur ...	
Chavara	Karunagapalli
Patanayarkulangara...	
Klapana	
Haripad	Kartigapalli
Kayankulam	

Name of Office.	District in which situated.
Mavelikara	Mavelikara
Pantalam	
Nurnad	
Thumpamon	Chengannur
Chengannur	
Pattanamtitta ...	
Mannar	
Konni	Tiruvella
Tiruvalla	
Kozhenchery ...	
Mallappalli	
Eraviperur	
Ambalapuzha.. ...	Ambalapuzha
Mankompu ...	
Alleppey	
Do. Transit station.	
Talavadi	
Shertallay	Shertallay
Kalavur	
Arukutti	
Kuthiathode	
Vaikam	Vaikam
Udayamperur ...	
Parur	Parur
Verapoly	
Ettumanur	Ettumanur
Mannanam	
Kottayam	Kottayam
Pallam	
Changanachery ...	Changanachery
Ponkunnam ...	
Peermade	
Mundakayam... ...	
Kumili	Minachil
Pala	
Erattupetta	
Todupuzha	...Todupuzha
Muvattupuzha ...	Muvattupuzha
Kuthattukulam ...	
Piravam	
Kothamangalam ...	
Puthen Cruz	Kunnatnad
Perumpavur	
Malayattur	
Edapalli	
Alwaye	
Angamali	...Alangad
Perinad	...Quilon
Marayoor.	High Ranges
Udumpanchola ...	
Vandamettoo	
Santhanpara	
Devikulam	
Munnar	
Karingulam	
Kalady	...Alangad

List of Village Anchal Offices.

Names of Village Anchal Offices.	Names of Anchal Offices to which the Village Offices are attached.
Athirampuzha	Ettumanoor
Azhakiapandipuram	Bhuthapandy
Alur	Eraniel
Aranmula	Kozhencherry
Arrathunkal	Shertallay
Alaramapuram	Mavelikarai
Bhararanganam	Eraniel
Cape Comorin	Mahadanapuram
Cherukole	Mavelikarai
Cherupunkal	Ettumanur
Edalacudy	Suchindram
Elathur	Shencottah (Town)
Edathuva	Thalavadi
Kollankode	Kalikavila
Kattakaday	Aryanad
Karamanai	Trivandrum
Kalpalakadavu	Do.
Kallada (Eastern)	Sasthankottah
Kidangur	Ettumanur
Kuravalangad	Do.
Kadakal	Chadayamangalam
Kattathura	Kuzhithura
Karingal	Eraniel
Kallada (Western)	Sastamkotta
Kunnikod	Kottarakara
Mahathanapuram	Kottaram
Kulathur	Puvar
Kadathuruthy	Ettumanur
Karthigapally	Haripad
Kypattur	Pattanamthittai
Kuzhikala	Kozhoncherry
Kidangannur	Do.
Kumaragam	Kottayam
Mulagumudu	Padmanabhapuram
Madavur Pallikal	Kilimanur
Myanad	Chattannur
Mylady	Suchindram
Mepral	Tiruvalla
Munambam	Parur
Muthukulam	Kayankulam
Manimala	Kanjirapally
Mangalam	Mavelikarai
Man[illegible]ara	Padmanabhapuram
Nemam	Balaramapuram
Niranam	Mannar
Nellikakuzhy	Puvar
Olasha	Kottayam
Pallikal	Kayankulam
Palliyadi	Kuzhittura
Pampakuda	Muvattupuzha
Parassala	Kalikavila
Puyapalli	Kottarakara
Pettah	Trivandrum
Punthura	Do.
Phupally	Kottayam

Names of Village Anchal Offices.	Names of Anchal Offices to which the Village Offices are attached.
Panavalli	Arukutty
Pulinkunnu	Changanacherry.
Kanjirapally	Ponkunnam
Pampadi	Kottayam
Parakkai	Suchindram
Parappancode	Neduvangad
Punjar	Erratupetta
Katinamkulam	Kazhakuttam
Rajakkamangalam	Eraniel
Ranni	Pattanamitta
Ramapuram	Pala
Tricariyur	Muvattupuzha
Tiruvancode	Padmanabhapuram
Thovala	Aramboly
Thazhakudy	Bhuthapandy
Thamarakulam	Suchindram
Taikad	Trivandrum
Thazhathangady	Kottayam
Thittuvila	Bhuthapandy
Unnamalakada	Kuzhithura
Vakom	Chirayinkil
Varkala (Town)	Varkala
Velliyanad	Chenganacherri
Ayroor	Kozenchery.
Thaikattucherry	Vaikom
Thevalakara	Patanayarkulangara
Champaculam	Ambalapuzha
Vazhakulam	Moovattupuzha
Vandiperiyar	Peermade
Kavalam	Changanacherry

List of Anchal Pillar Letter Boxes.

No.	Names of Stations where boxes are placed.	Names of the Anchal Offices by which the boxes are cleared.
1	Agasteeswaram	Kottaram
2	Attur	Tiruvattar
3	Amaravila	Neyyattinkara
4	Alangode (market)	Attungal
5	Avanancherry	Do.
6	Anjengo (British Territory)	Chirayinkil
7	Antheenad	Pala
8	Azhur	Chirayinkil
9	Ayikudi	Samburvadakara
10	Avur	Haripad
11	Ayoor	Chadayamangalam
12	Ananthararamapuram	Adur
13	Alwaye (Railway Station)	Alwaye
14	Angamalai Do.	Angamali
15	Beach	Alleppey
16	Chalagramom	Trivandrum
17	Cantonment	Do.
18	Chinnakada	Quilon Piravaga
19	Chettipuzha	Changanachery

No.	Names of Stations where boxes are placed.		Names of the Anchal Offices by which the boxes are cleared.
20	Changanachery (Market)	..	Changananachery
21	Chalikunnu	...	Kottayam
22	Chempil (Bazaar)	...	Vaikam
23	Eraniel (Town)	...	Eraniel
24	Chunka Kadavu	...	Kottayam
25	Ezhupunna	...	Arukutti
26	Edapalli (Railway Station	..	Edapalli
27	Enanallur	..	Muvattupuzha
28	Elavur	...	Kuttattukulam
29	Ezhukone	...	Kundara
30	Kadukara	...	Azhakiapandipuram Village Office
31	Karakal	...	Mepral V. Office
32	Karaculam	...	Trivandrum
33	Kadakavur	...	Chirayinkil
34	Kuzhumathikad	...	Kundara
35	Kulakada	...	Kottarakara
36	Krishnapuram	...	Kayenkulam
37	Kainakari	...	Alleppey
38	Kallicherry	...	Chengannur
39	Kavumbhagam	..	Tiruvella
40	Kaviyur	...	Eraviperur
41	Kallupara	...	Do.
42	Karukachal	...	Changanachery
43	Kiliyalloor	...	Quilon
44	Kumaranallur	..	Kottayam
45	Kudamallur	..	Mannanam
46	Kypuzha	...	Do.
47	Kunnammavu	...	Varapuzha
48	Kuvapady	..	Perumbavur
49	Kizhillam	...	Do.
50	Kazhukhambalam	...	Do.
51	Kuruppambady	...	Do.
52	Kavumkara Market	..	Muvattupuzha
53	Kadayattur	..	Thodupuzha
54	Kadamattam	...	Puthencruz
55	Madhavalayam		Thovala Village Office
56	Maarthandam	...	Kuzhithura
57	Minchira	...	Puthukada
58	Manavalakurichy	...	Eraniel
59	Mannady	...	Adur
60	Peruvanthanam	...	Peermade
61	Muttathangady	..	Shertallay
62	Muhammel	...	Kalavur
63	Mamala	...	Udyimperur
64	Manjummel	...	Varapuzha
65	Muvattupuzha Town	...	Muvattupuzha
66	Monipalli	...	Kuthattukulam
67	Mutholi	...	Pala
68	Nedunkolam	...	Chathanur
69	Nilamperur	..	Pallam
70	Near Manorama Office Kottayam	...	Kottayam
71	Ozhuganachery	...	Nagercoil
72	Ottasakaramangalam	...	Neyyattinkara
73	Pattanam	...	Puthukada
74	Pechipara	...	Pechipara Village Office

No.	Names of Stations where boxes are placed.	Names of the Anchal Offices by which the boxes are cleared.
75	Puthanchantha ...	Trivandrum
76	Punnapuram ...	Do.
77	Putheathope Thura ...	Trivandrum
78	Pattazhi ...	Pattanapuram
79	Panmana ...	Patanayarkulangara
80	Pathiyur ...	Kayankulam
81	Puthiakavu ...	Mavelikara
82	Puthankavu ...	Chengannur
83	Puvathur ...	Aranmula
84	Puthiyakavu ...	Parur
85	Pattathanam ...	Quilon
86	Pampanar ...	Do.
87	Puthenchira ...	Parur
88	Putthenvelikara ...	Parur
89	Pallinkal ...	Do.
90	Parakadavu	Angamali
91	Sreemularangom Market ...	Ettumanur
92	Thersanamkoppu ...	Bhuthapandy
93	Tirupathisaram ...	Nagercoil
94	Vempayam ...	Vamanapuram
95	Thickanamcode ...	Eraniel
96	Thirupuram ...	Neyyattinkara
97	Tangacherry, (British Territory).	Quilon
98	Thazhava ...	Patanayarkulangara
99	Shencottah, Taluk Cutcherry ...	Shencottah Town
100	Thevakulangara ...	Kayenkulam
101	Thondankulangara ...	Alleppey
102	Thuravur ...	Kuthiathod
103	Theckenparur ...	Udiyamperur
104	Tiruvalur ...	Alwaye
105	Uruttambalam ...	Neyyattinkara
106	Udayadithiapuram ...	Chavara
107	Vadasseri ...	Nagercoil
108	Vadeveswarem ...	Kottar
109	Vayipoor Market ...	Mallappally
110	Villukuri ...	Padmanabhapuram
111	Vettikavila ...	Kottarakara
112	Vanjipuzha ...	Chengannur
113	Vellamadam ...	Nagercoil
114	Vechur ...	Vaikam
115	Parappuzha ...	Thodupuzha
116	Quilon English School ...	Quilon
117	Trichattukulam ...	Arukutty
118	Valanjavattam ...	Niranam
119	Ramanchira ...	Thumpamon
120	Chala ...	Chalai Office
121	Quilon Taluk Cutcherry ...	Quilon sub
122	Nadayara ...	Varkala
123	Neyyattinkara kullakad shop ...	Neyyattinkara
124	Thiruvanchiyur ...	Yettumanoor
125	Kottayam Reading club ...	Kottayam
126	Thirunakkara market ...	Do.
127	Manakotam ..	Kuthiathod
128	Vennikulam ...	Eraviperur
129	Kangazha ...	Manimala
130	Vayala ...	Kuravalangad
131	Achanputhoor ...	Elathur V. Office
132	Valagom ...	Kottarakara

No.	Names of Stations where boxes are placed.	Names of the Anchal Offices by which the boxes are cleared.
133	Kerala Varma School ...	Niranam
134	Chengannur Eastern Gate ..	Chenganur
135	Puthupally Mission school ...	Kayangalam
136	Chingavanam ...	Pallam
137	Akalakunnam ...	Pampady
138	Nayati-Mattam ...	Kottayam
139	Kanam ...	Pampady
140	Parur Market ..	Parur
141	Kolachery shop ...	Pathanamthitta
142	Malakara ...	Chenganur
143	Kanjikuzhy ...	Kottayam
144	Vazhoor ..	Kottayam
145	Muttom Mission Bangalow ...	Glullappally
146	Attingal Gramam ...	Attingal
147	Perumkulam Adhikarathil Chavadi...	Kattakada
148	Erumapra ...	Erettupetta
149	Karipuzhe ...	Mavelikara
150	Ezhumattoor ...	Mallappally
151	Chinnar ...	Marayoor
152	Chattamon Aur ...	Do.
153	Thalayar ...	Do.
154	Karakad ...	Panthalam
155	Ayithala ...	Ranni
156	Vallamkulam ...	Eraviperur
157	Varanam ...	Sherthalay
158	Thumpuvally church ...	Alleppey
159	Thevaram ...	Udumbanchola
160	Vaikom Church ...	Vaikom
161	Kodakarapally ...	Arthungal
162	Kozhuvanal ..	Cherpunkal
163	Meppadom ...	Mannar

Quilon Railway Sation		cleared by Railway sorters.
Kuntara	„	Do.
Kottarakara	„	Do.
Kunnikod	„	Do.
Punalur	„	Do.
Edaman	„	Do.
Thenmala	„	Do.
Aryankavu	„	Do.
Shencottah	„	Do.

List of Letter Boxes placed in Police Stations &c.

No.	Names of Stations &c. where boxes are placed.	Names of the Anchal Offices by which the boxes are cleared
1	Kalial (Forest Guard Office) ...	Kuzhithura
2	Airur (Upper Primary School) ...	Kozhenchery
3	Ezhinjillam (Vernacular School) ...	Changanachery
4	Aikaranad (Salt Bankshall) ...	Puthencruz
5	Alengad (Taluk Cutcherry) ..	Alwaye
6	Chengannur Proverthi (Cutcherry)...	Mannar
7	Chief Engineer's office ..	Trivandrum
8	Errur (Vernacular School) ..	Anjel
9	Kallarcod (Do. ...	Alleppey
10	Karukutti (English School) ...	Angamali
11	Koutoor (Proverthy Cutcherry) ...	Erattupotta
12	Manambur (Proverthi Cutcherry) ...	Attungal
13	Maduthura (Old Anchal office) ...	Kulathupuzha
14	Muttam Vernacular School ...	Haripad
15	Manchadikara (Do). ...	Changanachery
16	Mazhuvannur (Do) ..	Perumpavur
17	Neendakara (Do.) ...	Quilon
18	Puliyakurichi (Vernacular School)...	Padmanabhapuram
19	Pangode (Line) ...	Trivandrum
20	Kynakary (Primary School) ...	Ambalapuzha
21	Perumpalam (Vernacular School)...	Arukutti
22	Pudupally (Proverthi Cutcherry) ...	Pallam
23	Perunna (Proverthi Cutcherry) ...	Changanachery
24	Ramankari (Police Station) ...	Do.
25	Tonnakal (Do) ..	Kazhakuttam
26	Trikunnapuzha (Do) ...	Haripad
27	Tiruvella (Old Taluk Cutcherry) ..	Tiruvella
28	Thanneermukkam (Police Station)..	Shertallay
29	Tiruvarpu (Police Station) ...	Kottayam
30	Trikudisthanam (Vernacular School)...	Changanachery
31	Talayolaparambu (Police Station)...	Vaikam
32	Vizhinjam (Do.) ...	Balaramapuram
33	Elanjipally Church ...	Piravam
34	Nedumudy (Proverthi Cutcherry)..	Ambalapuzha
35	Vaikam Water Shed ..	Vaikam
36	Sooranad ...	Sasthancottah
37	Puthukurichee ...	Katinamkulam
38	Vazhoor Proverthy Cutcherry ..	Pampady
39	Muttar (School) ...	Veliyanad Village Office
40	Vattiyoorkavu (Police Station) ...	Trivandrum
41	Chavara Do. ...	Chavara
42	Kurianad Do. ...	Kuravalangad
43	Mulakulam (Proverthy Cutcherry).	Piravom

ANCHAL NOTICE.

No. G. 2152

1. To avoid delay in receiving "service" letters and other "service" articles by public officers from Anchel offices, all officers having peons of their own are required to send one of them to the Anchel office and take window delivery of letters and other articles to their address.

2. This peon may be authorised to sign receipts for registered letters and articles under Anchel Rule 30.

3. Government sanction a window delivery fee of Rupee (1) one per mensem being charged by the Anchel Department to officers who may like to use *tapal* boxes with locks and duplicate keys, one of which may be left with the Anchel master, for taking window delivery of their " tapal". The fee may be paid from the contingent fund of the officer.

4. Persons other than public officers also may, in the same manner, use tapal boxes for taking window delivery of their covers on payment of a fee of one Rupee per mensem to the Anchel Department.

5. These rules will come into force from 14th May 1909/1st Vycausy 1084.

ANCHAL NOTICE.

For the convenience of tax-payers, who wish to avoid the trouble of going to Proverty Cutcherries to pay their taxes, the following rules are sanctioned by Government tentatively for a year, to admit of the tax being remitted to Proverthy Cutcherries by means of Revenue Hundis, through the Anchal Department. The rules will come into force from 1st Chingom 1085.

Rules relating to revenue hundies.

1. Revenue hundies are a special class of Anchal hundies by means of which a landholder paying land tax to Government may remit the amount of the tax to the Proverthicaren in whose Proverthy the land on which the tax is due, is situated.

2. In these rules the term "Proverthicaren" will include all officers authorised to receive land-revenue and grant a receipt.

3. Revenue hundies will be used only for the remittance of land-tax cesses, and any other item of land-revenue.

4. If a land-holder has lands covered by different *pattas* in the same Proverthy he may remit the tax due on all such *pattas* by a single hundi, but the amount paid in respect of each such patta should be separately entered in the hundi form.

5. It must be strictly understood that the use of this system of paying land-tax is optional, no land-holder is compelled to resort to it, unless he wishes to do so..

6. Revenue hundi form is divided into three parts:—

(*A*) *The hundi.*

(*B*) *The memorandum of particulars of remittance.*

(*C*) *The acknowledgment.*

7. Revenue hundies may be issued from any Anchal office from where ordinary hundies are issued and must be drawn on an Anchal office within the sphere of which the Proverthy Cutcherry of the payee is situated, and will be governed by the rules of ordinary Anchal hundies.

8. The Anchal office of issue is responsible that no revenue Hundi is issued in which the memorandum of particulars of remittance (part B) and the acknowledgment (part C) are not completely filled up. But the Anchal office is not responsible for the correctness of the particulars.

9. If the amount of the revenue hundi falls short, or is in excess, of the amount payable by the land-holder concerned or if the issue or the delivery of the revenue hundi is too late for the kist day, the Proverthicaren must still receive it.

10. If the Revenue hundi form is not properly and correctly filled up and gives room for doubt as to any particular item and in cases where rival claimants transmit hundies with a view to defeat rightful claimants, such hundies may be refused by the Proverthicar. But the reasons for such refusal should be noted in the column provided for the purpose.

11. The issue of a Revenue hundi which is ultimately delivered to the Proverthicar concerned too late for the kist day, does not exempt the remitter from the payment of demand notice fees if they have been issued in the interval.

No. G. 1005

NOTICE.

Under sanction of His Highnes the Maha Raja, the following revised rules and schedule of fees for the conveyance of transit parcels are published for general information.

SIRKAR TRANSIT AGENCY.

The Sirkar Transit agency is an agency under the management of the Anchal department, for the conveyance of parcels. *Object of the Agency.*

2. Parcels for transit will be received and booked at all transit stations during the hours of 7 A. M. to 10 A. M. and 12 noon to 4 P. M. on all office days. *Booking of parcels.*

3. A Parcel may be sent to any place in Travancore. But it will be deliverable only at the transit station nearest to that place. *Place of delivery of parcels*

4. The names of transit stations to and from which parcels may be sent will be published in the Government Gazette from time to time. *Transit stations.*

5. The Sirkar Agent and Transit Master at Ernakulam and Quilon are not bound, in their official capacity, to take charge of and transmit private parcels intended to be sent by, or coming through, the Railway. They are however permitted to do so, as private agents of the persons sending or receiving the parcels. The senders and addressees of such parcels may make their own arrangements with the agents if they wish to utlize their services. Government will in no case be responsible for miscarriage, misdelivery, non-delivery, delay, damage or loss of such parcels. *Railway parcels.*

6. No parcel should weigh more than 10,000 tolas. *Weight of parcels.*

7. The rates of fees for parcels are shown in table I annexed hereto. *Rate for parcels.*

8. Charges for parcels may be paid either at the booking station, or at the station where they are to be delivered. But parcels containing perishable articles must be prepaid and will be carried only at owner's risk. *Payment of parcel charges*

9. Duplicate receipts will be given by Transit Masters for all parcels, to the consignor who will forward one of them to the consignee with advice. The consignee will give this receipt duly endorsed to the Transit Master at the station of destination of the parcel and take delivery of it. He may send the receipt endorsed and take delivery by an agent also. *Issue of receipt for parcels.*

10. Parcels, charges of which are due, will be delivered to the owners only on payment of all dues. *Non-delivery of parcels, if payment due.*

11. The Government will not be responsible for any loss, damage or delay of parcels, caused by accidents. *Government not responsible for damage or loss of parcels.*

12. The particulars of address on parcels should tally with those in the receipt and should be written in distinct characters. *Address of parcels.*

13. To ensure safety of parcels, they should be carefully made up in wax-cloth, leather or such other water-proof materials and should be sealed. *Packing of articles.*

14. Parcels containing dutiable articles will not be accepted for transmission, and it must be distinctly stated below the address or the parcels that it contains no dutiable goods. *Non transmission of dutiable articles.*

Examination of parcels by Transit Masters.

15. Transit Masters are empowered to examine, in the presence of the owner or his agent, any parcel which they reasonably suspect to contain dutiable.

Confiscation of contraband articles.

16. Contraband goods in any parcel will be confiscated to the Sirkar, and the party concerned will be liable to prosecution.

Dangerous parcels.

17. Parcels containing dangerous or offensive articles will not be received for transmission.

Conveyance of valuable articles.

18. Jewellery, precious stones, coins &c., will not be conveyed by the transit

Removal of parcels by consignees.

12. If a parcel is not taken delivery of by the consignee within 7 days after its arrival at the station of destination, demurrage at the rate of one chuckram per diem will be charged for the subsequent days. If the parcel is not removed within 30 days of its arrival, it will be returned to the booking station to be delivered to the consignor to whom notice will be sent by the station master. If the consignor does not take delivery of the parcel within 7 days after receipt of notice, it will be kept in the station for 21 days more during which demurrage will be charged at the rate mentioned above, and after that the parcel will be sold in auction, and from the sale proceeds all charges due to Government will be deducted, and the balance, if any, will be held in deposit to be paid to the consignor, if claimed within a year, after which it will be forfeited to Government.

TABLE I.

PARCEL FEES.

1 to 100 tolas.	101 to 500 tolas.	501 to 1000 tolas.	1001 to 2000 tolas.	For every additional 1000 tolas up to 10000 tolas.
Chs.	Chs.	Chs.	Chs.	Chs.
3.	6.	10	20	12

ABSTRACT OF POSTAL INFORMATION.

INLAND POST: POSTAGE RATES AND FEES.

POSTAGE RATES:—(1) WHEN THE POSTAGE IS PREPAID :—

POSTCARDS.		LETTERS.			BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.	REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS. (PREPAYMENT COMPULSORY.)			PARCELS—PREPAYMENT COMPULSORY. Not exceeding 440 tolas.		PARCELS—PREPAYMENT COMPULSORY. Exceeding 440 tolas. (Registration compulsory.)	
Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding 1 tola.	Exceeding 1 tola but not exceeding 10 tolas	Every additional 10 tolas or part of that weight.	Every 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 8 tolas.	Exceeding 8 tolas, but not exceeding 40 tolas.	Every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight.	For every 40 tolas or part of that weight.	For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight.	Exceeding 440 tolas, but not exceeding 480 tolas.	Every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight up to 800 tolas.
anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	annas	annas.	rupees.	annas.
$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	3	4

(2) WHEN THE POSTAGE IS NOT PREPAID OR IS INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID (CHARGEABLE ON DELIVERY) :—

On an unpaid letter, postcard of private manufacture, or packet ... ... double the prepaid rate

„ insufficiently paid letter or packet ... ... „ the deficiency rate.

„ „ „ reply postcard of private manufacture ... ... „ prepaid rate for half on which the postage is not prepaid.

Registration Fee.

For each letter, postcard, book or pattern packet, or parcel to be registered ... ... 2 annas

Ordinary Money Order Fees.

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 5	.. ..	1 anna.
" exceeding Rs. 5, but not exceeding Rs. 10	.. ..	2 annas.
" " Rs. 10 " " Rs. 15	.. ..	3 "
" " Rs. 15 " " Rs. 25	.. ..	4 "
" " Rs. 25 up to Rs. 600	... ...	4 annas for each complete sum of Rs. 25

and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 5, the charge for it shall be only 1 anna; if it does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas; and if it does not exceed Rs. 15, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.

Telegraphic Money Order Fees.

A fee for the issue of a telegraphic Money Order will be charged at the rate of commission on an ordinary Inland Money Order for the same amount, added to a telegraph charge calculated at the rate for Inland telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance, according as the telegram is to be sent as an "Express" or as an "Ordinary" message.

Value-Payable Fees.

These fees are calculated on the amount specified for remittance to the sender and are the same as the fees for ordinary money orders.

INSURANCE FᵉES.
For every Rs. 50 of insured value ... ... 1 anna.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FEE.
For each article registered ... ... 1 anna

FOREIGN POST:—POSTAGE RATES AND FEES.

COUNTRIES AND PLACES. [For the few countries and places to which postcards cannot be sent or registration is not available, or prepayment of postage is compulsory, see the foreign letter post Schedule in Section III of the *Indian Postal Guide.*]	POSTCARDS. Single	POSTCARDS. Reply	LETTERS. Per 1 oz.	LETTERS. For every 1 oz or part of that weight.	PRINTED PAPERS, INCLUDING BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS. Per 2 oz.	BUSINESS PAPERS. Not over 10 oz.	BUSINESS PAPERS. Per 2 oz. additional.	SAMPLES. Not over 4 oz.	SAMPLES. Per 2 oz. additional
	anna.	annas.	anna.	anna.	anna.	annas.	annas.	anna.	anna.
(1) The United Kingdom and all the British possessions participating in the scheme of Imperial penny postage (see the foreign letter post Schdule in Section I.I of the *Indian Postal Guide*) (2) Egypt including the Soudan.	1	2	1	1	½	2½	½	1	½
Any other parts of the world served by the Foreign post, except Ceylon and Portuguese India.	1	2	2½	1½	½	2½	½	1	½
Ceylon and Portuguese In ʾia... ...	Indian inland rates.								

REGISTRATION FEE—Two annas (in stamps) for each letter, postcard, or postage India.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT FEE-- One anna (in stamps) in the case of Ceylon or Portuguese India and 2 annas (in stamps) in all other cases in addition to the registration fee, for each letter, postcard or packet registered.
PARCELS—not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight may be sent by post to the United Kingdom at the following rates of postage:—

	For a parcel—not over 3 lbs.	—not over 7 lbs.	—not over 11 lbs.
Via. Gibraltar	Rs. 0 12 as.	Rs. 1 8 as.	Rs. 2 4 as.
Overland	1 8 „	„ 2 4 „	„ 3 0 „

Under an arrangement with the P. & O. S. N. Co. parcels exceeding 11 lbs. but not exceeding [illegible]0 lbs. in weight may also be sent to the United Kingdom through the medium of that Company. For the rates and conditions applicable to such parcels, *see* clause 241 II of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

Parcels may also be sent by post to most British possessions and to most foreign countries and their possessions, at the rates of postage and under the conditions shown in section IV of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

Prepayment of parcel postage is compulsory in all cases.

MONEY ORDERS—expressed in sterling may be drawn on the United Kingdom and most British possessions, and also on most foreign countries and their possessions at the following rates of commission :—

On any sum not exceeding £ 1	3 annas.	On any sum exceeding £ 3 but not exceeding £ 4	10 annas.
,, exceeding £ 1 but not exceeding £ 2 ...	5 ,,	,, ,, £ 4 ,, ,, £ 5	12 ,,
,, ,, £ 2 ,, ,, £ 3 ...	8 ,,	,, ,, £ 5 , ,, £ [illegible]	12 ,,

for each complete sum of £ 5 and 12 annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed £ [illegible], the charge for it shall be 3 annas; if it does not exceed £ 2, the charge for it shall be 5 annas; if it does not exceed £ 3, the charge for it shall be 8 annas and if it does not exceed £ 4, the charge for it shall be 10 annas.

The value of a single money order drawn on the United Kingdom may not exceed £ 40.

Money orders expressed in Indian currency may be drawn at inland rates and under inland rules on the Indian Native States, the British possessions and the foreign countries and possessions named in Sec. V under the head "Foreign Money Orders."

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS—expressed in Indian currency may also be drawn on Ceylon. Limit of value is Rs. 600. For the rates of commission applicable to such orders, [*see* clause 312 of the *Indian Postal Guide*.]

BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS—of the denominations of *6d.*, *1s.*, *1s. 6d.*, and so on, increasing by *6d.*, at each step, up to *20s.* and also of the denomination of *21s.*, are sold at post offices for their denominated value (at Rs. 15 to the £) *plus* a small commission.

The amount of commission is ½ anna in the case of an order for a sum not exceeding 2s. 6d., 1 anna for an order for any sum from 3s. up to 15s. inclusive and 1½ annas for an order for any sum exceeding 15s.

British postal orders are payable in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies and British Post Office Agencies named in clause 320 of the *Indian Postal Guide*. They are also payable in India.

INSURANCE—is available for both parcels and registered letters addressed to the United Kingdom and a number of other countries and colonies at the following rates :—

(1) To the United Kingdom and all other countries and places to which insurance is available, with the exception of those named below ... ... 3 annas for every £ 5 or fraction thereof of insured value.
(2) To Ceylon and Portuguese India.. .. 2 ,, ,, Rs. 100 ,, ,, ,,
(3) To Mauritius .. .. 4 ,, ,, Rs. 100 ,, ,,
(4) *For (parcels only)*.—To British East Africa, and British post office at Zanzibar ... ... | 4 ,, ,, Rs. 100

Inland Post.

ADDRESSES.

Every letter, postcard, packet or parcel should be clearly addressed. First, the name of the person should be written, then his profession, then the place where he lives, and then the post-town, thus:—

A. B, Collector, Poona.	Sewalik, son of Jaganath, Teacher, Village——, Ramnagar post office.

If the post-town is a very small one or if there are other post-towns of the same name, the name of the district must be added *in brackets*, but if the name of the district is the same as that of the post-town, the name of the province should be added instead of the name of the district. The sender of the postal article should write his name and address on the lower left-hand side of the envelope or cover. When this is done, the Post Office will be able to return the article to the sender without opening it, and, in some cases without any delay, if the person to whom it is addressed cannot be found or refuses to receive it.

CERTIFICATES OF POSTING.

A certificate of posting may be obtained in respect of any postal article for which a receipt is not granted by the Post Office. The certificate may be written on a slip of paper, or in a book and should be presented at the post office with the articles to be posted. It should contain an exact copy of the addresses on the article to which it relates and should have a postage stamp, or stamps, affixed to it in payment of the prescribed fee which will be charged as follows:—(1) In the case of unregistered parcels (ordinary or value-payable) and value-payable unregistered book packets—$\frac{1}{4}$ anna per every six articles of either or both of these classes or for any less number. (2) In the case of unregistered letters, postcards, book packets (including registered newspapers), and pattern packets,—$\frac{1}{4}$ anna for every three articles of any of these classes, or for any less number. A separate certificate must be presented for each of the two classes of articles (1) and (2), headed with the words "certificate of posting for parcels" or "certificate of posting for letters," as the case may be. The post office will deface the postage stamp or stamps, impress the date stamp on the certificate and return it to the person who presented it.

POST CARDS.

Cards of private manufacture may be sent as postcards, provided (1) that they are not larger than $5\frac{1}{2}\times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or smaller than $4\frac{1}{4}\times 3$ inches, and (2) that they are neither thinner nor more flexible than the inland postcards issued by the Post Office. Nothing may be written, printed or otherwise impressed on the address-side, of a postcard except (*a*) the heading 'Post Card' or reply post card (*b*) the name and address of the addressee (*c*) the name and address of the sender and (*d*) the date, (but not the hour) of posting. In the case of post cards of private manufacture, however, the address side may also be used for communication, advertisements, engravings, etc., provided that a space not less than half the address side, marked off vertically, is set apart on the right hand side solely for the address of the addressee, the postage stamps and the official marks of the post office. Subject to the following exceptions, nothing may be affixed or attached to a post card.

Exception 1. To any post card there may be affixed: (*a*) on either side, an address label bearing the name and address of the sender and not exceeding in size 2 inches in length by $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in width, provided

that when the label is affixed to the address side of a post card of private manufacture, the conditions laid down in the proviso contained in the last sentence of the preceding paragraph are fulfilled (*b*) on the address side, postage stamps in prepayment of postage and the registration fee if any and an address label bearing the name and address of the addressee and not exceeding the size mentioned above; (*c*) on the other side (i) adhesive stamps used to denote the duty payable in respect of receipts and (ii) engravings, illustrations, drawings and photographs on very thin paper, and completely adherent to the card.

Exception 2. To post cards of private manufacture articles of the nature specified in exception 1 (*c*) (ii) may be affixed on the address side on the conditions laid down in the proviso contained in the last sentence of the preceding paragraph.

Note:—The sender of a reply post card may affix to the address side of the reply half an address label bearing his name and address and not exceeding in size 2 inches in length by ⅝ of an inch in width. A second post card may not be attached to a single post card as a substitute for a reply half.

A post card may not be folded out or otherwise altered except that the impressed postage stamps (if any) may be perforated with initials.

A post card which infringes any of the prescribed conditions is treated as a letter and charged for accordingly.

PENALTY FOR BREACH OF CONDITIONS.

Should a post card be posted without the postage having been prepaid in full, it will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office to be destroyed forthwith. Should either portion of a reply post card be posted without the postage having been prepaid, that portion will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office to be destroyed forthwith. Should any of the other conditions laid down in the foregoing clauses be infringed, the post card will be treated as a letter and the amount of postage prepared on a single post card or on the first half only of a reply post card will be taken into account in assessing the postage to be charged on delivery. If an inland post card be addressed to a country served by the foreign post, it will be disposed of under clause 156.

BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.

A book packet may contain books, newspapers, engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, printed music and proof sheets, and generally anything printed, engraved, lithographed or papyrographed. It may also contain blank paper, parchment or card-board; manuscript papers, such as deeds, bill of lading, invoices, accounts, and manuscript for press; and old letters which have already once passed through the post and served their original purpose. No personal communication can be sent in a book packet except manuscript for the press.

A pattern packet may contain *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise which have no saleable value. It may also contain together with such patterns or samples, anything which is allowed to be sent by book post.

There is no limit as to the weight of a book packet, but the weight of a pattern packet must not exceed 80 tolas.

The size of a book or pattern packet must not be more than 2 feet in length, 1 foot in width, and 1 foot in depth.

A book or pattern packet must be posted either without a cover, or with a cover open at both ends, or in an unfastened envelope or other cover which can be easily removed for an examination of the contents.

A book or pattern packet which infringes any of the prescribed conditions is charged on delivery with letter or parcel postage, whichever may be less.

NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers of all kinds may be sent by post at the rates for and under the conditions relating to, book packets, but the cheap rates of postage for newspapers are available only for newspapers which have been registered as such in the office of the Postmaster-General, and are posted under the special conditions prescribed for newspapers of that kind. The definition of "newspaper," and the conditions under which such newspapers may be posted at the special rates of postage, will be found in Section II of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

REGISTRATION.

Letters, postcards, book and pattern packets, and parcels may be registered.

The prepayment of the postage and registration fee is compulsory in the case of all registered articles, and must be made by means of postage stamps affixed to the article.

Articles intended for registration must be presented at the window of the post office. The post office will give a receipt for each article registered. Registration is compulsory in the case of a postal article containing currency notes, and also in the case of an article which is seen or known to contain postage or other stamps, or cheque, hundi, bank note or the like. If this rule is infringed, a double registration fee is charged on the delivery of the article.

Registration makes the transmission of an article more secure; but the post office is not responsible for the loss of a registered article, or for any injury which its contents may sustain during its transmission through the post, unless the article is also insured. Compensation up to Rs. 25 may, however, be granted by the Director-General of the Post Office, solely as an act of grace, for the loss of an uninsured registered letter, packet or parcel, or its contents, or for any damage caused to it in the post, subject to the conditions laid down in Section II of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

ADDRESSEE'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The sender of a registered article can obtain an acknowledgment of delivery signed by the addressee by paying a fee of one anna, in addition to the postage and registration fee, at the time of posting the article. The fee for a special acknowledgment must be paid by means of postage stamps affixed to the aruicle.

INSURANCE.

Registered letters and registered parcels may be insured up to the value of Rs. 500 in branch offices authorised to insure articles, and up to the value of Rs. 2,000 in all other authorised post offices.

All the charges (*i. e.*, postage, registration fee, and insurance fee) on an insured article must be paid in full, by means of postage stamps affixed to it, before it can be insured.

Articles intended for insurance must be packed and sealed in the manner described in Section II of the *Indian Postal Guide*. The cloth-lined registration envelopes sold at all post offices are recommended to be used for insured letters.

The minimum size for an insured parcel is 12 cubic inches.

Articles for insurance must be presented at the post office window with the amount for which the sender wishes it to be insured clearly written, in words and figures, on the cover. The name and address of the sender must also be written on the cover in the lower left-hand corner, or on a separate slip of paper, to be presented with the article, should there be no room for his name and address on the cover.

A receipt will be given by the post office for each article insured and the sender will receive, free of charge, an acknowledgment signed by the person to whom the article is delivered.

Insurance is compulsory in the case of coin, bullion, precious stones jewellery, and articles of gold and silver. If this rule is infringed, the article is liable to be returned to the sender, or to be forwarded to the addressee charged with an additional fee of one rupee.

The conditions under which compensation is payable for an insured article, in the event of loss or damage, will be found in Section II of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

Registered and unregistered parcels, registered letters, registered book-packets, newspapers prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, and fully prepaid unregistered book packets may be sent value-payable, provided that the amount specified for remittance to the sender on any such article is not more than Rs. 1,000 and that it does not contain a fraction of an anna.

(Any of these postal articles, with the exception of unregistered parcels may be sent value-payable to Ceylon, provided that the amount specified for remittance to the sender on any such article does not exceed Rs. 600.)

Articles intended to be sent by the value-payble post must be presented at the post office window with the prescribed form which can be obtained *free* at the post office, filled up. The sender must sign the declaration in the form that the article is sent in execution of a *bona fide* order received by him.

If the value payable article is sent unregistered, the sender must pay a fee, calculated according to the schedule of value payable money order fees, on the amount specified for remittance to the sender by affixing postage stamps of the value of the fee to the form presented with the article in the space for this purpose.

receipt will be given by the Post Office to the sender of a value-payable registered article.

The amount to be recovered from the addressee will be the sum specified by the sender for remittance to himself *plus* in the case of registered parcels, registered letters, and registered book packets, a fee calculated according to the Schedule of value-payable money order fees, on the amount specified for remittance to the sender. When the amount is recovered from the addressee, the sum for payment to the sender will be remitted to him by money order.

Railway or steamer receipt-notes for goods conveyed within the limits of British India may be sent open by post as value-payable articles subject to the rates relating to registered value-payable articles and to certain further conditions which will be found in Section II of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

MONEY ORDERS—Ordinary.

The amount of a single money order must not be more than Rs. 600 and must not include any sum less than an anna.

A person wishing to have a money order issued must fill in all necessary particulars in a money order form (which can be obtained *free* at the post office), and present it with the money and commission at the post office during the hours for money order work.

A receipt will be given by the post office for the amount paid in on account of each money order, and the remitter will receive, free of charge an acknowledgement signed by the person to whom the money order was paid.

MONEY ORDERS—Telegraphic.

The amount of a single telegraphic money order must not be more than Rs. 600, and must not include any sum less than a rupee. If the amount is more than Rs. 150, the telegraphic money order must be for a sum which is a multiple of Rs. 10

A telegraphic money order is obtained in the same way as an ordinary money order, but the remitter must write across the money order form the words "By telegraph urgent" or By telegraph deferred" according as to whether he wishes the telegram advising the remittance to be signalled as an urgent, or as a deferred, message The number of words to be signalled on account of the remitter's name and the payee's name and address, must not exceed six, the calculation being made according to the rules of the Government Telegraph Department.

A receipt will be given by the post office to the remitter of a telegraphic money order for the total amount paid by him. The remitter will also receive, through the post, free of charge, an acknowledgment signed by the person to whom the remittance was paid.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Any person may open an account in the Post Office Savings Bank in his own name, or on behalf of minors related to him or of whom he is the guardian.

Money can be deposited either at call or subject to six months' notice of withdrawal; but no sum less than four annas, and no sum which in-

cludes a fraction of an anna, can be received. Not more than Rs. 1,200 may be deposited in each official year (1st April to 31st March) of which not more than Rs. 200 may remain at call or subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, the excess above Rs 200 being invested in Government securities. The largest sum that a person may have at his credit in cash at any time (not including interest) is Rs. 2,000 or in the case of an account opened on behalf of a minor, Rs. 1,000; but the total amount at credit of an account may be raised to Rs. 5,000 in the case of an adult and Rs. 4,000 in the case of a minor, by investments in Government securities. These annual and maximum limits do not apply to public, conjoint, and security deposit accounts.

No sum less than 4 annas, and no sum which includes a fraction of an anna, can be withdrawn except to close an account; and six months' notice of withdrawal must be given before money which is held subject to such notice can be withdrawn. Money deposited on behalf of a minor can be withdrawn, during his minority, by his guardian only.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on deposits at call and at the rate 3½ per cent. per annum on deposits subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

Government securities may be bought and sold through the agency of the Post Office without any charge for the service, and if Government securities purchased through the Post Office, are kept in the custody of the Comptroller, Post Office, the interest thereon is exempt from income-tax. Sums in whole rupees, not being less than Rs. 10, may be tendered for investment in Government paper subject to an annual limit of Rs. 1,000 and a maximum limit of Rs. 5,000 in the case of an adult and of Rs. 4,000 in the case of a minor.

Investment Certificates representing Government securities may be purchased over the counter of any head or sub post office, and on application at a Branch office, may be obtained from the head office or the sub-office to which the Branch office is subordinate.

Foreign Post.

FOREIGN PARCELS.

Postal parcels may be sent to the United Kingdom and most of the British possessions and also to most foreign countries and their possessions at the rates of postage and under the condition shown in ection IV of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

The postage on foreign parcels must be perpaid by means of stamps affixed either to the parcels themselves or to official labels pasted on the parcels. These official labels can be obtained free of cost at any post office.

Every parcel for transmission by the foreign parcel post must be presented at the post office counter with a customs declarations in the prescribed form.

FOREIGN INSURANCE.

Insurance is available for both parcels and registered letters addressed to the *United Kingdom* and a number of other countries and colonies the names of which will be found in Sections III and IV of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

Parcels and registered letters tendered for insurance must have the amount to be insured clearly written in both words and figures on their covers, and must be packed and closed and sealed in the special manner described in Sections III and IV of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

When a parcel addressed to a *foreign* (as distinguished from a *British*) country or possession is to be insured, it must be presented with a despatch-note duly filled up, in addition to the customs declaration.

The conditions under which compensation is payable for an insured article, in the event of loss or damage, will be found in Sections III and IV of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

Money orders expressed in *sterling* may be drawn on the *United Kingdom* and most of the other countries of Europe, and also on Egypt, Canda, the United States of America, the British possessions in the West Indies, South Africa, and Australia, and most of the other British possessions in America and Africa, as well as on a number of other countries and places the names of which will be found in Section V of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

The limit of amount for a single foreign money order expressed in sterling currency is £ 40 in the case of money orders drawn on the United Kingdom and most of the other countries, possessions, and places in question: in the remaining cases the limit is either £ 10 or £ 20. Full particulars on this point will be found in Section V of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

The amount to be paid in Indian money for a foreign sterling money order will be the equivalent of its sterling value, at the rate of Rs. 15 for one pound sterling, *plus* the commission at the rates given on the first page.

Money orders expressed in *Indian currency* may be drawn *at inland rates and under inland rules* on the British and German East African Protectorates, the Somaliland Protectorates, British North Borneo, Zanzibar, Ceylon, Hongkong, Macao, certain places in Corea and Formosa, Japan and the Japanese Agencies in China, Mauritius, Sarawak, the Seychelles, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Portuguese India, and certain Native States in India. The limit of amount for a single foreign money order expressed in Indian currency is Rs. 600.

BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.

British postal orders of the denominations shown on the first page can be obtained at the post office. In the case of postal orders payable in the United Kingdom or India, broken amounts up to five pence (but not including fractions of a penny) may be made up by affixing to the face of any such postal order unused *Indian* postage stamps, not exceeding *three* in number, of equivalent value—one anna being equal to a penny The only Indian postage stamps which may be used for the purpose are those of the values of 1, 2, 3, and 4 annas. *British penny* postage stamps may be used for the purpose of making up broken amounts not exceeding three pence. Penny postage stamps which are sold by the post office at one anna each can be obtained at stations where there are many Europeans.

These orders are *payable* in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies and British post office Agencies named the Section V of the *Indian Postal Guide.* The are also payable in India. They amounts to be paid in Indian

money for a British postal order will be the equivalent of its sterling value, at the rate of Rs. 15 for 20 s., *plus* a small commission as shown on the first page.

Square embossed envelopes impressed with $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and 1 anna stamps oblong embossed envelopes impressed with 1 anna and $2\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps, registration envelopes impressed with a 2 anna stamp, and wrappers for newspapers and packets impressed with $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp and 1 anna stamps are sold at post offices at a small charge for the stationery in addition to the value of the stamps. A small oblong embossed envelope with a $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp is also sold at the face value of the stamp.

Stamp-booklets, containing half anna and one anna postage stamps to the value of 12 annas and interleaved with waxed paper, are on sale, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ annas per booklet at all head post offices and town sub-offices and also at other important offices.

For further informrtion see the "Indian Postal Guide," price 4 annas, procurable at or through any post office.

I.—COMPULSORY PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON INLAND POSTCARDS.

The prepayment of postage on *inland* postcards of private manufacture is now compulsory. Any such cards posted unpaid will be destroyed.

II—MODIFICATION OF POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK. RULES.

With effect from the first January, 1911, the system of deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank held subject to six months' notice of withdrawal will be abolished. The rate of interest on deposit at call will remain at 3 per cent, but the maximum limit of annual cash deposits wil be raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. Also, one or more investment Certificates of the nominal value of not less than Rs. 100 may be exchanged for a whole piece of Government paper of Rs. 100 or any multiple of Rs. 100.

2. In consequence of these changes the rules for the guidance of depositors in Post Office Savings Banks have been amended and will shortly be supplied to all depositors In the meantime, further particulars regarding the revised rules can be ascertained from the local post office.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

H. C. A. GOODAL, Circle Director Madras Circle.

M. N. Crawford, Esq., Superintendent, Trichinopoly Division
Head-quarters, Trichinopoly.

A. W. Axford & F. W. Garr, Deputy Superintendents,
Head-quarters, Trichinopoly.

W. E. Dmonte	..	. Telegraph Master, Trivandrum, Salary	B. Rs. 220
M. Rajagopaul Pillay	..	.. Telegraphist Trivandrum,	„ 100
Gangadharan Pillay	..	.. Do. Do.	„ 85
C. E. Swyny	..	.. Do. Do.	„ 75

K. C. Varkki .. .. Telegraph Master, Quilon, B. Rs. 180.

The classification of offices into 1st, 2nd & 3rd classes has been done away with.

Trivandrum and Quilon are departmental offices open on week days from 7 to 21 hours and on Sundays and holidays (Christmas day, New Year's day, Good Friday and H. M. the King's birthday) from 8 to 10 and 16 to 18 hours.

The following is a list of Combined Post and Telegraph Offices and their working hours are marked against them.

Names of Offices.	Working hours—Standard time. Ordinary days.	Sundays and Holidays.
Alleppey ...	7 — 21	8—10 & 16—18
Alwaye ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Anjengo ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Attungal ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Changanacherry ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Colachel ...	7 to 9 & 12 to 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Coolasagaram ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Kayangulam ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Kottayam ...	7 — 20	8—10 & 16—18
Martandam ...	7 to 8 & 12 to 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Mavelikara ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Mundakayam ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Muvattupuzha ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Nagercoil ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Neyyattinkara ...	7 to 8 & 12 to 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Neyyoor ...	7 to 9 & 12 to 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Panniar Bridge ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Parur ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Peermade ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Shencottah ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Shertallay ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Thuckallay ...	7 to 8 & 12 to 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Tiruvalla ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Trivandrum Bazaar...	7 — 20	Closed.
Vandiperiyar ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17

Note:—An urgent telegram will be accepted during the hours when an office is closed, if the terminal office is open or its attention can be gained on the payment of extra fees. If both the offices of origin and destination are closed the extra fees shall be two rupees but if only one of them is closed, one rupee.

The following railway Telegraph offices in the Travancore branch of the S. I. R. also receive and despatch paid messages during the hours they are open for Railway work.

Kundara S. I., Kottarakarai S. I., Auvaneeswaram S. I. Punalur S. I., Edamon S. I., Tenmalai S. I., Ariyankavu S. I., Shencottah S. I., & Quilon S. I.

Places within Free-delivery Radius of

Trivandrum Telegraph Office— Vallacadavoo, Valiathurai, Karamanai, Oolloor Chakkay, Manacaud, Poojapuray, Poonduray, Perkaday.

Nagercoil Telegraph Office— Kottar, Oolaganacherry, Parakai, Parvathipuram, Puthayree, Suchindram, Thayrapoothur, Tripatesaram, Vellamadam, Vadiveeswaram.

Quilon Telegraph Office— Ayetheel, Eravipuram, Kandachira, Kiliyolloor, Kolloovola, Oomayalloor, South Mookattoo, Tangacherry, Theroovillarum, South Neendakara.

Fixed express charges for boat to be paid by the sender :—

Place (Telegraph office at)	Rs.	A.
Alleppey	1	...
Quilon	...	12
Trivandrum	1	8

SUMMARY OF CHARGES.

Inland (Private and State) Telegrams.

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.		Each additional word.		Address.*
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	
Express	12	1	0	0	2	Charged for.
Ordinary	12	0	6	0	½	Ditto.

* For definition of address, see Rule 23.

Additional charges—	Rs.	As.
Reply-paid telegrams, Rule 92—		
Minimum	0	6
Acknowledgment of Receipt (Rule 107)	0	6
Collation (Rule 104)	0	4
Signalling by flag or semaphore to or from ships (Rule 128) per telegram ..	0	8
Boat hire [see Rule 84]		...
Copies of telegrams, each 100 words or less (Rule 140) ...	0	4

For detailed Rules regarding Inland Telegrams, see Section II.

Inland Press Telegrams.

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.		Each additional six words.		Address.
		Re.	As.	Re.	As.	
Express	48	1	0	0	2	Free.
Ordinary	48	0	8	0	1	Free.

For detailed Rules for Inland Press telegrams, see Rule 129 to 136. For definition of address, see Rule 24.

Foreign Press Telegrams.

To	From India Rs.	From India As.	From Burma Rs.	From Burma As.
Aden and Perim *via* Bombay—per word ...	0	8	0	8
California and San Francisco *via* Suez—N. A. Cables—per word...	1	4	1	4
Ceylon :—				
First 32 words or groups of 5 figures ...	1	8	2	4
Every four additional words or groups of 5 figures...	0	3	0	4½
Chicago *via* Suez—N. A. Cables—per word ...	1	3	1	3
Cochin China *via* Madras—per word ...	0	8	0	8
Durban (South Africa) *via* Bombay Aden—per word...		14		14
France *via* Suez—per word	0	12	0	12
Germany *via* Teheran or Suez-Vigo-Emden—per word...	0	12	0	12
Hong-Kong *via* Madras—per word ...	0	10	0	10
Malacca, Penang and Singapore *via* Madras—per word...	0	8	0	8
Mekran Coast Offices† inclusive of Jask—*via* Karachi—per word...	0	2	0	2
Muscat *via* Karachi—per word ...	0	3	0	3
New Caledonia *via* Madras—per word ...	0	15	0	15
New York *via* Suez—N. A. Cables—per word.	1	1	1	1
New Zealand *via* Madras—per word ...	0	13	0	13
Shanghai, Foochow and Amoy *via* Madras—per word...	0	14	0	14
*Siam *via* Moulmein—per word ...	0	4	0	4
Souakim *via* Aden—per word	0	11	0	11
South Africa (except Durban) *via* Bombay—Aden—per word...	1	3	1	3
Tasmania *via* Madras—per word ...	0	11	0	11
United Kingdom *via* Teheran or Suez—per word...	0	12	0	12
New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, West Australia } *via* Madras—per word.	0	11	0	11

For detailed Rules for foreign Press telegrams, see Rules 324 to 330.

* The only route by which there is a special Tariff for Press correspondence with Siam is *via* the Indian land lines and Moulmein. There is no special Press rate *via* Madras with Siam.

† The offices on the Mekran Coast are Charbar, Gwadur, Ormara and Pasni.

Chargeable Words.	Ordinary. Address charged for.		Express. Address charged for.		Chargeable Words.	Ordinary. Address charged for.		Express. Address charged for.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
12 ...	0	6	1	0	61 ...	1	14½	7	2
13 ...	0	6½	1	2	62 ...	1	15	7	4
14 ...	0	7	1	4	63 ...	1	15½	7	6
15 ...	0	7½	1	6	64 ...	2	0	7	8
16 ...	0	8	1	8	65 ...	2	0½	7	10
17 ...	0	8½	1	10	66 ...	2	1	7	12
18 ...	0	9	1	12	67 ...	2	1½	7	14
19 ...	0	9½	1	14	68 ...	2	2	8	0
20 ...	0	10	2	0	69 ...	2	2½	8	2
21 ...	0	10½	2	2	70 ...	2	3	8	4
22 ...	0	11	2	4	71 ...	2	3½	8	6
23 ...	0	11½	2	6	72 ...	2	4	8	8
24 ...	0	12	2	8	73 ...	2	4½	8	10
25 ...	0	12½	2	10	74 ...	2	5	8	12
26 ...	0	13	2	12	75 ...	2	5½	8	14
27 ...	0	13½	2	14	76 ...	2	6	9	0
28 ...	0	14	3	0	77 ...	2	6½	9	2
29 ...	0	14½	3	2	78 ...	2	7	9	4
30 ...	0	15	3	4	79 ...	2	7½	9	6
31 ...	0	15½	3	6	80 ...	2	8	9	8
32 ...	1	0	3	8	81 ...	2	8½	9	10
33 ...	1	0½	3	10	82 ...	2	9	9	12
34 ...	1	1	3	12	83 ...	2	9½	9	14
35 ...	1	1½	3	14	84 ...	2	10	10	0
36 ...	1	2	4	0	85 ...	2	10½	10	2
37 ...	1	2½	4	2	86 ...	2	11	10	4
38 ...	1	3	4	4	87 ...	2	11½	10	6
39 ...	1	3½	4	6	88 ...	2	12	10	8
40 ...	1	4	4	8	89 ...	2	12½	10	10
41 ...	1	4½	4	10	90 ...	2	13	10	12
42 ...	1	5	4	12	91 ...	2	13½	10	14
43 ...	1	5½	4	14	92 ...	2	14	11	0
44 ...	1	6	5	0	93 ...	2	14½	11	2
45 ...	1	6½	5	2	94 ...	2	15	11	4
46 ...	2	7	5	4	95 ...	2	15½	11	6
47 ...	1	7½	5	6	96 ...	3	0	11	8
48 ...	1	8	5	8	97 ...	3	0½	11	10
49 ...	1	8½	5	10	98 ...	3	1	11	12
50 ...	1	9	5	12	99 ...	3	1½	11	14
51 ...	1	9½	5	14	100 ...	3	2	12	0
52 ...	1	10	6	0					
53 ...	1	10½	6	2					
54 ...	1	11	6	4					
55 ...	1	11½	6	6					
56 ...	1	12	6	8					
57 ...	1	12½	6	10					
58 ...	1	13	6	12					
59 ...	1	13½	6	14					
60 ...	1	14	7	0					

EUROPE*—							
All countries except Russia and Turkey—							
Via—Turkey	1	6	...	1		...	...
Via—Teheran† or Suez.	1	8	...	1	8	...	.012(*a*)
Russia‡ (in Europe)—including Caucasus—							
Via—Indo	1	3	...	1	3	...	...
„ —Easteon	1	8	...	1	8	...	...
„ —Turkey—Odessa ...	1	13	...	1	13	...	..
„ —Turkey	1	10	...	1	10	...	...
Turkey $ (in Europe)—							
Via—Fao ...	1	7	...	1	7	...	...
„ —Easteon	1	18	...	1	18	...	...
„ —Indo—Roumaina ...	1	13	...	1	13	...	...
„ Indo—Odessa ...	2	0	...	2	0	...	...
„ Indo—Batoum ...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...

(*a*) The press rate applies only to the United Kingdom and Germany *via* Teheran or Suez and to France *via* Suez.

* See corresponding note on page 89.

$ Private telegrams in secret language for the Austrian Province of Dalmatia, for Bosnia—Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, Servia, and Turkey cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams in secret language for Roumania can be accepted, but delivery is subject to the addressee producing his Code books.

Telegrams bearing the instructions=MP=and=RO=(Rules 257 and 258) are not admitted in Gibraltar. Telegrams bearing the instructions=MP=(Rule 257) are not admitted in Great Britain and Turkey. Those bearing=RO=(Rule 258) are not admitted in Great Britain and Montenegro. "Telegrams to follow" (Rule 284) are not admitted in France.

The following express charges to be recovered from the sender are notified (Rule 305 and 306). For Denmark—nine annas; Holland—ten annas; Portugal—by special messenger fifteen annas and by boat one rupee three annas.

† Telegrams in which route is marked "*via* Indo" should be altered "*via* Teheran."

‡ The Russian administration notify that private telegrams in secret language are not admitted in Russia. Telegrams in Code language however, which relate to purely commercial matters, are accepted.

Telegrams bearing the instruction=RO=(Rule 253) are not admitted Russia.

Table of Charges for Foreign Private Telegrams from INDIA or BURMA to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey *via* Suez or Teheran.

Words.	Charges. Rs.	As.	Words.	Charges. Rs.	As.	Words	Charges. Rs.	As.	Words.	Charges. Rs.	As.
1 ...	1	8	26 ...	39	0	51 ...	76	8	76 ...	114	0
2 ...	3	0	27 ...	40	8	52 ...	78	0	77 ...	115	8
3 ..	4	8	28 ...	42	0	53 ...	79	8	78 ...	117	0
4 ..	6	0	29 ..	43	8	54 ...	81	0	79 ..	118	8
5 ..	7	8	30 ...	45	0	55 ...	82	8	80 ...	120	0
6 ..	9	0	31 ...	46	8	56 ...	84	0	81 ...	121	8
7 ...	10	8	32 ...	48	0	57 ...	85	8	82 ...	123	0
8 ...	12	0	33 ...	49	8	58 ...	87	0	83 ...	124	8
9 ...	13	8	34 ...	51	0	59 ...	88	8	84 ..	126	0
10 ..	15	0	35 ...	52	8	60 ...	90	0	85 ...	127	8
11 ..	16	8	36 ...	54	0	61	91	8	86 ...	129	0
12 ...	18	0	37 ...	55	8	62 ...	93	0	87 ...	130	8
13 ..	19	8	38 ...	57	0	63 ...	94	8	88 ...	132	0
14 ..	21	0	39 ...	58	8	64 ...	96	0	89 ...	133	8
15 ..	22	8	40 ...	60	0	65 ...	97	8	90 ...	135	0
16 ...	24	0	41 ...	61	8	66 ...	99	0	91 ...	136	8
17 ..	25	8	42 ...	63	0	67 ...	100	8	92 ...	138	0
18 ...	27	0	43 ..	64	8	68 ...	102	0	93 ...	139	8
19 ..	28	8	44 ...	66	0	69 ...	103	8	94 ...	141	0
20 ...	30	0	45 ...	67	8	70 ...	105	0	95 ...	142	8
21 ...	31	8	46 ...	69	0	71 ...	106	8	96 ...	144	0
22 ...	33	0	47 ...	70	8	72 ...	108	0	97 ...	145	8
23 ...	34	8	48 ..	72	0	73 ...	109	8	98 ...	147	0
24 ...	36	0	49 ...	73	8	74 ...	111	0	99 ...	148	8
25 ...	37	8	50 ...	75	0	75 ...	112	8	100 ...	150	0

NOTICE.

From 1st October 1904, the following rules for the registration of abbreviated Addresses will come into force.

The addressee's name and address may be written in an abbreviated form, but the right of an addressee to have a telegram thus addressed delivered to him; is subject to an arrangement made between such addressee and the Telegraph Office which has to deliver the telegram. Abbreviated addresses may be regisored under the following conditions:—

(1) Application for the registration of such addresses should be made to the officer in charge of the Telegraph Office, at which it is proposed to register an address. The Telegraph Department cannot arrange for registration of an address at any place in a foreign country.

(2) No address may consist of more than one word, in addition to the name of the town where registration is affected.

(3) The word should contain not more than ten letters, and should be easy to read and easy to telegraph. Proper names can only in rare cases be accepted, and in no case can a proper name be registered for a person of a different name.

(4) The names of professions, trades, countries, states, towns, telegraph-stations, well-known streets and registered newspapers may not be used as registered addresses.

(5) Numbers may not be registered.

(6) To prevent inconvenience to the public, the Telegraph Department has to reject words which, either in writing or in telegraph symbols, so closely resemble other registered words as to be liable to be mistaken for them. It is desirable, therefore, that any application should not merely offer one word for acceptance, but should give several words from which a selection may be made.

(7) No address may be registered in one town for the delivery of telegrams in another town.

(8) A registered address is available for telegrams from other countries as well as for Inland telegrams.

(9) The Telegraph Department reserves to itself the right to cancel an address. In such a case a part of the registration fee proportionate to the unexpired period, is returned, or a new address may be substituted free of charge for the one cancelled.

(10) In the event of a change in the title of a firm for which an address is recorded, the consent, in writing of all the partners of the firm must be produced before the records can be altered.

(11) It is desired that a registered address should be published in the *Telegraph Guide*, that fact should be clearly intimated to the Telegraph Office at which registration is effected at the time of registration. No additional charge is made for such publication. Addresses which are not to be published will be considered as confidential.

(12) The fee for registration of an abbreviated address is Rs. 10 per year or Rs. 5 payable in advance or any date on which registration may be effected for 6 months. The fee for registration should be paid to the officer in charge of the Telegraph Office at which registration is effected.

(13) An additional fee of five rupees is charged for every change of the word selected, or for every transfer to another Telegraph Office but not for change of residence within the delivery limits of the registering office, or for change of name, or title of firm or person, so long as the identity is the same (see condition **10**), and it is not a case of transfer from one firm to another, if it is a case of transfer the full fees are charged.

(14) The Telegraph Department accepts no responsiblity in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an abbreviated address if such address has not been registered, or for delay in delivering such telegram. Registration is essential in all cases of persons who frequently receive telegrams addressed to them by an abbreviated name, and Telegraph officials can decline to deliver such telegrams if after notice has been given, the address has not been registered.

The Four Divisions of Travancore, and Districts or Taluks comprised therein.

Division.	Station of the Office in charge.	Districts comprised in the Division.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Area in square miles.	Station of the Tahsildar of the District.
Padmanabhapuram.	Padmanabhapuram.	Tovala ...	32,410	116·00	Bhutapandi.
		Agastisvaram ...	93,513	94·00	Yedalakudi.
		Eraniel ...	1,10,161	98·00	Eraniel.
		Kalkulam ...	70,247	169·00	Padmanabhapuram.
		Vilavankod ...	79,584	137·00	Kuzhittura.
Trivandrum.	Trivandrum.	Neyyattinkara...	1,39,952	233·85	Neyyattinkara.
		Trivandrum ...	1,34,196	97·26	Trivandrum .
		Nedumangad ...	67,771	365·97	Nedumangad
		Chirayinkil ...	1,12,823	146·57	Attungal.
Quilon.	Quilon.	Quilon ...	1,29,658	147·41	Quilon
		Kunnattur ...	82,014	171·49	Adur.
		Karunagapalli...	1,24,312	88·99	Patanayarkulangara.
		Kartigapalli ...	96,755	74·26	Haripad
		Mavelikara ...	1,16,541	111·43	Mavelikara.
		Chengannur ...	1,08,540	925·97	Chengannur.
		Tiruvalla ...	1,40,920	172·18	Tiruvalla.
		Ampalapuzha ...	1,05,927	115·74	Ampalapuzha.
		Kottarakara ...	77,065	202·03	Kottarakara.
		Pattanapuram...	49,675	425·67	Punalur.
		Shencottah ...	38,970	129·14	Shencottah.
Kottayam.	Kottayam.	Shertallay ...	1,40,888	118·03	Shertallay.
		Vaikam ...	94,721	139·55	Vaikam.
		Ettumanur ...	94,869	105·89	Ettumanur.
		Kottayam ...	95,327	172·84	Kottayam.
		Changanacheri..	94,307	503·76	Changanacheri.
		Minachil ...	70,706	219·25	Pala.
		Muvattupuzha..	1,27,701	472·34	Muvattupuzha.
		Todupuzha ...	32,571	561·01	Karikod..
		Kunnatnad ...	1,24,974	293·88	Perumpavur.
		Alangad ...	73,900	127·34	Tiruvalur.
		Parur ...	70,645	53·89	Parur.
Devikulam.	Devikulam.	Devikulam ...	...	805·52	
		Total......	29,52,157	7,598·76	

LIST OF VILLAGES IN TRAVANCORE.

PADMANABHAPURAM DIVISION.

Tovala Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Azhagiapandipuram	10	Azhagiapandipuram	4·79
Anandapuram	11	Anandapuram	4·92
Melpidaka	7	Cheramadam	2·37
	6	Isanyamangalam	2·10
	5	Bhuathppandi	1·14
Naduvapidaka	9	Arumanallur	2·67
	8	Darisanamkoppu	6·00
Tazhakkudi...	4	Tazhakkudi...	3·56
	3	Tiruppadisaram	2·40
Tovala	2	Chembagaramanpudur ...	5·91
	1	Tovala	19·33
Hills		... ...	58·91
		Total......	115·00

Agastisvaram Taluk.

Agastisvaram	2	Agastisvaram	8·14
	1	Kanniyakumari	11·08
	4	Kulasekarapuram	5·43
	3	Tamarakulam	6·21
Kottar	13	Nagercoil	4·80
	12	Vadivisvaram	4·12
Padappattam...	15	Erachakulam	2·91
	14	Vadaseri	7·16
Parakka	11	Dharmapuram	4·50
	9	Parakka	1·70
	10	Temgampudur	10·90
Suchindram	7	Iravipudur	3·03
	8	Suchindram	2·08
Terur	5	Marunkur	8·73
	6	Terur	8·33
Hills		... ...	4·79
		Total......	94·00

Eraniel Taluk.

Eraniel	3	Eraniel	4·72
	4	Talakkulam	8·24
Kadiapattanam	5	Kadiapattanam	7·43
	6	Manavalakurichi	4·72
Kolachel	7	Kolachel	11·39
Killiyur	11	Kilkulam	4·03
	12	Killiyur	8·09
Midalam	9	Kilmidalam...	3·65
	10	Midalam	6·17
Nattalam	13	Nattalam	6·24
Nindakara	2	Allur	8·21
	1	Nindakara	18·90
Tiruvankodu	8	Tiruvankodu	4·59
Hills		... ...	1·62
		Total......	98.00

Kalkulam Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Attur	3	Attur	8·55
Kalkulam	5	Kalkulam	6·55
	4	Thuckalai	5·00
Kappiyara	1	Kappiyara	4·12
	2	Valvatelatottam	6·5?
Kothanallur...	6	Kothanallur...	12·50
Mekkodu	7	Mekkodu	7·01
Ponmana	11	Ponmana	14·33
	8	Aruvikara	4·13
Tiruvattar	9	Tiruvattar	6·06
	10	Triparappu	10·45
Hills		... ...	84·63
		Total......	169·00

Vilavankod Taluk.

Arumana	12	Arumana	11·61
Arudesapattu	4	Arudesapattu	3·36
	5	Medukummal	7·46
Ezhudesapattu	2	Ezhudesappattu	4·54
	1	Kollankodu	4·91
Kallal	13	Kalial	27·00
Kunnattur	6	Kunnattur	3·79
	7	Nallur	3·00
Pakodu	11	Idakkodu	8·75
	8	Pakodu	5·[illegible]0
Painkulam	3	Painkulam	3·83
Vilavankod	10	Palukal	4·13
	9	Vilavankod	5·08
Hills		... ...	43·88
		Total......	137·00

TRIVANDRUM DIVISION.

Neyyattinkara Taluk.

Kottukal	11	Karunkulam	4·00
	12	Kottukal	11·31
	13	Tiruvallam	11·30
Kolla	4	Kolla	5·35
	2	Chonkal	7·83
Kulattur	1	Kulattur	10·88
Kunnattukal	5	Kunnattukal	31·70
Marukil	18	Maranallur	0·71
	17	Marukil	6·31
Nemam	14	Nemam	11·30
	15	Pallichal	0·37
	9	Adiyannur	7·00
Neyyattinkara	8	Neyyattinkara	0·71
	10	Tiruvattar	6·12
Parassala	3	Parassala	7·73
Perunkadavila	6	Ottasekaramangalam	50·15
	7	Perunkadavila	15·23
Vilappil	16	Vilappil	12·13
Hills		... ...	8·00
		Total......	233·35

Trivandrum Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Kulattur	16	Attapura	6·20
	15	Cheruvikkal	3·85
	17	Menamkulam	3·10
Kazhakuttam	19	Irurpara	4·78
	18	Kazhakuttam	3·37
Nellaman	4	Iranimuttam	2·88
	3	Muttattara	3·48
Pattam	10	Chittivilagom	3·27
	11	Madattuvilagom	3·72
Pallipuram	22	Kadinumkulam	4·33
	21	Pallipuram	3·58
	20	Andurkonam	3·53
Palkulangara	1	Kadakampalli	4·56
	2	Palkulangara	2·49
Kilattonnakkal	25	Kilattonakkal	3·60
	24	Meltonnakkal	4·74
	23	Veillur	5·06
Oollur	14	Pangappara	3·42
	13	Vulliyalattura	5·75
	12	Oollur	3·15
Vanchiyur	6	Chengalacheri	2·13
	5	Vanchiyur	2·38
Vattiyurkavu	8	Anjamada	5·40
	7	Aramada	3·67
	9	Randamada	4·73
		Total......	97·26

Nedumangad Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Arianadu	2	Arianadu	14·32
	1	Mannurkara	6·07
Karakulam	10	Karakulam	12·09
Kulattummel	12	Kulattummel	8·65
Nedumangad	5	Anadu	42·37
	4	Nedumangad	12·74
Perumkulam	11	Perumkulam	15·20
Vamanapuram	7	Nallanadu	20·82
	6	Vamanapuram	29·05
Vembayam	8	Manikal	12·88
	9	Vembayam	11·70
Uzhamalakkal	3	Uzhamalakkal	29·27
Hill circuit surveyed		...	150·15
		Total......	365·97

Chirayinkil Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Attangal	14	Attangal	1·98
	19	Kila-Attangal	2·97
	12	Alamkodu	4·14
	13	Avanamcheri	2·81
Idaikkodu	3	Idakodu	3·33
	4	Ilamba	2·04
	5	Mudakkal	4·51
Kadakkavur	18	Kadaikkavur	4·04
Kilimanur	9	Kilimanur	7·35
	8	Palayakunnumel	9·63
Kundalur	15	Kundalur	1·47
	2	Kilavallam	4·67
Madavur	23	Madavur	7·24
	24	Pallikkal	6·25
	10	Vellalur	4·39

Chirayinkil Taluk—(contd.)

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Manambur	31	Cheruniyur...	4·20
	20	Manambur	5·94
	21	Ottur	9·66
Nagarur	6	Koduvalanur	3·14
	11	Nagarur	4·64
	7	Pulimattu	7·32
Navaikkulam	22	Karivarom	5·16
	25	Navaikulam...	10·03
Chirayinkil...	1	Alua	4·81
	16	Charkkara	2·45
	17	Chirayinkil	1·74
Varkala	26	Chemmarudi	0·77
	27	Airur	6·87
	30	Vettur	2·62
	29	Varkala	5·93
	28	Edava	9·52
		Total......	146·57

QUILON DIVISION.

Quilon Taluk.

Adichanallur	3	Adichanallur	6·53
	4	Nedumpana	10·90
Iravipuram...	6	Iravipuram	11·23
	5	Tirukonavattam	8·03
	7	Vadakkevila	3·81
Eastern Kallada	13	Eastern Kallada	0·59
Kilikollur	10	Kilikollur	4·83
	11	Kottangara	9·80
Paravur	2	Minadu	27·13
	1	Paravur	12·73
Perunadu	9	Trikadavur...	12·89
	12	Perunadu	29·71
Quilon	8	Quilon	9·91
		Total...	147·41

Karunagapalli Taluk.

Chavara	2	Chavara	4·62
	1	Tokkumbagam	7·89
Karunagapalli	7	Karunagapalli	8·20
Krishnapuram	10	Krishnapuram	9·61
Kulasekarapuram	8	Kulasekarapuram	7·31
Panmana	3	Panmana	6·57
Pudupalli	12	Pudupalli	7·78
	11	Perunadu	6·00
Tazhava	9	Tazhava	9·16
	6	Todi	8·00
Tevalakkara	4	Tevalakkara	·23
	5	Minagapalli	7 61
		Total......	88·99

Kartigapalli Taluk

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Haripad	14	Haripad	1·47
	13	Cherutana	5·42
Cheppadu	7	Cheppadu	1·94
	8	Valiakuzhi	2·97
Kartigapalli	15	Kartigapalli	3·37
	6	Singoli	2·81
Kizhakkekkara	11	Kizhakkekkara	2·21
	12	Viyapuram	5·38
Kirikkadu	2	Kirikkadu	3·30
	3	Kandalur	3·77
Kumarapuram	17	Kumarapuram	5·60
	18	Karivatta	5·58
Mudukulam	5	Mudukulam	4·49
	4	Arattupuzha	8·79
Pathiyur	1	Pattiyur	5·83
Pallippadu	10	Pallippadu	4·75
	9	Nanjarkulangara	1·79
Trikunnapuzha	16	Trikunnapuzha	4·70
		Total......	74·20

Kunnattur Taluk.

Churanadu	1	Churanadu	15·41
Poruvazhi	3	Poruvazhi	16·94
Kunnattur	4	Kunnattur	17·44
Pallikal	5	Pallikkal	17·52
Adur	6	Adur	14·88
Enadimangalam	7	Enadimangalam	49·09
Koduman	8	Koduman	13·90
Vallikkadu	9	Vallikkadu	21·03
WesternKallada	2	Western Kallada	5·19
		Total......	171·49

Kottarakara Taluk.

Ezhukone	5	Ezhukone	24·70
Kottarakara	3	Kottarakara	15·48
Veliyam	6	Veliyam	20·26
Ummannur	7	Ummannur	13·29
	8	Velunallur	22·16
Chadayamangalam	9	Chadayamangalam	32·60
Kulakkada	4	Kulakkada	12·28
Kummil	10	Kummil	41·07
Vettikkavala	2	Vettikkavala	13·95
	1	Melila	7·15
		Total......	202·03

Ambalapuzha Taluk.

Talavadi	1	Talavadi	6·00
Kozhimukku	2	Kozhimukku	10·42
Takazhi	3	Takazhi	12·33
Purakkadu	4	Purakkadu	8·60
Ambalapuzha	5	Ambalapuzha	9·05
Nedumudi	6	Nedumudi	8·51
Chambakkulam	7	Chambakkulam	5·60
Pulinkunnu	8	Pulinkunnu	19·22
Kainagari	9	Kainagari	16·38
Alleppoy	10	Alleppey	19·41
		Total......	115·74

Mavelikara Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Tamarakulam	1	Vallikunnam	8·30
	2	Tamarakulam	8·07
Pallikkal	3	Pallikkal	9·08
	10	Chunakkara	6·51
Tekkekkara	4	Perungala	4·06
	0	Thekkekkara	8·87
Kunnamangalam	6	Kunnamangalam	5·38
Mavelikara	8	Mavelikara	2·50
	11	Tazhakkara	9·06
Nuranadu	12	Nuranadu	9·14
	13	Palamel	9·89
Pandalam Tekkekkara ...	14	Pandalam Tekkekkara ...	9·75
	15	Tonnallur	11·54
Chennithala	7	Chennithala	2·44
	6	Tirupperunturn	8·24
		Total	111·43

Tiruvalla Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Kadapira	3	Kizhakkebhagam	4·31
	4	Kadappira	6·50
Nedumpuram	5	Nedumpuram	3·31
	6	Perungur	4·87
Tiruvalla	7	Kavumbagam	4·23
	8	Tiruvalla	9·09
Kaviyur	9	Iraviperur	14·02
	10	Kaviyur	11·71
	12	Ezhumattur	19·01
Aranmula	14	Koippuram	8·69
	16	Aranmula	9·83
	15	Tottappuzhacheri	5·69
Ayirur	17	Mallappuzhacheri	7·35
	18	Cherukol	14·08
	13	Ayirur	9·09
Kailuppara	11	Kallappara	34·48
Mannaru	1	Mannaru	3·03
	2	Kuruttichari	3·91
		Total.....	172·18

Chongannur Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Vadakkekkara	1	Tiruvanvandur	3·51
	8	Pattenkavu	11·45
	7	Vadakkekkara	5·22
	2	Pandanadu	4·09
Omallur	12	Omallur	13·36
Chengannur	3	Chengannur	5·16
	4	Puliyur	4·50
Ranni	14	Ranni	87·08
Kumbazha	11	Ilanthur	0·83
	16	Kumbazha ...	32·04
	13	Pattanamtitta	6·64
Pandalam Vadakkekkara ...	9	Venmani	7·17
	10	Pandalam Vadakkekkara ...	11·08
Ala	5	Cheriyanadu	5·69
...	6	Ala	4·16
Hills ...		... ...	717·00
		Total.....	[illegible]·97

Pattanapuram Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Mailam	2	Mailam	10·71
Pattazhi	1	Pattazhi	15·44
Talavur	3	Talavur	8·78
Anjal	7	Anjal	203·51
Vallakkudi	6	Idamalakkal	[illegible]
	4	Vallakudi	[illegible]
	5	Punalur	[illegible]
Pattanapuram	8	Pattanapuram ...	[illegible]
		Total......	[illegible]

Shencottah Taluk.

Shencottah	1	Shencottah	0 25
Karkkudi	2	Karkkudi	2·18
Puliyara	3	Puliyara	4·20
	4	Pudur	1·93
Sivanallur	5	Mekkara	3·25
	6	Achenpudur	5·43
Ilattur	7	Ilattur	5·36
Kilangadu	8	Kilangadu	[illegible]
Ayikkudi	9	Ayikkudi	5·86
Sambur Vadakara	10	Sambur Vadakara	7·00
Hill circuit surveyed		... ...	82·45
		Total......	120·14

KOTTAYAM DIVISION.

Changanachery Taluk.

Muttaru	2	Muttaru	4·53
	1	Ramankari	4·30
Velianadu	3	Velianadu	7·52
Nilemperur	5	Nilamperur	4·23
	4	Chanankari	4·16
Manjadikara	7	Kurichi	6·02
	6	Vazhappalli Padinjarabagam ...	5·36
	8	Vazhappalli Kizhakkumbagam ...	[illegible]
Changanachery	9	Changanachery	6·61
	10	Madappalli	17·25
Puduppalli	11	Puduppalli	18·88
	12	Nedunkunnam	17·09
Kanjirappalli	13	Valur	21·61
	14	Vellavur	9·17
	15	Manimala	13·50
	16	Cheruvalli	4·34
	17	Chirakkadavu	10·56
	18	Kanjirappalli	101·22
	19	Peruvantanam	49·83
	20	Peermedu	91·77
	21	Poriar	98·20
		Total......	502·76

Kottayam Taluk.

Kottayam	1	Tiruvarppu	18·46
	2	Kottayam	4·57
Nattagam	3	Nattagam	6·12
	4	Panichakkadu	8·13
Vijayapuram	5	Vijayapuram	25·77
Pambadi	6	Pambadi	36·19
Agalakkunnam	7	Agalakkunnam	37·13
Aimmanam	8	Aimmanam	13·46
Kumaragam	9	Kummanam	2·58
	10	Kumaragam	25·36
		Total	[illegible]

Shertallay Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Arur	14	Arur	10·59
Turavur	13	Turavur North	7·78
	12	Turavur South	7·02
Vayalaru	10	Vayalaru East	5·12
	11	Vayalaru West	9·37
Shertallay	7	Kothamangalam	4·07
	8	Shertallay South	6·25
	9	Shertallay North	5·25
Tannirmukkam	6	Tannirmukkam South	14·24
	5	Tannirmukkam North	8·04
Mararikkulam	3	Mararikkulam South	7·17
	4	Mararikkulam North	6·02
Ariyadu	1	Ariyadu South	9·08
	2	Ariyadu North	14·50
		Total	118·03

Vaikam Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Vaikam	1	Vaikam	11·55
	3	Naduvila	5·12
Pallipuram	2	Pallippuram	7·38
	5	Tykkadachery	5·46
Kulasekaramangalam	10	Kulasekaramangalam	4·40
	4	Vadakemuri	3·08
	12	Padinjarakkara	3·09
Panavalli	6	Panavalli	6·20
	7	Vadakkumuttattilbagam	6·28
	8	Manakkunnam	11·45
Manakkunnam	9	Chembamuri	8·01
	11	Maravanturuttu	2·41
Vadayaru	13	Vadayaru	16·03
Mulakkulam	14	Mulakkulam	13·04
Vetchur	15	Talayalam	17·64
	16	Vetchur	13·62
		Total	130·55

Ettumanur Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Ettumanur	1	Ettumanur	18·54
	2	Kyanagary	17·81
Manjur	3	Manjur	17·10
	4	Onamturuttu	4·95
Kaipizha	5	Parambokuddu	2·30
	6	Kodumalur	0·81
	7	Kaipizha	14·31
Kaduthuruttu	8	Kaduthuruttu	24·21
Kidangur	9	Kidangur	11·48
		Total	108·80

Minachil Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Minachil	5	Minachil	20·53
Ramapuram	2	Ramapuram	30·43
Lalam	3	Lalam	10·01
Bharanangaaam	4	Bharanangaaam	12·15
Puliannur	1	Puliannur	10·51
Kondur	6	Kondur	44·03
	7	Poonjar	70·50
		Total	218·23

Muvattupuzha Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Ilakkadu	1	Ilakkadu	17·70
	2	Vulavur	17·17
Kuthattukulam	3	Kuthattukulam	17·08
	4	Tirumaradi	10·88
Piravam	5	Piravam	18·36
Ramamangalam	6	Ramamangalam	21·47
Muvattupuzha	8	Muvattupuzha	8·23
	7	Arakkulam	18·76
Enanallur	13	Enanallur	22·11
	14	Varappatti	17·71
Iramallur	10	Iramallur	10·66
	9	Mulavur	24·30
Kothamangalam	11	Kothamangalam	36·70
	12	Kuttamangalam	33·33
Hills			185·00
		Total	472·34

Kunnatnad Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Cheranallur	12	Vengoor	20·60
	13	Cheranallur	14·11
Perumbavur	11	Perumbavur	10·78
	10	Vengola	13·78
Asamannur	3	Asamannur	8·24
	14	Rayamangalam	11·53
Malavannur	7	Malavannur	18·98
Aikaranadu	6	Aikaranadu	19·67
	5	Semmannadu	21·67
Kunnatnad	8	Kunnatnad	11·48
	4	Kalukkambalam	11·12
Vazhakkulam	9	Vazhakulam	7·61
	1	Manikkamangalam	8·04
Manjappira	2	Manjappira	28·27
Hills		... ...	79·00
		Total......	293·88

Todupuzha Taluk.

Manakkadu	3	Manakkadu	18·46
Kumaramangalam	4	Kumaramangalam	37·68
Todupuzha	2	Todupuzha	17·44
Karikkodu	1	Karikkodu	75·13
Karumannur	5	Karumanur	41·19
		Kaune Elam Forest	214·11
Hills		... ...	167·00
		Total... ..	661·01

Alangad Taluk.

Idappalli Tokkumbagam ...	10	Idappalli Tekkumbagam ...	4·17
Idappalli Vadakumbagam ...	9	Idappalli Vadakkumbagam ...	2·23
Alangad	2	Alangad	8·12
	3	Kodungallur	7·31
Ayirur	1	Aiyrur	13·35
Chengamanad	4	Chengamanad	14·82
Kothakulangara	6	Kothakulangara	27·60
Parakkadavu	5	Parakkadavu	9·56
Alwaye	7	Alwaye	19·04
Trikkakkara	3	Trikkakkara	21·05
		Total......	127·34

Parur Taluk.

Varappuzha	1	Varapuzha	8·09
Ezhikkara	2	Ezhikkara	2·54
Kottuvalli	3	Kottuvalli	8·80
Parur	4	Parur	7·84
Puthenvelikkara	6	Puthenvelikkara	9·84
Vadakkekkara	5	Vadakkekara	8·48
Puthenchira	7	Puthenchira	8·01
		Total......	53·89

Devicolam Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
	1	Natchivayal	5·78
	2	Marayur	35·75
	3	Koolavadur	26·25
	4	Kantalur	18·00
	5	Kottakombu	13·86
	6	Vattavadai	12·21
	7	Kannan Devan Hills	214·74
	8	Pooppara	90·30
	9	Odumbanshola	197·40
	10	Pallivasal estate	1·14
	11	Anakulam estate, West ...	0·23
	12	Millapara	63·86
	13	Vandametta	116·34
		Total......	805·82

LIST OF STATIONS.

No.	Taluks.	No.	Charging Station.	No.	Sub-station.
1	Thovalay ...	1	Boothapandy ...	1	Mooppandal.
		2	Aramboly Frontier ...	2	Kadukkaray
				3	Naducany.
				4	Azhakiapandipuram.
				5	Tovala.
				6	Vellamadam.
2	Augustheeswaram ...	3	Edalakudy ...	7	Cape Comorin.
		4	Kottar Town ...	8	Edamala.
				9	Suchindram.
				10	Kottaram.
				11	Ethamozhi.
				12	Anjugramom.
3	Eraniel ...	5	Eraniel ...	13	Tholayavetta.
		6	Colachel ...	14	Rajakkamangalam.
				15	Karungal.
				16	Thottiyode.
4	Kalculam ...	7	Thucklay ...	17	Padmanabhapuram Fort.
		8	Thiruvattar ...	18	Kulasekharam
				19	Palliyadi.
				20	Kattathura.
5	Vilavancode ...	9	Kuzhithura ...	21	Arumana.
				22	Puthukkada.
				23	Kalikavila.

LIST OF STATIONS.

No.	Taluks.	No.	Charging Station.	No.	Sub-station.
6	Neyattinkara.	10	Neyyattinkara ...	24	Vizhinjam.
		11	Parassala ...	25	Balaramapuram.
				26	Ottasagaramangalam
				27	Poovar.
				28	Nemam.
				29	Panichamoodu.
7	Trevandrum Taluq.	12	Trivandrum Taluk ...	30	Vattiyoorkavu.
				31	Shearem.
				32	Kulathur.
				33	Kazhacootam.
				34	Thonnakkal.
				35	Kadinamculam.
8	Nedumangad ...	13	Nedumangaud ...	36	Pallode.
				37	Kattakada.
				38	Vithurai.
				39	Vamanapuram
				40	Ariyanad.
9	Chirayinkil. ...	14	Attungal ...	41	Chilakore.
				42	Kilimanur.
				43	Pallikkal.
				44	Cherayinkil.
10	Trivandrum Town. ...	15	Fort Station ...	45	Karamana.
				46	Kallattumukku.

LIST OF STATIONS.

No.	Taluks.	No.	Charging Station.	No.	Sub-Station.
10	Trivandrum Town		Fort Station.	47	Palace Guard
				48	Stables Guard.
		16	Puthenchanday	49	Pettah.
		17	Cantonment	50	Perukkada.
				51	Poojapuray.
11	Quilon	18	Quilon Town	52	Neendacara.
		19	Quilon Taluk	53	Kallada.
		20	Paravoor	54	Kundara.
12	Kottarakara	21	Kottarakara	55	Pooyappally.
				56	Kadakkal.
13	Pathanapuram	22	Punalur	57	Tenmalai.
				58	Anchal.
				59	Kulathupuzha.
				60	Avaniswaram.
14	Shencottah	23	Shencottah	61	Samboorvadakara.
				62	Puliyara.
				63	Ilathur.
				64	Ayikudi.
				65	Atchenpudur.
				66	Aryankavu.
				67	Klancaud.
				68	Kulasagarapuram.

LIST OF STATIONS.

No.	Taluk.	No.	Charging Station.	No.	Sub-Station.	
15	Kunnathur ...	24	Adoor ...	69	Suranad.	
				70	Sasthamcottah.	
				71	Chavara.	
16	Karunagapalley ...	25	Karunagapalli ...			
		26	Kayenculam ...			
17	Karthigapalley ...	27	Haripad ...	72	Trikkunnapuzha.	
				73	Viyapuram.	
				74	Pallical.	
				75	Vattachal.	Backwater stations.
				76	Azhical.	
18	Mavalikara ...	28	Mavelikara ...	77	Erumakuzhi.	
19	Chenganoor ...	29	Chengannur ...	78	Kypattur.	
		30	Pathnamthitta ...	79	Ranni.	
				80	Konni.	
				81	Kozhenchery.	
				82	Pandalam.	
				83	Munniar.	
20	Thiruvellah. ...	31	Thiruvella ...	84	Mannar.	
				85	Mallappally.	
21	Ambalapuzha. ...	32	Ambalapuzha ...	86	Thottappally.	
		33	Pulincunnu ...	87	Edathuva.	
				88	Karimpavalavu.	
				89	Punnapara.	
		34	Alleppey Town ...	90	Punnamaday.	
				91	Mannaucherry.	
				92	Beach Station.	
				93	Palthuruthy.	

No.	Taluk.	No.	Charging-Station.	No.	Sub-Station.
22	Kottayam ...	35	Kottayam ...	94	Thiruvarppu.
23	Changanachery ...	36	Changanacherry ...	95	Kumarakam.
		37	Kanjirapalli ..	96	Karukachal.
		38	Peermade ...	97	Pampady.
				98	Manimala.
				99	Ramankari.
				100	Kumili.
24	Ettumanur ...	39	Ettumanoor ...	101	Mundakayam.
				102	Kidangur.
25	Muvattupuzha ..	40	Muvattupuzha ...	103	Kaduthurutti.
		41	Kathattuculam ...	104	Kothamangalam.
				105	Piravam.
				106	Kuriyanad.
26	Todupuzha ...	42	Thodupuzha ...	107	Eramallore.
		43	Devikulam ...	108	Vazhaculam.
		44	Oodumbanchola ...	109	Nellappara.
		45	Munnar ..		
27	Minachil ...	46	Minachil ...	110	Ramapuram.
28	Vaikam ...	47	Vaikome ..	111	Poonjar.
		48	Arukutti ...	112	Vetchoor.
				113	Vadayar.
29	Shertallay ...	49	Sherthalay ...	114	Kandanad.
		50	Kuthiathode ...	115	Thanneermukom.
				116	Anthakarazhi.

No.	Taluk.	No	Charging-Station.	No.	Sub-Station.
30	Parur ...	51	Parur ...	117	Varapuzha.
				118	Puthenvelikara.
		52	Munambam ...	119	Puthenchira.
31	Alengad ...	53	Alangaud ...	120	Kothaculangara.
		54	Alwaye ...	121	Parakkadavu.
		55	Edapally ...		
32	Kunatnaud ..	56	Perumbavoor ...	122	Kodanad.
		57	Mamalay ...		

LIST OF HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, Etc.

Hospitals.

1.	General Hospital	...	...Trivandrum.
2.	Opthalmic Hospital	..	... Do.
3.	Taikad Hospital	...	... Do.
4.	Women and Children's Hospital	...	... Do.
5.	Central Prison Hospital	...	... Do.
6.	District Hospital	...	...Quilon.
7.	Victoria Do.	...	... Do.
8.	District Do.	...	...Mavelikara.
9.	Do. Do.	...	. Tiruvalla.
10.	Do. Do.	...	...Kottayam.
11.	Do. Do.	...	...Alleppey.
12.	Do. Do.	...	...Shertallay.
13.	Do. Do.	...	...Alwaye.
14.	Do. Do.	...	...Parur.
15.	Do. Do.	...	...Muvatupuzha.
16.	Do. Do.	...	.. Lalam.
17.	Do. Do.	...	...Kanjirapally.
18.	Do. Do.	...	...Shencottah.
19.	Do. Do.	...	...Neyattinkara.
20.	Do. Do.	...	...Parassala.
21.	Do. Do.	...	.. Padmanabhapuram.
22.	Do. Do.	...	.. Nagercoil.

Dispensaries.

1.	Palace Dispensary	...	...Trivandrum.
2.	Do. Sub-Dispensary.	...	... Do
3.	Fort Dispensary	...	... Do.
4.	District Dispensary.	...	...Chirayinkil.
5.	Do. Do.	...	...Kozhencherry.
6.	Do. Do.	...	...Haripad.
7.	Do. Do.	...	... Ambalapuzha.
8.	Do. Do.	...	...Changanachery.
9.	Do. Do.	...	...Vaikom.
10.	Do. Do.	...	...Arookutty.
11.	Do. Do.	...	...Thodupuzha.
12.	Do. Do.	...	...Peermade.
13.	Do. Do.	...	...Devicolam.
14.	Do. Do.	...	...Punalur.
15.	Do. Do.	...	...Kottarakara.
16.	Do. Do.	...	...Nedumangad.
17.	Do. Do.	...	...Colachel.
18.	Do. Do.	...	...Kulasekharam.
19.	Do. Do.	...	...Kottaram.
20.	Do. Do.	...	...Marayoor.
21.	Do. Do.	...	...Mundakayam.
22.	Do. Do.	...	...Karunagapally.
23.	Do. Do.	...	...Udumbanshola.

Asylums.

1.	Lunatic Asylum	...	...Trivandrum.
2.	Leper Asylum	...	... Do.

Grant-in-aid Hospitals and Dipensaries.

1.	Grant in-aid Hospital	... ...	Neyyoor.
2.	Do. Do.	... ...	Marthandam.
3.	Do. Dispensary	... ...	Bonami.
4.	Do. Do.	... ...	Arnakal.
5.	Do. Do.	... ...	Kalthuruthy.
6.	Do. Do.	... ...	Sothapara.
7.	Do. Do.	... ...	Munnar.
8.	Do. Do.	... ...	Yellapathy.
9.	Do. Do.	... ...	Ponmudi.
10.	Do. Do.	... ...	Ashamboo.
11.	Rama Row Dispensary.	... ...	Nedumgolam.
12.	Chatherine Booth Hospital	... ...	Vadaseri.
13.	C. M. S. Leper Asylum	... ...	Alleppey.

Office.

1.	Durbar Physician's Office	... ...	Trivandrum.

Medicine Depot.

2.	General Medical Stores	... ..	Trivandrum.

TRIVANDRUM PUBLIC LIBRARY

LIST OF VAIDYASALAS AND NATIVE PHYSICIANS.

No.	Name of Taluk.	Name of Vaidyasalas.	Name of Vaidyans.	Remarks.
1	Thovala ...	Bhutapandi	Parameswaren Muthathu. Venkatarama Sastry.	(leave) (Acting)
2	Agasteeswarem ...	Suchindram	V. Parameswaren Muthathu.	
3	Do. ...	Cape Comorin	Ananjaperumal Pillai.	
4	Eraniel ...	Vembannoor	Arumukam Tampi.	
5	Kalculam ...	Padmanabhapuram	Madhavan Pillai.	
6	Do. ...	Ponmana	Narayana Pillai.	
7	Do. ...	Thiruvattar	Padmanabha Pillai.	
8	Vilavancode ...	Kuzhithura	Kochukrishna Pillai.	
9	Neyyattinkara ...	Pachallur	Krishna Pillai.	
10	Do. ...	Nemom	Kochumminy Pillai.	
11	Do. ...	Kunnathukal*	Aiyappen Mallen.	* (Visham)
12	Trivandrum ...	Fort	Kutten Unni.	
13	Do. ...	Fort (For women & children) ...	Kuttikunju Kovilamma.	
14	Do. ...	Srikanteswaram	Vasudevan Unni.	
15	Do. ...	Puthenchanta	Madhavan	
16	Do. ...	Uruvathilkottah	Aiyana Madan.	
17	Do. ...	Palkulangara	Kochukrishna Pillai	
18	Do. ...	Perunthani*	Parameswara Kaimal.	* (Visham)
19	Do. ...	Kunnukuzhi*	Kutty Kesavan.	* (Visham)
20	Do. ...	Kazhakuttom	Govinda Pillai.	
21	Nedumangaud ...	Pirappankoad	Kesava Pillai.	
22	Chirayinkil ...	Attengal	Krishnan.	
23	Do. ...	Kilimanur	Ravi Varma Koil Tampuran.	

LIST OF VAIDYASALAS AND NATIVE PHYSICIANS—(contd.)

No.	Name of Taluk.	Name of Vaidyasalas.	Name of Vaidyans.	Remarks.
24	Cherayinkil	... Warkalay	... Raman Pillai	
25	Kottarakara	... Neduvathoor	... Kunjunni Thirumulpad.	
26	Pathnapuram	... Avaneeswarem	Vairavan Krishnan.	
27	Quilon	... Quilon Town	... Kannan Kunchen.	
28	Quilon	... Quilon West	... Govinda Pillai.	
29	Do.	... Paravur	.. Parameswaren Pillai	
30	Kunnathur	... Anantharamapuram	... Kerala Varma Tirumulpad.	
31	Do.	... Kallada West	... Padmanabha Pillai.	
32	Karunagapally	... Chavara	... Rama Varyar.	
33	Do.	... Krishnapuram	... Sankara Pillai.	
34	Kartigapally	... Haripad	... Chakrapani Warrier	
35	Do.	... Kayankulam	... Govinda Panikker.	
36	Do.	... Keerikaud	.. Kananaren Nambiar	
37	Mavlikara	... Mavelikara	... Kesava Pillai.	
38	Do.	... Pandalam	... Kesava Pillai.	
39	Chengannoor	... Chengannur * (Vishom)	... K. Govinda Pillai.	
40	Do.	... Vadakkakara	.. Kochuraman Pillai.	
41	Do.	... Ennakkaud	... Udayavarma Raja.	
42	Do.	... Ranni	... Narayana Pillai.	
43	Do.	... Koni	.. M. R. Narayana Pillai	
44	Do.	... Pathanamthittai	... Ikka Perumal.	
45	Thiruvellah	... Mannar	... Ravi Varma Thirumulpad.	
46	Do.	... Nedumpram	... Mathavan Pillai.	

LIST OF VAIDYASALAS AND NATIVE PHYSICIANS—(cld.)

No.	Name of Taluk.	Name of Vaidyasalas.	Name of Vaidyans.	Remarks.
47	Thiruvellah ...	Kallupara ...	Kumara Pillai	
48	Do. ...	Aranmula ...	Vasudevan Muthathu.	
49	Do. ...	Iraviperoor* ...	Narayanan Kumaran.	* (Visham)
50	Ambalapuzha ...	Thalavadi ...	Kochukunjunni Pillai.	
51	Do. ...	Kavalam ...	Raman Kesavan.	
52	Do. ...	Alleppey ...	Govinda Pillai.	
53	Shertalay ...	Thuravur ..	Kesava Pillai.	
54	Vaikom ...	Vechur ...	Rama Varma Thampan.	
55	Do. ..	Manakunnam ...	Damodara Menon.	
56	Ettumanoor ...	Ettumanur ...	Kesava Pillai.	
57	Do. ...	Kidangara ...	Bhaskara Muthathoo	
58	Kottayam ...	Vijayapuram ...	Raman Varyar.	
59	Do. ...	Chingavanam ...	Punnoos Kora.	
60	Changanacherry ...	Perunna ...	Subramanian Moothathu.	
61	Muvattupuzha ..	Thrikkariyur ...	Venkitachalam Iyer.	
62	Do ..	Piravam ...	Parameswara Iyer.	
63	Thodupuzha ...	Kumaramangalam ...	Kunjan Tampan.	
64	Kunnathunad ...	Idapalli ...	Kunjunni Thirumalpad	
65	Do. ...	Perumpavur ...	Sankaran Nambyar.	
66	Do. ...	Kaladi ...	Iravikumaren Karthvu	
67	Alengaud ...	Ariyrur ...	Madhavan Pillai.	
68	Do. ...	Thrikkakara ...	Ravi Varma Thirumulpad.	
69	Parur ...	Parur ...	Ananthanarayana Iyer.	

TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS IN TRAVANCORE

Rules for Travellers.

These bungalows are placed in the charge of the Public Works Department.

2. No person is permitted to remain in a Bungalow more than one day (unless compelled to do so by sickness) if any other Traveller requires accommodation, or if not required by any other Traveller, for more than ten consecutive days without the written permission of the Executive Engineer in charge.

3. The first applicant is entitled to the choice of rooms, but he is not permitted to appropriate to himself more than one sitting room, dressing and bath room, (when the others are in demand) unless in the case of a family of more than 2 in number (children under 5 years of age excepted) when one main room, 2 dressing rooms and 2 bath rooms can be occupied. Should extra chairs or any other furniture be taken from unoccupied rooms, they must be returned immediately the rooms are required by another Traveller.

4. Defacing the walls by drawing or writing is strictly prohibited, and Travellers are held responsible for the structure and its contents being preserved from injury and defacement during their occupation.

5 A list of the furniture &c., supplied to the Bungalow (with the value of each article) shall be provided for the information of Travellers, according to which payments should be made in the event of destruction or injury, the amount being handed over to the care-taker or head servant and entered by the Traveller in the Bungalow book.

6. A book is kept at the Bungalow in which the occupier is requested to make the usual entries with remarks, if any be necessary, on the Conduct of the servants, cleanliness (or otherwise) of the Bungalow and compound &c.

7. Under no circumstances should any article be removed from the Bungalows on loan or otherwise; nor should the Bungalows be occupied by any one not a *bona fide* Traveller.

8. The servant in charge is ordered, on pain of dismissal, to report any deviation from these Rules either on the part of Travellers, or their servants; and the occupier is held responsible for any infringement of them.

9 Every occupier of a Travellers' Bungalow is required to give his full name and address on demand by the person in charge.

10 Every Traveller halting at a first class Bungalow, *i.e.*, a Bungalow provided with ordinary servants, for not more than 6 hours, shall pay a fee of 8 annas. If the halt exceeds 6 hours a fee of 1 rupee shall be paid for the first day and each succeeding day of occupation. When a family of two or more occupy the Bungalow, half the above fees will be charged for each member of the same family above 5 years of age, this concession not being applicable to the principal member who will have to pay the full fee.

11. Every Traveller halting at a second class Bungalow for not more than 6 hours shall pay a fee of 4 annas. If the halt exceeds 6 hours, a fee of half a rupee shall be paid for the first day and each succeeding day of occupation. When a family of two or more occupy the Bungalow half the above fees will be charged for each member of the same family above 5 years of age, this concession not being applicable to the principal member who will have to pay the full fee.

12. At 2nd class Travellers Bungalows, servants are not provided by Government. Travellers are therefore expected to pay for the services of a sweeper, or waterman, or any other specially engaged person if such services are needed.

13. When fees are due by the same traveller for 3 days, they should be paid every 4th day at the latest.

14. Bullocks must not be put in the stables, or tethered in the compound: they must be taken outside; should there be insufficient accommodation in the stables, horses should not be tethered in the compound.

15. Servants travelling separately from their masters with horses or luggage, may have accommodation provided there is room and will be charged half the fees in para 10 whether the Bungalow be a 1st or 2nd class one. Those Travellers occupying the Bungalow will, however, have prior claims to the stable, whence other horses must be removed if required.

16. Travellers requiring the butler to cater for them must advance the required amount to him immediately on their arrival. The butler is not supposed to first cater and then present a bill, but payment must be made to him in advance.

NOTE :—"The first day" in paras 10 and 11 means a day of 24 hrs. reckoned from the arrival of a traveller at a Bungalow. Fractions of a day other than those falling within the first 6 hours of occupation of a Bungalow by a traveller will be treated as full days and charged accordingly.

Rules for Travellers occupying Satroms in Travancore.

1. These Satroms are provided for Hindu travellers and are placed in charge of the Revenue Department. The Tahsildar shall inspect each Satrom in his Taluk at least once in a month.

2. None but *bona fide* travellers shall be allowed to occupy any portion of a Satrom.

3. No traveller shall be permitted to remain in a Satrom for more than three consecutive days, if any other traveller requires accommodation, or for more than five consecutive days, in any event.

4. In cases of Hindu officers of this State on circuit, they may halt at a Satrom for three days at a time and if not required by any other officer or by any traveller, for seven days at a time, in a month.

5. The first applicant is entitled to the choice of rooms, but he is not permitted to appropriate to himself more than one sitting or sleeping room and one kitchen when the others are in demand.

6. A book shall be kept at each Satrom in which the occupier will be requested to make the usual entries regarding his name and calling, the time of his arrival and departure, with remarks, if any seem called for, on the conduct of the servants and cleanliness or otherwise of the Satrom and compound.

7. The Vicharippukaran should render every assistance to the travellers, and shall remain in the Satrom at all times. He shall bring to the notice of the Tahsildar any violation of these rules by any occupier, but he shall not reprimand the occupier or demand presents from him.

8. Defacing the walls by means of drawing or writing is strictly interdicted.

9. Travellers will be requested not to injure or damage any furniture or vessels, and shall not remove any article from the Satrom.—(14th September 1906.)

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ROAD AND CANAL ROUTES IN TRAVANCORE WITH DISTANCES, TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS, &c.

* Denotes Travellers' Bungalows.

ABSTRACT.

1	Road from Trivandrum to Northern Frontier. (Main Central Road)		
2	Do.	Do.	Tinnevelly *via* Aramboly.
3	Do.	Do.	Shencottah.
4	Do.	Do.	Quilon.
5	Do.	Nedumangad to Shorlacode.	
6	Do.	Anand to Kullar and thence to Ponmudi.	
7	Do	Papanamcode (3rd mile main southern road) to Cottoor.	
8	Do.	Nagercoil to Balamore.	
9	Do.	Shorlacode to Aramboly.	
10	Do.	Nagercoil to Cape Comorin.	
11	Do.	Do. to Colachel Port.	
12	Do.	Kuzhittura 24th mile (main southern road) to Tengapattanam.	
13	Do.	Martandam or Thoduvetty (25th mile of main southern road to Pachipara and Hill side *via* Colasagaram and Myloney.	
14	Do.	Eraviputhoorcaday (27th mile main southern road) to Colachel *via* Karingal.	
15	Do.	Thackalay (33rd mile main southern road) to Thadicaranconom *via* Shorlacode.	
16	Do.	Monday Market to Puthucaday *via* Karingal.	
17	Do.	Eraniel to Muttam.	
18	Do.	Mulagumood to Colachel.	
19	Eraniel Rajakamangalam road.		
20	Road from Monday Market to Thiruvattar road.		
21	Do.	Kuzhithura to Alencholay road.	
22	Panagudy road, from Cape Comorin to Panagudy Frontier.		
23	Santhapuram road, from Nagercoil to Friday Market.		
24	Dharmapuram road, (Kottar) 43rd mile Cape road to Dharmapuram.		
25	Parakhai road, from 44th mile Cape road to Manakudy *via* Parakhai.		
26	Eathenkattumadam road.		

27 Road from Balaramapuram to Puvar road.
28 Do. Do. to Kattacaday road.
29 Do. Do. to Vizhinjam.
30 Do. Nemam to Vizhinjam.
31 Do. Trivandrum to Thiruvallam and thence to Vizhinjam.
32 Do. Vizhinjam to Puvar.
33 Do. Puvar to Chunguritty.
34 Do. Neyyattinkara to Puvar.
35 Do. Amaravila to Anaparai ambalam.
36 Do. Quilon to Shencottah.
37 Do. Kayangulam to Punalur.
38 Do. Ayur to Kulattupuzha.
39 Do. Pattanapuram to Konyur.
40 Do. Konyur to Rani.
41 Do. Kumbazha to Kozhencherry.
42 Do. Kaipattur to Pathanamtitta.
43 Do. Elankolam to Kaipattur.
44 Do. Sastankotta to 8th mile, Kayangulam to Punalur.
45 Do. Sastankotta to Pattakadavu.
46 Do. Adur to Sastankotta.
47 Do. Quilon to Madathora.
48 Do. Kottarakara to 10th mile of road from Adur to Sasthankottah *via* Kunnattur.
49 Do. Perumpavur to Alwaye.
50 Do. Alwaye to Parur.
51 Do. Vaikam to Oodayamperur.
52 Do. Muvattupuzha to Western Frontier and thence to Ernacolam.
53 Do. Muvattupuzha to Thodupuzha.
54 Do. Ettumanur to Lalem.
55 Do. Kottayam *via* Peermade to Ammanaikanoor.
56 Do. Changanachery to Vazhur.
57 High Range road from Kothamangalam to Munnar and thence to Devicolam.
58 Northern outlet road from Munnar to Chinnar and thence to Coimbatore.
59 Munnar to Bodimettu Bridle Path & thence to Ammayanaickanur.

59-(*a*)-Road from Munnar to top station (Kannen Devan Hill Produce Company's mono rail Truck road) and thence to Ammayanaickanur.

59-(*b*)-Road from Munnar to Kumili Cardamom hill road Bridle Path.

9-(*c*)-Road from Kumili to Ammanaikanoor (British territory).

60 Road from Ponkunnam to Lalam.

61 Road from Kanjirapalli to Erattupetta.

62 Lalam-Poonjar road.

63 Ettumanur-Vaikam road.

64 Backwater route from Trivandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore.

64-(*a*) Do. Do. Kalpalakadavu to Thiruvallam and Kovilam.

64-(*b*)-Along the western bank of the Backwater from Thanneermukkam to Arukutty.

64-(*c*)-Vaikam to Muvattupuzha by river.

64-(*d*) Do. to Alwaye by river.

64-(*e*) Do. to Kottayam by canal.

65 Canal route from Puvar to Thengapatnam.

1. Main Central Road from Trivandrum to Northern Frontier via Kottayam—155 miles.

Stages	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Trivandrum	0	Residency, 1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post & Telegraph office Anchal office &c.
Road to Quilon joins	$3\frac{3}{8}$	
Kazhanad Road Nedumangad joins ...	$9\frac{1}{8}$	
Road from Pallipuram and Nedumangad joins...	$12\frac{1}{2}$	
Vembayam Road to Nedumangad joins...	13	
Parappancode	15	Anchal Pillar letter box. Vembayam Proverthy Cutcherry.
Venjaramood Road from Attungal from left and Road from 16th and 14th miles of Trivandrum Shencottah Road from right side joins	$16\frac{1}{8}$	
Vamanapuram	20	P W. D camp shed, Anchal office, Police station, Proverthy Cutcherry, Chuthram.
Do.	$20\frac{1}{4}$	
Vamanapuram river (bridged) ...	$20\frac{1}{2}$	
Kilimanoor river (bridged) road to Alangode joins	$24\frac{1}{8}$	
Road from Quilon to Madathoray crosses in 24½ miles ...	$28\frac{3}{4}$	
Nellamail	29	Inspection shed ½ mile from here.
Ayur river (bridged)	$34\frac{1}{2}$	
Roads to Kulattupuzha & Ithikaray joins.	$35\frac{1}{2}$	Ayur Inspection shed ½ mile from here.
Ayur	36	
*Kottarakara—Quilon Shencottah road crosses in 17th mile ...	$46\frac{1}{3}$	2nd class T. B, & P. O. 2 miles to Railway Station.
Yenathimangalom—The Kallada river (bridged) ...	$53\frac{1}{4}$	
*Adur—Road to Sastankotta joins ...	$57\frac{1}{3}$	2nd class T. B., Anchal office & Chuthram.
Road to Punalur joins	$58\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. to Kayangulam joins ...	60	
Pandalam	$64\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Mavelikara joins.	$65\frac{1}{4}$	
Village road to Kaipattoor joins ...	$65\frac{1}{4}$	
Pandalam river (bridged)	66	Police station and Anchal office.
Road to Puthenkavu joins	$71\frac{7}{8}$	
Chengannur	74	
Road to Puthenkavu (1½ miles) joins ...	$74\frac{1}{8}$	

1. MAIN CENTRAL ROAD, (continued.)

Ranni river ferry	$75\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Kallupara joins	76	
Varattar crosses ferry	77	
Manimala river crosses ferry	78	
Road to Kozhencherry crosses ...	79	
Road to Pulikal joins	$79\frac{1}{2}$	Thiruvellah Taluq outcherry is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from here.
Approach road to Thiruvellah P. W. D. Inspection shed joins ...	$79\frac{7}{8}$	
Thiruvellah road to Kaviyur joins ...	80	
Lapalam river bridged	84	
*Changanacherry road to Wazhur crosses	$84\frac{7}{8}$	2nd class Travellers' Bangalow and Post and Telegraph Office. Travellers Bangalow is $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from here & Taluq Cutcherry is 1 mile from here.
Cannamparoor river bridged ...	87	
Pallam road joins	$90\frac{1}{2}$	
Pallam road separates	$93\frac{1}{2}$	
Kodimatha river bridged	$94\frac{7}{8}$	
*Kottayam, Kumili road starts ...	$95\frac{1}{4}$	1st class travellers' Bungalow, Post & Telegraph Office, Anchal Office and Sathram.
Kottayam Taluq Cutcherry		
Road to Kumili joins	$95\frac{3}{4}$	
Kottayam Kumili road separates ...	$96\frac{1}{4}$	
Nagapadam river bridged	97	
Road to Kodamalloor joins... ...	$98\frac{3}{4}$	
Neelamangalam river bridged ...	$99\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Mannanam convent joins ...	$100\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Athirampuzha market joins } Road to Lallom joins ... } Ettumanoor ... ... }	103	Ettumanur P. W. D. Inspection shed $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from here. Ettumanur Taluk cutcherry $\frac{1}{4}$ miles from here.
Road to Vaikam joins	104	
Road to Kurupunthora joins ...	$109\frac{3}{4}$	
Kozhai	$110\frac{5}{8}$	P. W. D. Inspection shed $\frac{1}{8}$ mile from here.
Yaillacaud	112	Proverthy Cutcherry 3 miles from here.
Road to Ramapuram joins... }	$119\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Piravom joins ... }	$119\frac{3}{4}$	
Kuthattukulam Police Station	$121\frac{7}{8}$	
Palcozha road to Piravom joins ...	$122\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Thodupuzha joins ...		
Road to Vazhakulam and thence to Thodupuzha joins ...	$130\frac{1}{4}$	
Muvattupuzha river (unbridged) junghar and ferry ...	131	Muvattupuzha Taluq Cutcherry.

1. Main Central Road.—(continued)

Western frontier road and road to *Kothamangalam joins ...	$131\frac{1}{4}$
Road to Alwaye joins—Road to Puthencruz joins Road to Malayattur joins..	$142\frac{1}{2}$
Perumpavur Taluq Cutcherry ...	$142\frac{5}{8}$
Perumpavur Road to Kodanad joins Road to Vallam joins ...	145
Thanipuzha Periyar river ferry (unbridged). Road to Pallipethodu joins ...	148
Angamali—Road to Alwaye joins ...	152
Kothakulangara—stream (bridged) ...	153
Northern frontier—joins Cochin road ..	155

2. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly via Aramboly--93 miles.

*Trivandrum (Fort)	0	Residency, 1st class T. B., Post and Telegraph offices and Anchal office.
Killiar river (bridged)	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Karamanay river (do.)	$1\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Tiruvallam joins	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
Do. Cottoor joins ...	$2\frac{2}{3}$	
Do. Vizhinjam joins	6	Anchal Office.
Balarampuram	$8\frac{1}{4}$	Police station.
Road to Vizhinjam joins	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Do. Cattacaday joins	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Puvar Road joins	9	
*Neyyattinkara	$11\frac{1}{2}$	2nd class T. B., Taluk Cutcherry and Police station.
Neyyattinkara Cutcherry road joins ...	$11\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. do. do. ...	$11\frac{3}{4}$	
Neyyattinkara	12	British Post office and Telegraph office.
Road to Puvar joins	$12\frac{1}{8}$	
Neyyar river (bridged)	$13\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Ottasagaramangalam joins ..	$13\frac{1}{2}$	
Amaravilay	14	
Road to Anapara Umbalam joins ...	14	
Road to Culathurchavady joins ...	15	
Oothianculangara	15	
Parassala	$18\frac{2}{3}$	Proverthy Cutcherry.
Road to Kollencode joins	$18\frac{2}{3}$	
Do. Panichamude do.	$18\frac{3}{4}$	Camp shed.
Kallakavelay	20	
Kuzhittura to Alencholay joins ...	$22\frac{5}{8}$	Taluk Cutcherry, Police station and Anchal office.

2. *Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly via Arambody—93 miles*—(contd.)

*Kuzhittura river (bridged) ...	$23\frac{1}{2}$	1st class T. B.
Thengapattanam road joins ...	$23\frac{2}{5}$	
Tuoduvetty (Martandam)	$24\frac{1}{6}$	Telegraph & Post offices
Road to Karingal joins	$24\frac{1}{5}$	
Do. Thiruvattar joins	$24\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. Payanam joins	$26\frac{1}{6}$	
Do. Colachel joins	$26\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Maycode joins	$27\frac{3}{4}$	
Mulahumudu—Road to Colachel joins ...	$29\frac{3}{4}$	
Tiruvancode—Road to Monday Market joins ...	$30\frac{1}{3}$	
Thackalay	32	Bh. Post office.
Do. to Tiruvancode road joins ..	$32\frac{1}{7}$	
Do. to Eraniel and Shorlacode joins...	$32\frac{2}{3}$	
*Udayagiri	$33\frac{3}{5}$	2nd class T. B.
Road to Colachel joins	$36\frac{5}{6}$	
Do. Kalliancaud road joins ...	$38\frac{1}{8}$	
Do. Alampara joins on left ...	$39\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Peruvilay	$39\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Kottar and Nagercoil towns joins.	$39\frac{3}{4}$	
Nalcalmandapam road	41	
Do. Bhutapandi and Balamore ...	42	
*Nagercoil (Vadasseri)	$42\frac{1}{8}$	1st class T. B., Post & Telegraph offices, Anchal office.
Road to Nagercoil Town joins ...	$42\frac{1}{5}$	
Oluganacherry road joins	$42\frac{1}{3}$	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	$42\frac{2}{5}$	
Road to Theroor	$42\frac{3}{5}$	
Do. Bhutapandi joins	$43\frac{2}{5}$	
Therakal (bridged)	$43\frac{2}{5}$	
Road to Tirupatisaram joins ..	$44\frac{3}{5}$	
Do. Veemanagherry joins ...	$44\frac{2}{5}$	
Nanjenad Puttanar Channel (bridged) ...	$44\frac{3}{4}$	Vellamadam.
Road to the Chembagaramenputhur joins.	$45\frac{1}{5}$	
Road to Eathencaud Maddum joins ...	$47\frac{2}{11}$	
Do. Tazhakudy joins	$47\frac{3}{4}$	
Tovala	48	Chuthrum, Police station.
Aramboly	$50\frac{1}{4}$	P. W. D. Inspection shed, Police station, Anchal office and Chowkey.
Road to the Seethapal joins... ...	$50\frac{1}{5}$	
Road to Kumarapuram joins ...	$50\frac{1}{2}$	
Travancore frontier	$53\frac{1}{4}$	
Panagoody	56	British territory.
Vulliyur	62	
Nangunery	72	
Palamcottah	90	
Tinnevelly Bridge (Railway Station) ...	$91\frac{1}{2}$	
Tinnevelly Town	93	

3. *Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Courtallum, via Shencottah—67½ miles.*

*Trivandrum	0	Residency, 1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph offices, Anchal office.
Karakulam	$6\frac{3}{4}$	Anchal Pillar letter box.
Karakulam river (bridged)	$7\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Vattiyoorcavoo joins ...	$7\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Arivikara do. ...	$8\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Kazhanad do. ...	$10\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Ariyanad Coviloor joins ...	11	
Road to Nedumangaud Town joins ...	$11\frac{1}{8}$	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow, Chuthram, Anchal office, Police Station, &c.
Do. do. ...	$11\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Vembayaconam joins ...	$11\frac{3}{4}$	
Branch to Venjaramood joins ...	$13\frac{1}{6}$	
Branch to Kallar joins	$14\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Venjaramood joins ...	$15\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Vithurai and Ariyanad joins ...	$20\frac{1}{8}$	
Patcha ...	$20\frac{7}{8}$	Anchal office.
Pallode—Manoor river (bridged) ...	$21\frac{1}{2}$	Camp shed and Police station.
Road to Braemore Estate joins ...	$21\frac{1}{2}$	Chutchram.
Chittar river (bridged)	$24\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Quilon joins	$30\frac{5}{6}$	
Madathoray	$31\frac{2}{3}$	Camp shed P. W. D.
Road to Seenakala and invercauld joins...	$32\frac{1}{4}$	
Do. Rockwood Estate joins ...	$39\frac{1}{2}$	
*Kulattupuza—Road to Ayur joins ...	40	2nd class T. B.
Road to Shendruny and Hereford joins...	$41\frac{3}{4}$	
Meenmootty	43	
Parapar river (bridged)	$44\frac{3}{4}$	
Junction with Quilon and Shencottah road	$46\frac{1}{2}$	
Camp George	$47\frac{1}{2}$	Camp shed P. W. D.
Rulduritty—Coffee Estate Road joins ..	$48\frac{1}{2}$	Bh. Post office.
Road to Palaruvi joins	$53\frac{1}{2}$	
*Aryankavu	54	2nd Class T. B. & Camp shed Forest.
Pulyara—Road to Theckumade joins ...	$59\frac{1}{3}$	
Road to Pulankuderruppu joins ...	$61\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. Pamblipatnam Do. ...	$63\frac{3}{4}$	
Shencottah	64	2nd class T. B. and Telegraph office.
Road to Kulattupuzha Chowkey joins ...	64	
Travancore Frontier	65	
Courtallum	$67\frac{1}{2}$	British Territory.

4 Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Quilon—45¼ miles.

*Trivandrum	0	Residency, 1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post & Telegraph office, Anchal office &c.
Main Central road joins	3¼	
Oolloor river (bridged)	4	
Kazhakuttam	1[illegible]	Police Station, Anchal office.
Road to Kaniapuram landing joins ...	11¾	
Road to Vembayam joins	11⅞	
Branch road of Pothencode to Murukumpuzha road joins	13	
	13⅛	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Thonakal road from Pothencode to Murukumpuzha crosses	14⅛	Police Station, Anchal pillar letter box and Mangalapuram Market.
Thonakal	15¼	British Post Sub-office.
Mamam river (bridged)	18⅞	Market.
Road from Venjaramood joins ...	19⅞	
	20	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Road from Avanancherry to Attungal Palace crosses	20½	British Post Office and Telegraph Office.
Road to Chirayiinkl joins	21	Taluk Cutcherry, Anchal Office, Police Station, &c.
Vamanapuram river (bridged) ...	21¾	
Alancode road to Nelakamukoo and Meerankadavoo joins	22[illegible]	Market.
Road to Kilimanoor joins	22⅞	
Road aoaKrkalay joins	25⅞	
Navai Vm road to Pallical joins ...	26⅞	Anchal Office.
Navaikullam	27¾	
Road ku Nadayara joins } Paripalli ...	30½	
Do.toto Varkalay joins }	30¾	
Do. to Madathoray }	31	
Do. to Paravur 7 miles } ...		
Kalluvathukalpara	33¼	Camp shed P. W. D.
Chathanoor	36	Anchal Office & Chuthram.
Road to Paravur 6 miles joins ...	36½	
Ithikara bridged river } ...	37¼	
Road to Ayur joins }		
Wadakkakkara ... } ...	39¼	
Road to Kundara 7¼ miles }		
Road to Eravipuram 1¼ miles joins ..	42¼	
*Quilon	45¼	Residency, Post & T. Offices, Anchal office, 1st class T. B., Railway Terminus, chathram &c.

5. *Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode—39 miles.*

*Nedumangad		2nd class Travellers' Bungalow, Police Station, Anchal Office, Chuthram &c.
Road to Nedumangad Town joins ...	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Road to Vellanaud joins	$1\frac{5}{8}$	
Nocothamangalam	2	
Oeduneely stream (bridged) ...	4	
Aozhamalakal	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
Aryanad	$6\frac{7}{8}$	Proverthy Cutcherry and Anchal office.
Road to Palode joins	$6\frac{7}{8}$	
Aryanad—Karamanay river (ferry) ..	$7\frac{3}{8}$	
Road from Vellanad joins	$8\frac{5}{8}$	
Road from Pappanamcode to Cottoor crosses	$9\frac{3}{8}$	
Paruthipally	$9\frac{7}{8}$	
Do.	10	Camp shed P. W. D.
Road from Kattacaday *via* Veeranacavu joins	$12\frac{1}{2}$	
Moonaray—Neyar river (ferry) ..	$12\frac{7}{8}$	
Coviloor	20	Camp shed P. W. D.
Road to Panichamude and Amaravillay and Kuzhittura joins	$21\frac{2}{3}$	
Do. Aencholay joins	$28\frac{3}{4}$	
Culliel—Kothayar river (ferry) ...	$28\frac{1}{3}$	P. W D. Camp shed.
Colasagaram—Road from Thoduvetty to Hill side crosses	$32\frac{2}{3}$	District Hospital, Engineer's Bungalow, Post and Anchal Offices & Mission Dispensary.
Ponmanay Village branch road to Valiattoomugam joins	$35\frac{1}{4}$	Mile stones from Colasagaram to Shorlacode are numbered as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.
Caligasem road joins	$35\frac{3}{4}$	
Ponmana—Paralayar (causeway) ...	$36\frac{1}{2}$	Only ferry for passengers.
Shorlacode (joins road to Thadikaranconum) ...	39	

6. *Road from Anaud to Kullar and thence to Ponmudi—22¼ miles.*

Anaud ($14\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Trivandrum to Courtallam road)	$14\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Aryanad joins	$19\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Pallode joins	$20\frac{5}{8}$	
Vithurai	$21\frac{7}{8}$	Police Station & Anchal Office.
Branch Road from Pallode joins ...	22	
	$22\frac{1}{4}$	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Road to Bonacord Estate joins ...	$23\frac{1}{8}$	
Chittar river (bridged)	$23\frac{3}{4}$	

6. Road from Anaud to Kallar and thence to Ponumudi—22¼ miles (contd.)

Kallar river (bridged)	27⅝	P. W. D. Camp shed, Chuthram & British Post Office & Market.
Road from Frontier joins	27⅞	
Merchston river (bridged)	28	
Erattapalam (bridged)	28¾	
	36½	New Sanitarium Bungalow
	37¼	H. H. the Maha Rajah's Palace & Nalukettu.
	37½	Old Sanitarium Bunglow.

7. Road from Papanamcode (3rd mile main southern road) to Cottoor—18 Miles.

Papanamcode	0	
Kolyacode path from 5th mile M. S road joins	1½	
Path from Namom Hill Bungalow Do ..	1⅝	
Soolattoocottah	3	
Vilappoo	4	
Malayingkeel road from Cundamancadavu and path from Ooruttambalam joins ...	5	
Marukil	6	
Path from Thachottucavoo joins ...	6½	
Kulathummal	8	
Road from Balaramapuram to Kattacaday joins	9	
Forest Watch Station	9⅛	
Road from Moonnay to Kattacadcy *via* Veeranacavu joins	9⅛	
Kattacaday market	9½	Police Station and P. W. D. Section Office.
Perumcolam and road from Nedumangad (2nd mile Anapara road) to 12th mile Cottoor road joins	11½	
Paruthipally	14	
Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode crosses	14	
Cottoor	18	

8. *Road from Nagercoil to Balamore—23$\frac{2}{3}$ miles.*

*Nagercoil Town	0	P. & T. offices, 1st class T. B., Anchal office.
Vadasseri	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Poothary tank	$1\frac{1}{4}$ { 2	
Road to Culliencad joins	$3\frac{1}{3}$	
Arasayarakal (bridged)	$5\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Aramboly joins	6	
Tittivila	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Post Office.
Road to Bhutapandi joins	$6\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. Shorlacode joins	$7\frac{2}{5}$	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	$7\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Kadukaray joins	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Alagiapandipuram	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Thovatchy joins	$8\frac{3}{8}$	
*Thadicarenconem—Road to Shorlacode joins...	$11\frac{1}{8}$	2nd Class T. B. and P. W. D. Inspection Shed.
Road to Oliver's Estate joins ...	$13\frac{2}{5}$	
Masapetty river (bridged),—Road to Corrimoney Estate joins...	$16\frac{4}{5}$	
Caligasem river (causeway)... ...	$18\frac{1}{2}$	
Balamore ...	$23\frac{2}{3}$	
Muthuculy Vayal	30	By bridle path.

9. *Road from Shorlacode to Aramboly—15$\frac{1}{3}$ miles.*

Shorlacode	0	
Road to Thirusanemcope joins ...	0	
Anantanar head works	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Road to Balamore joins	$3\frac{1}{8}$	
*Thadicarenconem	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class T. B. and P. W. D. Inspection Shed.
Alagiapandipuram—follows Road to Nagercoil...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	$6\frac{7}{8}$	
Tittivila	8	Post Office.
Leaves road to Nagercoil	$8\frac{1}{8}$	
Arasayar head works	$9\frac{1}{4}$	
Nanjenaud Puttanaur head works ...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. to Tiruppatisaram joins ...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Seethapal	10	P. W. D. Inspection Shed.
Layum—Road to 46th mile M. S. road joins...	$12\frac{3}{4}$	
Aramboly	$15\frac{1}{3}$	

10. Road from Nagercoil to Cape Comorin—11¾ miles

*Nagercoil	0	1st Class T. B., P. & T. offices, Anchal office.
Road to Rajakamangalam joins ...	$\frac{1}{5}$	
Do. Oluganachery joins... ...	$\frac{2}{5}$	Police Station
Do. Parvathyagaram joins ...	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Dhurmapuram joins ..	$\frac{7}{8}$	
Do. Parakay joins	1	
Parakay caul (bridged)	$1\frac{2}{3}$	
Agastisvaram Cutcherry	$1\frac{1}{8}$	
Suchindram tank ...	$1\frac{7}{8}$ } $2\frac{1}{8}$ }	
Suchindram—Pazhayar river (bridged) Road to Marungoor joins...	$3\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Anchugramam joins ...	$4\frac{1}{8}$	
Do. Tamarakulam joins ...	5	
Do. 47th mile M. S. road joins ...	$6\frac{2}{5}$	
Kottaram	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Travancore fortified lines	$9\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Panagoody joins	$10\frac{4}{5}$	
Cape Comorin Residency	$11\frac{2}{3}$	

11. Road from Nagercoil to Colachel Seaport—13¾ miles

*Nagercoil	0	1st Class T. B., P. & T offices, Anchal office.
Leaves main southern road	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Rajakamangalam joins ..	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Vulliar (bridged)	$8\frac{1}{3}$	
Road to Muttam joins	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Eraniel—Road to Thackalay joins ...	$8\frac{2}{3}$	
Monday market—Roads to Poothucaday and Tiruvancode joins...	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Mulakumud joins	$13\frac{1}{5}$	
*Colachel Road to Karingal joins ...	$13\frac{3}{4}$	2nd Class T. B., Post & Telegraph offices.
Do. Road to Rajakamangalam joins...	$14\frac{3}{4}$	

12. Road from Kuzhittura (24th mile Southern road) to Tengapattanam—6⅘ miles.

*Kuzhittura	0	1st Class T. B., Ancha office.
Nalloor Village	$\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Cherukey joins	$1\frac{3}{8}$	
Villathoray Village	$1\frac{2}{5}$	
Kunnattur Village	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
Nattuviley Village	$2\frac{1}{5}$	

12. *Road from Kuzhittura (24th mile Southern road) to Tengapattanam—6⅘ miles* (contd.)

Mankolam Village	3	
Road to Mincharay joins	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
Road from Monday Market *via* Karingal joins ..	$4\frac{1}{4}$	
Poothucaday Village	5	Police Station and Anchal office.
Pyncolum do.	$5\frac{1}{3}$	
Amasy do.	6	
Tengapattanam Village	$6\frac{4}{5}$	Anchal office.
A. V. M. Canal (bridged)	$6\frac{4}{5}$	

13. *Road from Martandam or Thoduvetty (25th mile of Southern road) to Pachipara and Hill side via Colasagaram and Myloney—13⅗ miles.*

Martandam	0	P. and T. O.
Oonamvileycaday Village	$\frac{7}{8}$	
Payanam road joins	...	
Trace from Theckurichy joins ...	$1\frac{3}{8}$	
Attoor Village	2	Mission Dispensary.
Trace from Aramanay joins ...	$2\frac{5}{8}$	
Road from Anayady joins	$3\frac{1}{4}$	
Paralayar river (bridged)	$3\frac{3}{5}$	
Trace from Kesavapuram joins ...	$3\frac{4}{5}$	Tiruvattar Village.
Road to Padmanabhapuram Do. Monday Market and Anayady &c. joins	$3\frac{4}{5}$	
Thiruvattar Village	$3\frac{4}{5}$	Post office, Anchal office and P. Station.
Puthencaday Village	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Serupalay Village	6	
Oolasagaram Village	7	Timber Depot, District Hospital, Mission Dispensary, Police Station Post and Anchal offices and P. W. D. Engineer's Bungalow.
Road to Maycode joins	$7\frac{1}{8}$	
Road from Colosagaram to Shorlacode meets ...	$7\frac{3}{8}$	
Approach road to Executive Engineer's Bungalow ...	$7\frac{3}{8}$	
Road from Nedumangad to Colasagaram joins...	$7\frac{7}{8}$	
Thoombode Village	$8\frac{1}{3}$	
Venloor Do....	$8\frac{1}{6}$	
Thirunanthikaray Village	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Kothayar left bank channel--crosses (bridged)	$9\frac{1}{4}$	
Muliyacode Village	$9\frac{3}{4}$	

13. *Road from Martandam or Thoduvetty (25th mile of Southern road) to Pachipara and Hill side via Colasagaram and Myloney—13⅝ miles* (contd.)

Six feet Trace from Vannamparray joins	$10\frac{2}{3}$	
Kakachel Village	11	
Myloney	$11\frac{3}{4}$	
Myloney Market (new site or Kadombamood ...	$12\frac{1}{3}$	
Pachipparay—Kodayar Irrigation Project Reservoir Dam and Head Works	$13\frac{1}{3}$	Kothayar Dam, Engineer's Bungalow and Village Anchal office.
Road to Pachipara Dam	$12\frac{4}{8}$	
Hillside	$13\frac{5}{8}$	

14. *Road from Eraviputhur caday (27th mile main southern road) via Karingal—8½ miles.*

Leaves Main Southern road 27th mile ...	0	
Village road from Thiruvancode joins ...	2	
Palliyadi Village	$2\frac{1}{16}$	
Branch road to Martandam joins ...	$2\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Martandam joins	3	
Thittaramalai Village	$3\frac{5}{8}$	
Approach road to Engineers' camp joins.	4	Anchal Office and Police Station.
Karingal Market	$4\frac{7}{16}$	
Road from Monday market to Puthucaday joins	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Branch road from Monday market to Puthencaday joins	$4\frac{5}{8}$	
Village road to Karumparai joins ...	8	
*Colachel	$8\frac{1}{2}$	2nd class Travellers' Bungallow and Seaport.

15. *Road from Thackalay (33rd mile, Southern road) to Thadicarenconum via Shorlacode—14½ miles.*

Southern road 33rd mile	0
Road to Tiruvithancode joins ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Vulliar crosses (bridged)	$\frac{3}{8}$
Padmanabhapuram Fort and Village	$\frac{3}{4}$
Road to Tiruvattar joins	$1\frac{1}{8}$
Muttacaud Village	$3\frac{1}{6}$
Cumarapuram Village	$3\frac{4}{6}$
Road to Perumchelamboo joins ...	$4\frac{1}{8}$
Road to Elanthaumbalam (28th mile southern road)...	$4\frac{1}{6}$
Road to Colasagaram joins	$4\frac{1}{5}$

Road from Thackalay (33rd mile, Southern road) to Thadicarenconum via Shorlacode—14 miles (contd.)

Approach road to Engineer's camp joins (Maycode)...	4½	
Maycode Aqueduct	5⅚	Maycode lake view.
Village road to Therusanemcope joins ...	10⅔	
Shorlacode Head works and Pazhayar...	10⅞	
Branch road to Alagiapandipuram ...	13⅝	
Approach road to * Thadicarenconum Bungalow joins ...	13⅞	2nd Class T. B. and P. W. D. Inspection Shed.
Joins 12th mile of road from Nagercoil to Balamore ...	14⅛	

16. Road from Monday Market to Poothucaday via Karingal-11¼ miles.

Monday Market Neyyoor	0	Mission Hospital, Anchal Office and Police station.
Maycode Village	1⅐	
Thickenencode Do.	2½	
Road from Mulakumud to Thickenencode crosses ...	2⅚	
Branch road to Colachel road joins ...	5	
Do. Karingal market	5⅖	
Road to Eraviputhoorcaday and Karingal market joins ...	5½	
Pootaty Village...	5⅞	
Approach road to Engineer's Camp (Karingal)...	6⅛	D. P. W. Camp shed.
Palloor Village	6½	
Mincharay Village	7⅜	
Killyiur Do.	8¾	
Road to Cherukey joins	9⅜	
Chadayankuly Village	9¾	
Poothucaday do.	11⅐	
Joins 5th mile of Tengapattanam road ...	11¼	

17. Road from Eraniel to Muttom—6 miles.

Leaves 9th mile Passeri to Colachel road at Eraniel	0	
Crosses the 10th mile of road from Nagercoil to Colachel via Rajakamangalam	4⅘	

17. Road from Eraniel to Muttom—16 miles. (contd.),

Ends at Muttom Light House ...	6

18. Road from Mulagumood to Colachel—7 miles.

Leaves 30th mile M. L. Road at Mulagumood	0
Crosses Monday market to Puducaday road at Thickanancode Village ...	4
Joins Nagercoil to Colachel sea-port road *via* Eraniel at 14th mile ...	7

19. Eraniel Rajakamangalam road—7¾ miles.

Leaves Nagercoil to Colachel sea-port road in the 2nd furlong of 9th mile ...	0
Crosses Nagercoil to Friday market road *via* Santhapuram	4
Crosses Nagercoil to Colachel road *via* Rajakamangalam	6
Passes by entrance to Rajakamangalam Salt pans	6¼
Ends near the sea	7¾

20. Road from Monday market to Thiruvettar road—10⅛ miles.

Leaves Monday market 10th mile of Nagercoil to Colachel sea-port road ...	0
Joins Thuckalay Thadicaranconam Road...	2¾
Crosses 31st mile of M. S. Road ...	4⅜
Padmanabhapuram to Mekamandapam road joins	5⅝
Maycode to Elanthayambalam road crosses	6¾
Upper crossing Paraliyar (Ferry) ...	9⅞
Thiruvettar village	10
Joins Hill side road 4th mile ...	10⅛

21. Road from Kuzhiturai to Alancholai Road—12¼ miles

Leaves M. S. Road at 24th mile ...	0
Thambaraparni river	¼
Meets Kuzhithurai village	⅜
Meets Arumanai Do.	5¾

21. *Road from Kuzhithurai to Alancholai road—8½ miles (contd.)*

Crosses Nedumangd Shorlacode road 29th mile at Kallial village	...	8½
Alencholay market ...	...	12¾

22. *Panagudi road from Cape Camorin, Panagudi frontier—5 miles.*

Leaves 53rd mile Cape road...	...	0
Road to Mahadanapuram joins	...	1 3/16
Do. Srimulapuram Chowkey joins	...	1¼
Do. to Variyur Ullam road joins	...	1¾
Do. to Kottaram do. ...	...	2½
Travancore old frontier lines	...	2¾
Road to Punnakolam joins ...	...	4
Panagudi frontier ...	...	5

23. *Road from Nagercoil to Friday market—7 miles.*

Leaves Parvathiyagaram road 3rd mile	...	0
Ananthancolam caul (bridged)	...	1⅓
Punnivoikal (bridged) ...	...	4 1/16
Villukiri Rajakamangalam road joins	...	4⅓
Eraniel to Rajakamangalam road joins	...	5⅓
Friday Market	..	7

24. *Dharmapuram road Kottar 43rd mile. Cape road to Dharmapuram—5½ miles.*

Leaves Kottar 43rd mile Cape road	...	0
Dharmapuram village ...	...	5½
Sea beach to Puthenthurai ...	...	6⅛

25. *Parakai road from 44th mile Cape road to Manakudi via Parakai—7 miles.*

Leaves Kottar 44th mile Cape road	...	0
Parakai village	...	2¾
Manakudi Granary ...	...	7

26. *Euthencattumadam road—7½ miles.*

Leaves 48th mile M. S. Road	...	0
Marungur road joins ...	...	4
Mylaudy village... ...	...	5½

26. *Eathencattumadam road 7⅜ miles (contd.)*

Crosses Anjugramam road	5¾
Puthanar (bridged)	5¾
Joins 48th mile Cape road	7⅜

27. *Road from Balaramapuram to Puvar road—8¼ miles.*

Leaves Balaramapuram 8¾ mile M. S. road	0
Trace from Olathani to Avanaculyumbalam meets	1¾
Road from Thiruvarathur Pulluvilai crosses	4½
Trace from Arumanai to Pulluvilai crosses	5¾
Puvar	8¼

28. *Road from Balaramapuram to Kattakaday road—7 miles.*

Leaves 9th mile M. S. Road at Balaramapuram	0
Trace from Neyyatinkara to Mulaikonom joins Ooruttambalam ...	3¼
Trace from 6th mile M. S. Road to Ooruthambalam and thence to Colacherry joins	3½
Kulathummel	6
Kattakaday	7

29. *Road from Balaramapuram to Vizhinjam 5½ miles.*

Leaves Balaramapuram at 9th mile M. S. road	0
Vizhinjam	5½

30. *Road from Nemom to Vizhinjam 5½ miles.*

Leaves Nemom 6th mile M. S. Road ...	0
Meets Thiruvellam Vizhinjam road in miles 8 and fur. 4	5½

31. Road from Trivandrum to Thiruvellam and thence to Vizhinjam—9 miles.

Trivandrum	0	
Thiruvellam Karamanai (bridged) ...	3	
Karamanai to Thiruvellam road joins ...	3¼	
Road from Kovillam joins	7¼	
Road from 6th mile M. S. Road joins ...	8½	
Police Station	8½	
Vizhinjam	9	

32. Road from Vizhinjam to Puvar—7¾ miles.

Leaves Vizhinjam	0	
Karichal Backwater	4	
Road from Thiruvarathur to Pulluvilai joins	5	
Puvar	7¾	

33. Road from Puvar to Shengutritty—4 miles.

Leaves Puvar	0	Camp shed and Anchal Office.
Neyyar crossing near Puvar ...	½	
Trace to Palayar branches ..	1⅞	
Shenguritty (joins Kollencode road) ...	4	

34. Road from Neyyattinkara to Puvar—6½ miles.

Leaves Neyyattinkara 12¼ miles M. S. Road	0	Post Office.
Panangattukarai channel (bridged) ...	1½	
Trace from 11th miles M. S. Road joins	2¾	
Thiruvarathur	3	
Road from Thiruvarathur Pulluvilai branches	3¼	
Trace from Arumanur to Pulluvilai do. ...	4½	
Puvar	6⅜	Chowkey and Camp shed.

35. Road from Amaravilai to Anaparaiambalam—10 miles.

Leaves Amaravilai 14th mile M. S. Road	0	
Road from 19th mile M. S. road joins at Ravananchera	4⅛	
Panachamudu market	8¼	
Vellaradai	9	
Kovillur	10	Camp shed.
Anaparaiambalam joins road to Colasagaram	10	

36. *Road from Quilon to Shencottah—59 miles.*

*Quilon	0	Residency, 1st Class Bungalow, Post and Telegraph Offices, Anchal Office, Railway Terminus, Chuthram &c.
Level crossing S. I. R.	$3\frac{4}{8}$	
Road to Karikode Backwater ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile) joins	$7\frac{2}{8}$	
Kundara	8	Railway Station.
Kundara Chittumala road (4 miles) joins	9	
Kundara Village		Anchal Office.
Over bridge	$10\frac{3}{8}$	
Level crossing	$11\frac{4}{8}$	
Do. do.	$12\frac{3}{8}$	
Over bridge	$12\frac{5}{8}$	
Level crossing	$13\frac{5}{8}$	
Do do.	$15\frac{1}{8}$	Railway Station, Kottarakara.
Road to Vellianellur river (10 miles) and road to Travellers' Bungalow joins ...	$15\frac{4}{8}$	2nd class T. B., Post & Anchal offices, Chuthram &c.
Road to 10th mile Adur Sastankotta road *via.* Kunnattur joins	$15\frac{7}{8}$	
Main Central Road crosses in 47th mile...	$16\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Kunnikode Railway station joins.	$22\frac{1}{8}$	
Punalur Road to Nedungam and Paper mill road joins...	$27\frac{1}{2}$	Taluq Cutchery $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from here.
* Punalur	$27\frac{1}{2}$	Railway station, Anchal Office, Post Office, 2nd class T Bungalow.
Road to Anchal (9 miles) and Punalur Temple road ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile) joins ...	28	
Suspension bridge over Kalladay river and road to Kayangulam joins ...	28	
Edamannur	33	
Road to Edamannur Railway Station ...	34	Chuthram.
Road to Yaroor 9 miles joins ...	$34\frac{1}{4}$	
Ottakal	$38\frac{7}{8}$	Do.
Road to Trivandrum joins	$41\frac{1}{8}$	Railway Station & Post Office.
Thenmala	$41\frac{1}{2}$	
46½ mile Trivandrum Shencotta road joins	$42\frac{4}{8}$	
Camp Gorge	$42\frac{7}{8}$	
Taldoorty river (bridged)	44	
Do. Coffee Estate road joins ...	$44\frac{1}{4}$	
Anachady river (bridged)	48	
Road to Palaruvi joins	$48\frac{3}{4}$	
*Aryankavu	$49\frac{1}{2}$	2nd class T. Bungalow.
Do Pass...	$51\frac{1}{4}$	
Under bridge S. I. R.	$52\frac{7}{8}$	
Puliyara Village-Road to Thekkumoode joins ...	55	Chowkey.

36. *Road from Quilon to Shencottah—$59\frac{3}{4}$ miles (contd.)*

Road to Moolagarachanpara Depot (2 miles) joins ...	$55\frac{1}{2}$	
Pulankudiyoruppu road ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile) joins ...	$56\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Pamblipatnam joins ...	$58\frac{3}{4}$	
*Shencottah	59	2nd class T. B., Post and Telegraph Offices Railway Station &c.
Road to Kulathupuzha Chowkey $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles joins ...	$59\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Samburvadagara joins ...	$59\frac{1}{4}$	
Travancore frontier	$59\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Courtallum.

37. *Road from Kayankulam to Punalur—$35\frac{1}{2}$ miles.*

Kayangulam	0	Post Office Anchal Office & Magistrate's Court.
Road to Mavelikara joins	$1\frac{4}{5}$	
*Pallikal	$4\frac{1}{3}$	2nd Class T. B.
Joins road from Shasthancottah ($11\frac{3}{4}$ miles)	$7\frac{3}{4}$	
Joins Main central road	$15\frac{2}{5}$	
Leaves do.	$16\frac{1}{5}$	
*Adur	18	2nd Class T. B., Post Office and Anchal Office.
Road to Kaipathur joins	$19\frac{1}{4}$	
Do. Koniyur do.	$26\frac{1}{2}$	
Kalanjur stream (bridged)	$26\frac{2}{5}$	
* Road Avaneeswaram joins ...	$27\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class T. B.
*Pattanapuram	$27\frac{4}{5}$	
Nedungyam road joins	$33\frac{1}{8}$	
Shaliakara stream (bridged) ...	$33\frac{2}{5}$	2nd Class T. B., Post Office, Anchal Office, Chuthram, Railway Station &c.
*Punalur junction with Quilon-Shencottah road 28 mile ...	$35\frac{1}{2}$	

38. *Road from Ayur to Kulottupuzha—$15\frac{1}{2}$ miles.*

Ayur—($35\frac{1}{2}$ mile, main central road) ...	0	Chuthram.
Ayur P. W. D. Inspection shed ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Anchal Police Station	4	
Road to Punalur joins	$4\frac{3}{8}$	
Yaroor road to Edamannur joins ...	7	
*Kulattupuzha meets 40th mile Trivandrum Shencotta road	$15\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class T. B., Anchal Office, Chuthram &c.

39. Road from Pattanapuram to Koniyur—11 miles.

*Pattanapuram village	0	2nd Class T. B. Anchal Office.
Leaves Kayangulam—Punalur road in 26½ miles ...	0	
Kalanjur	3	
Kudalore	4	Division Forest Office ¾ mile from here.
Konni	9½	
Road to Konyur river joins... ...	9¾	Anchal Office.
Road to Rani do.	11	

40. Road from Koniyur to Ranni—14 miles.

Koniyur—leaves road to Pathanapuram...	0	Anchal Office.
Kumbala ferry	3¾	
Road to Kozhencherry joins ...	4	
Mylapurra	6	
Ranni Inspection shed ...	13	
Rani river ferry...	14	

41. Road from Kumbala to Kozhencherry—10 miles.

Leaves 4th mile of Koniyur Ranni road		
Road to Rani joins	0	
Do. to Kaipathur do.	1⅜	
Pathanamthitta Magistrate's Court ...	1⅞	
Pattanamtitta	2	
Kozhencherry	10	Engineer's camp and Anchal Office.
Rani river crosses	10	

42. Road from Kaipathur to Pattanamtitta—4 miles.

Kaipathur—Koni river ferry	...	
Road to Elankolam joins	0	
Omallur Mundagam	1¾	
Road from Kumbala Kozhencherry joins at Pattanamtitta ...	4	Magistrate's Court ⅛ mile from here.

43. Road from Elankolam to Kaipathur—7 miles.

Leaves road from Kayangulam to Punalur in 19¾ miles...	0	
Elankolam village	3	
Kaipathur village Koni river ferry and joins Kaipathur Pattanamtitta road	7	

44. Road from Sasthancottah to 8th mile Kayangulum Punanlur road—10 miles.

Shasthancottah	0	Engineer's camp and Anchal office.
Road to Adur joins	0	
Do. to Pattakadavu	0	
Poruvazhi	3	
Anayady bridge	5	
Kayengulam to Punalur road joins ...	10	

45. Road from Shencottah to Pattakadavu—4 miles.

Shasthancottah	0	Engineer's campshed and Anchal office.
Road to Adur joins	0	
Do. to 8th mile Kayengulam to Punalur road joins ...	0	
Pattakadavu landing Asthamudy lake ..	4	

46. Road from Adur to Shencottah—11¾ miles.

* Adur—leaves main central road 57¼ mile ...	0	2nd Class T B.
Kadambanad Syrian Church	6	
Road to Kottarakara via Kunnathur joins	10	
Shasthancottah	11	P. W D. camp shed ¾ mile from here and Anchal Office.

47. Road (fram Kalluvathukal 14½ miles) from Quilon to Maddathora—35¾ miles.

Joins Trivandrum to Quilon Road in 31st mile ...	0	
Iroor and joins	15	
Kallambalam road joins	17	
Pallikal	18	
Nellamail	24	Engineer's Camp Shed.
Crosses main central road in 28¾ mile ...	24½	
Kadakal	28	
Madathoaa - Joins Trivandrum to Courtallum (*via* Camp Gorge) road at 31½ mile ...	35¾	

48. Road from Kottarakara to 10th mile of road from Adur to Shencottah via Kunnathur—11 miles.

Kottarakara road from Quilon to Shencottah 17 miles joins ...	0
Kunnathur Inspection Shed ...	7¼
Kunnathur	8
Sasthancotth to Adoor 10 mile road joins.	11½

49. Road from Perumpavur to Alwaye—10 miles.

Perumpavur—Main Central Road, 142$\frac{5}{8}$ mile ...	0	Inspection shed Branch Post Office.
Village road to Puthenoruz joins ...	$\frac{1}{8}$	
Alwaye	9$\frac{7}{8}$	Residency, Railway Station, Sub-Post. Office.
Do. road to Pararvur joins ... Do road to Edapally joins .. Do Periyar river (ferry unbridged)	10	Alwaye

50. Road from Alwaye to Parur—9⅛ miles.

Alwaye	0	Alwaye river.
Alangad	1$\frac{7}{8}$	Alangad Taluk Cutcherry.
Parur	9$\frac{1}{8}$	Zillah Court, Camp shed, Anchal office & Post office.

51. Road from Vaikam to Udiamperur—12 miles

Vaikam	0	Temple.
Ithipuza river (bridged	3	
Mavattupuzha	6	
Puthotta ferry	7	Anchal office, police station and Chowkey.
Udiamperur	12	Anchal office, Cochin boundary

52. Road from Muvattupuzha to Western Frontier—16⅛ miles and thence to Ernacolam.

Muvattupuzha	0	Sub-Post office, Inspection shed, Telegraph office
Kozhencherry	8	
Village road to Perumpavur joins ..	10	
Puthencruz	1$\frac{1}{2}$	Inspection shed.
Mamalay—(Western frontier)	16$\frac{1}{8}$	
Thirupunithuray (Cochin territory) ...	18$\frac{1}{2}$	P. & T. offices.
Ernakulam ... Do ...	24$\frac{1}{2}$	T. B Post office. Telegraph office. Railway station.

53. *Road from Muvattupuzha to Todupuzha—12 miles.*

Muvattu puzha leaves $130\frac{1}{4}$ mile Main Central Road ...	0	Inspection shed, Sub-Post office.
Todupuzha river (un-bridged ferry) ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Telegraph Office.
Vazhakulam	6	Village Anchal office.
Todupuzha road to Palacozhi joins ...	12	Branch Post office.
Karikode—Forest Bungalow	13	

54. *Road from Ettumanur to Lalem—$10\frac{1}{2}$ miles.*

Ettumanur—Main Central road, $103\frac{1}{2}$ miles...	0	Inspection shed.
Puliannur Inspection shed	$8\frac{3}{8}$	Inspection shed $\frac{1}{3}$ mile from here.
Lalem joins Poonjar road joins ...	$10\frac{1}{2}$	

55. *Kottayam Kumily Road $69\frac{3}{4}$ and thence Ammanaickanoor—143 miles.*

*Kottayam starts from M. C. road $95\frac{1}{4}$ ...	0	1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post, Anchal and Telegraph offices.
Meets Main Central road $95\frac{1}{4}$ ...	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Separates from Main Central road ...	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Direct road to Puthupally joins ..	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Vadavathur joins	$3\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Puthupally joins	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
Trace to Kidangoor joins	$5\frac{1}{6}$	
Pampady Sathram	$10\frac{1}{5}$	
Do. Police Station	$10\frac{5}{5}$	
Do. Inspection shed	$10\frac{7}{8}$	P. W. D. Inspection shed.
Nedungam road joins	$10\frac{7}{8}$	
Changanchery to Wazhoor road joins...	$13\frac{7}{8}$	
Trace from Kadaincaud joins ...	$16\frac{1}{2}$	
*Wazhoor Travellers' Bungalow ...	$17\frac{3}{8}$	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow $\frac{1}{8}$ mile from here.
Road to Lallam joins	$21\frac{1}{16}$	Ponkunnam village & Sathram.
Trace to Cherakadavu joins.. ...	$21\frac{1}{8}$	
Kanjirapally inspection shed ...	$23\frac{1}{8}$	P.W.D.Inspection shed 1 furlong from here.
Road to Sheruvalli joins	$23\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Manimalai joins	$24\frac{1}{8}$	
Thambalacaud trace joins	$24\frac{1}{8}$	
Kanjirapally	$24\frac{1}{4}$	Post and Telegraph office and Police station.
Kanjirapally river (bridged)... ...	$24\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Erattupettah joins... ...	$24\frac{3}{4}$	
Edakunnam trace joins	$26\frac{1}{4}$	

55. Kottayam Kumily Road $69\frac{3}{4}$ and thence Ammanaickanoor—143 miles (contd).

*Mundakayam ...	... ...	$33\frac{1}{4}$	1st class Traveller's Bungalow. P. W. D. Camp shed.
Trace to Kuttical joins	... ...	$33\frac{1}{4}$	
		$33\frac{3}{8}$	Auchal Office & Police Station.
Mundakayam river (bridged)	...	$33\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Peruvanthanam Village joins	...	$38\frac{5}{8}$	2nd Class Travellers' Bungalow, about one furlong away.
Bridle path to Peermade joins	...	43	
Road to Arudai joins	... ...	$44\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Peermade Residency joins	...	$45\frac{3}{4}$	
Chief Engineer's Bungalow ...	...	$46\frac{1}{2}$	Chief Engineer's Bungalow.
Carriage road to Residency joins	...	$46\frac{5}{8}$	
Cardamom Hill road joins	...	$46\frac{3}{4}$	
Arudai ...	... ...	$49\frac{1}{2}$	Post & Telegraph Office and Auchal Office.
Arudai river (bridged)	... ...	$49\frac{5}{8}$	
Pambauar river (bridged)	... ...	$51\frac{4}{8}$	
Glenmory road joins	... ...	$51\frac{5}{8}$	
Paykanam Estate road joins	..	$56\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Arunkal estate joins	...	60	
Periyar river bridged	... ...	$60\frac{3}{8}$	Post & Telegraph office.
*Road to Travellers' Bungalow joins	...	$60\frac{7}{8}$	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow, about six furlongs away.
Road to Wallardy estate joins	...	62	
Chowkey at Muruth	... ...	67	
Road to Chenkara estate joins	...	$68\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to (British) Thekaday	...	$69\frac{1}{2}$	
Approach road to Travellers' Bungalow joins	... ...	$69\frac{5}{8}$	2nd Class Travellers' Bungalow, about six furlongs away.
Road to Vandanmettu joins	...	$69\frac{5}{8}$	
Kumily ...	... ...	$69\frac{3}{4}$	Post & Telegraph office, Auchal office, Custom house and frontier gate and Police station.
Cumbom ...	... ...	82	British territory
Periakolam ...	... ...	115	
Thavathamputhy	... ...	123	To Pulni Hills turning off at Periakulam.
Batlagoondoo ...	... ...	131	
*Ammanaickanoor	... ...	143	
*Krishna Naik's tope	... ...	120	
Kodaikanal (by bridle path) ...	..	132	

56. Road from Changanacherry to Wazhur—19½ miles.

*Changanacherry	0	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph offices.
Main Central road 84⅞ crosses ...	¾	
Road to Chettipuzha convent joins ...	2⅛	
Road to Puthupalli joins	4⅛	
Do. Mallapalli joins	6⅙	
Do.* Kunnambagom joins .	9¼	Inspection shed.
Trace to Puthupalli joins	9¼	
Road to Pambody joins	11½	
13⅝ mile of Kottayam Kumili road joins..	16	
Wazhur on 17⅝ mile of Kottayam Kumili road	19½	

57. High Range Bridge path from Kothamangalam to Mannar—59 miles. & to Devikolam 64⅛ miles.

Kothamangalam	0	Engineer's Bungalow and Inspection shed.
Chellad	3	Cartable road.
Thattacad Periyar river ferry ..	7	P. W. D. camp shed on the left bank of the river.
Kuttupuzha	11½	P. W. D. camp shed.
Kuttenpuzha river bridge	12	
Puyancutty camp shed ...	17½	Do. do. ½ a mile from here.
Thoduppayar river (not bridged & no ferry)	22	
Kunjiyar camp shed	24½	Do. do.
Kunjiyar river (bridged)	26	
Uraliyar stream (temporary bridge) ...	32	
Nadayar river (not bridged, no ferry) ...	34	
Anakolam	37½	Do. do. ⅓ a mile from here.
Pesga	49	Temporary P. W. D. camp shed.
Munnar Post office	58½	
Munnar Engineer's Bungalow ...	59	Engineer's Bungalow, European Planters' Club, Post and Telegraph offices.
Devikolam Cutchery	64⅛	Post and Telegraph offices. Magistrate's Court.

* British Territory.

58. *Northern outlet road—cart road 36¾ miles from Munaar to Chinnar & thence to Coimbatore.*

Munaar	0	Engineer's Bungalow, European Planters' Club, Post and Telegraph offices and Chief Engineer's Bungalow.
Perrivarry Tea factory (river bridged) ...	2	
Kannimallai Tea factory (river bridged)...	4	
Naymacad Estate	6	
Naymacad Saddle	8	
Thalliar (river bridged)	13½	Post office.
Vagavarai bazaar	14	
Lackam	16	
Marayoor	26	P. W. D. Camp shed ½ mile from here.
Chinnar (river bridged)	36¾	Frontier Chowkey offices.
	37¼	P. W. D. Camp shed..
*Manpatty	47¼	Travellers' Bungalow.
*Udamalpet	54¾	P. W. D. shed, P. O. and Telegraph offices and Travellers' Bungalow.
*Pollachie	72¾	P. W. D. shed, P. O. and Telegraph offices and Travellers' Bungalow.
*Coimbatore	97¾	Madras Railway Station.

59. *Road from Munaar Bodimettu bridle path—21 miles & thence to Ammayanaikanur.*

Munaar	0	Post and Telegraph office, Engineer's Bungalow, European Planters' Club and Chief Engineers' Bungalow.
Devikolam Cutcherry	5⅛	District Magistrate's Court, Post and Telegraph office.
Manaly Estate	6	
Devikolam factory	8	
Perekanal	11	
Panniar Stream (bridged)	13	Post office.
Bodimettu	21	Frontier chowkey, Travellers' Bungalow.
Bodinaikkanur	32	Cart road.
Periakolam	51	Cart road.
Ammanaikanur	79	S. I. Railway Station.

* British Territory.

59. (a) Road from Munnar to top station 21 miles Kannan Devan Hill Produce Company's monorail truck road, & thence to Ammanaickanur.

Munaar	0	Post and Telegraph office, Engineer's Bungalow, European Planters' club and Chief Engineer's Bungalow.
Nettikudi Bridge	$5\frac{1}{8}$	
Mattupatti	7	Post Office. } K. H. D. P. Company mono rail truck road.
Palâr Salt Bankshall	11	
Kavangulam	$18\frac{1}{2}$	Post office.
Ellapatty Chowkey	20	Frontier Chowkey.
Ellapatty frontier	$20\frac{1}{2}$	
Top station	21	} Bridle path only and wire rope way for goods.
Bottom station Korangany	28	
Bodinaikkanur	40	Cart road.
Periakolam	59	S. I. Railway Station. } road.
Ammanaikkanur	87	

59. (b) Munaar to Kumili Cardamom Hill road Bridle path—63½ miles.

Munaar	0	Post and Telegraph offices, Engineer's bungalow, European Planters' club and Chief Engineer's Bungalow.
Devikolam Cutcherry and other Sirkar buildings	$5\frac{1}{8}$	
Devikolam factory	8	
Cardamom Hill Road from Kumili joins and Road to Bodimettu joins ...	$12\frac{1}{2}$	
Sasthanparai	20	
Road from Pathinettampadi joins ..	$24\frac{1}{2}$	
Udambanshola	$30\frac{1}{2}$	Cardamom Office.
Road to Thevarametta joins ...	31	
Kalcundal	$37\frac{1}{4}$	Cardamom Office.
Road to Ramakalmettu joins ..	$44\frac{1}{2}$	
Pambadumparai Estate	45	
Road from Cumbamattu joins ...	$50\frac{1}{2}$	Cardamom Office.
Vandamettu	$51\frac{1}{2}$	
Kumili Chowkey meets Kottayam Kumili road	$63\frac{1}{2}$	

60. Road from Ponkunnam to Lalam—13 miles.

Ponkunnam. Leaves $21\frac{1}{16}$ mile Kottayam-Kumili road	0	
Jungle stream bridged	$5\frac{1}{8}$	Elikoloin.
Lalam river (unbridged) Junghar and Ferry	$12\frac{7}{8}$	
Lalam join 10th mile Ettumanur-Lalam road	13	

61. Road from Kanjirapalli to Erattupetta—10 miles.

Kanjirapalli. Leaves $24\frac{3}{4}$ mile Kottayam-Kumili road	0	
Jungle stream bridged	$\frac{1}{8}$	
do. do. ...	$2\frac{7}{8}$	
do. do. ...	$8\frac{3}{4}$	
Meenachil river crossing Erattupettah ...	10	River unbridged. Jungle and Ferry maintained.

62. Lalam Poonjar road—10 miles.

Lalam. Leaves end of Ettumanur-Lalam road at bridge across Meenachil river	0	
Stream unbridged	$2\frac{1}{4}$	
do.	4	
Approach road to Erattupetta Inspecting Shed	$7\frac{1}{4}$	Inspection Shed, one furlong from here.
Meenachil river unbridged	$7\frac{3}{4}$	
Poonjar	10	

63. Ettumanur Vaikam road—17½ miles

Leaves 104th mile main Central Road ...	0
Srimularangam Market	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Koravalangad to Kuruparathora road crosses	$4\frac{5}{8}$
Jungle stream unbridged	$6\frac{7}{8}$
Kaduthurithi	$8\frac{3}{4}$
Appanchira bridge	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Vaikam	$17\frac{1}{2}$

64. *Backwater Route from Trivandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore via Cochin—198 miles.*

Trivandrum { Vullacadavoo	0	Canal
Trivandrum { Chakay	1⅛	
Veli backwater begins	3⅕	Backwater.
Do. ends and Chanankaray canal begins	4	
Chanankaray Canal ends and backwater begins	11	Canal.
Anjengo Canal begins	15	Backwater.
Crosses Vamanapuram river	16	Canal.
Canal ends	17	
Anjengo Fort	17½	Backwater. British Post and Telegraph office.
Kozhithottum—Warkallay Canal begins	2[illegible]½	Canal. P. W. D. camp shed.
Vetoor landing place	22[illegible]	
No. 1 Tunnel begins	22¾	
Do. ends	2[illegible]	
Chilak[illegible] or landing place and road to Warkallay	[illegible]3½	British Post office.
No. 2 Tunnel begins	24¼	
Do. ends	24¾	
Nadayara Road to Warkallay crosses	26¼	
Iroor	27½	
Canal ends and Edava backwater begins.	28	Canal.
End of Edava backwater and Paravur canal begins	31⅛	Backwater.
Paravur Anchel and transit boat office ...	32¼	Canal.
Do. canal ends and backwater begins	32⅝	
Opposite Paravur Bar	33½	Backwater.
Backwater ends and Quilon canal begins	36	Canal.
Quilon small bridge	39⅛	Do.
* Do. big do.	40⅓	First class Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph office., S. I. Railway Station.
Do do.	40½	
Quilon canal ends and backwater begins	40¾	
Quilon Residency	41	

64. Backwater Route from Trivandrum to Trichur and Shoranore via Cochin—198 miles (contd.)

Thavally Palace...	$41\frac{1}{4}$	Backwater.
Opposite Neendakaray Bar	$44\frac{1}{2}$	
Backwater ends and Chavaray canal begins	$46\frac{5}{8}$	Canal.
Chavaray bridge	$47\frac{1}{4}$	
Ponnana canal ends and backwater begins	$50\frac{3}{4}$	Backwater
Chawpanay	$56\frac{1}{4}$	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow.
* Ayiramthengoo	$58\frac{5}{8}$	
Opposite Kayenkulam bar	$59\frac{3}{4}$	
Backwater ends and river begins ...	$67\frac{3}{4}$	Natural stream.
Trikunnapuzhay	69	
Thottapalli Chira and lock	$73\frac{7}{8}$	
River ends and Karumady canal begins...	78	
* Karumady	$78\frac{1}{4}$	2nd class T. B.
Canal ends and river begins... ..	$79\frac{1}{8}$	Canal.
Branch canal to Alleppey turns off ...	86	River.
River ends and Vembanad backwater begins	88	
* Alleppey	89	1st class T. B., Post and Telegraph office.
Separates from Vembanad Lake via		
Vattakkayal	91	
Thannirmukkam	105	
Vaikam	111	Inspection shed and Post office
Arukutty	123	
* Cochin	132	Travellers' Bungalow Post and Telegraph office.
Ernakulam	132	Do. Do. Railway station.
Chakkarakadavoo	145	
Parur	148	Inspection shed, Post and Telegraph office.
Karurupadana	161	Cochin.
Trichur	178	
Shoranore R. W. Station	198	Road British Territory.

64. (a) Canal Route from Trivandrum Kalpalakadavu to Kovalam via Tiruvellum—6½ miles.

Trivandrum.—Vallakadavu... ...	0	
Srivaragham bridge ...	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Sri Mulam lock and bridge..	$2\frac{3}{8}$	
Canal ends	$2\frac{3}{4}$	Karamanay River.
Thiruvellam bridge ...	$3\frac{1}{4}$	
Kovilam	$6\frac{1}{2}$	

64 (b) Along the western Bank of backwater from Thannirmukkam to Arukutty.

Thannirmukkam	105	
Shertallay	111	Inspection shed, Post and Telegraph office
Arukutty	123	Do.

64 (c) Vaikam to Muvattupuzhay by river.

Vaikam	111	Post office and Inspection shed.
Poothotta	117	
Vetticotmukku	121	
Poravam	127	
Muvattupuzhay ... — ...	147	Branch Post office and Inspection shed.

64 (d) Vaikam to Alwaye by river.

Vaikam	111	Post office and Inspection shed.
*Ernaculam	132	Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph office.
Alwaye	152	Do. Do. S. I. R. W. Station.

64. (e) Vaikam to Kottayam by canal.

Vaikam	0	Post office and Inspection shed.
Kottayam Seminary Landing ...	16½	
*Kottayam Town & Taluk Cutchery ...	18	Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph office.

65. Canal route from Puvar to Thengapatnam—8 miles.

Puvar	16	These distances are the old A. V. M. Canal distances from Trivandrum.
Poliyur bridge	18¼	
Collencode Village	19	
Marthandamthurai bridge	19½	
Do. village	20	
Authichanthoray	22	
Poonthurai	23	
Thengapatnam	25¼	

British Indian Steam Navigation Company, (Ld.)

Rates of passage from Quilon.

Ports.	Distance in miles.	Freight per ton.	Passage.	
			Cabin.	Deck.
Alleppey	44	... ...	15	3 ... ...
Cochin	77	...	30	5 ... ...
Narakkal	142			
Beypore	222	...	38	8 ... ...
Calicut	233			
Tellicherry	272	...	49	10 ... ...
Cannanore	285			
Mangalore	362	...	60	12 ... ...
Carwar	494	...	68	13 ... ...
Goa	512	... Agents.	75	18 ... ...
Vingorla	570	...	79	13 ... ...
Butnagherry	646	...	83	13 ... ...
Bombay	769	...	90	13 ... ...
Tuticorin	105	... ...	19	4 ... ...
Colombo	255	... ...	34	7 ... ...
Galle	324	... ..	45	9 ... ...
Negapattam	764	... Rates on application to ...	68	14 ... ...
Cuddalore	822	...	75	15 ... ...
Pondicherry	839			
Madras	918	... ...	83	17 ... ...
Yeperpollium	1112	...	113	22 ... ...
Masulipatam	1192			
Coconada	1202	... ...	120	24 ... ...
Vizagapatam	1266	...	128	25 ... ...
Bimlipatam	1283			
Calingapatam and Barwha ...	1420	... ...	133	27 ... ...
Gopalpore	1495	...	135	28 ... ...
Ganjam	1510			
Pooree	1561	... ...	137	29 ... ...
False Point	1621	... ...	142	29 ... ...
Calcutta	1837	.. ...	148	31 ... ...
London 1st class ...	Rates on application.			
Do. 2nd class ..				

The Company's steamers call during the season, when inducement offers. In the South-West Monsoon the steamers call off the Port to give opportunity of landing and embarking passengers and cargo, should the surf admit of boats putting off. Passengers and cargo booked through to London and intermediate ports.

Full particulars on application to

CAMERON & CO.,
AGENTS.

British Indian Steam Navigation Company—(Limited.)

Colachel—Agents, Chisholm, Ewart & Co.

Except during the worst part of the South-West Monsoon, most of the fortnightly regular coasting steamers of the Company call at Colachel *going north-ward only.* Cargo can be booked through to London and intermediate ports via Bombay.

Residents in Travancore desirous of booking any cargo from London &c., to Colachel should instruct their Home friends to ask for through B/Lading (optional port Alleppey) transhipment at Colombo.

SHORANUR-COCHIN STATE RAILWAY.

Branch—Shoranur and Ernakulam.

From Madras (Central).	Read up.							Stations.		Read down.					
	No. 97 P.		No. 95 P.		No. 15 Mail.					No. 98 P.		No. 96 P.		No. 16 Mail.	
Miles.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.				H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
360	21	18	14	30	10	22	A.	Shoranur J. (R) (*a*)	D.	6	8	11	0	15	2
362	21	13	14	25	10	17	„	Cheruthuruthi	„	6	15	11	9	15	9
365	21	0	14	14	10	6	„	Mullurcarai	„	6	26	11	22	15	20
370	20	41	13	58	9	15	„	Wadakancheri	„	6	40	11	41	15	34
376	20	22	13	43	9	35	„	Mulagunnathukavu	„	6	53	11	58	15	47
381	20	0	13	27	9	19	D.	Trichur	A.	7	7	12	12	16	1
...	19	52	13	18	9	11	A.		D.	7	15	12	22	16	6
385	19	40	13	8	9	1	„	Ollur	„	7	27	12	37	16	18
389	19	23	12	54	8	47	„	Pudukad	„	7	41	12	53	16	32
395	19	4	12	29	8	30	„	Irinjalakadu	„	7	58	13	13	16	49
399	18	51	12	18	8	19	„	Chalakudi	„	8	18	13	33	17	4
403	18	34	12	0	8	5	„	Adoor	„	8	30	13	46	17	16
409	18	15	11	46	7	51	„	Angamali	„	8	45	14	5	17	31
413	18	4	11	35	7	40	„	Chewarra	„	8	56	14	16	17	42
415	17	55	11	27	7	32	„	Alwaye	„	9	5	14	25	17	50
421	17	29	11	11	7	16	„	Idappalli	„	9	21	14	44	18	6
425	17	17	11	0	7	5	D.	Ernakulam (R) (*b*) 1	A.	9	30	14	55	18	15

(R) Refreshment-room.

(*a*) Junction for the main line.

(*b*) For Cochin.

SOUTH INDIAN

Branch—Maniyachi

Skeleton Time Table showing the proposed changes in the

From Madras Beach.	Read Up.								
	No. 76, Mixed.		No. 74, Mixed.		No. 72, Mixed.		No. 162, Mixed.	No. 70, Mixed.	
	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	
Miles.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
428	22—18	22—15	15—10	15—10	10—38	10—35	7—37	6—20	A
432		22— 5		—		10—25		6—10	"
437		21—45		14—46		10— 5		5—51	"
441		21—28		—		9—49		5—39	"
446	21—13	21—11	14—18	14—19	9—35	9—32	6—30	5—22	D }
...	20—48	20—48	14— 5	14— 6	9—10	9 — 1		..	A }
448		20—41		13—59		8—54		...	"
451		20 —27		13—48		8—41		...	"
455		20— 6		13—33		8—16		...	"
459		19—49		13—19		7—59		...	"
462		19—32		12—58		7—42		...	"
465		19—16		12—45		7—26		...	"
468		18—54		12—32		7—11		...	D }
...		18—30		12—24		6—59		...	A }
471		18—29		12—14		6—49		...	"
474		18—14		12— 2		6—37		...	"
478		17—57		11—48		6—23		...	"
482		17—30		11—33		6— 7		...	"
485		17—24		11—21		5—52		...	"
491		17— 0		10—59		5—28		...	"
496	16—35	16—35	10—37	10—37	5—20	5— 5		...	D }
...	16— 5	16— 5	10—13	10—13		...		...	A }
506		15—27		9—34		...		..	"
513		14—46		9— 2		...		..	"
522		14— 1		8—25		...		...	"
527	13—34	13—31	8— 1	8— 1		...		...	D }
...	13—19	13—18	7—53	7—53		...		...	A }
532		13— 4		7—40		...		...	"
539		12—38		7—18		...		...	"
547		12— 5		6—50		...		...	"
555	11—40	11—35	6—35	6—35		...		...	D

(R) Refreshment-Room.

(a) Station where Boat available

RAILWAY.

and Quilon.

Passenger Train Service to come into force on *January* 1st 1911.

Stations.		Read Down. No. 145, Mixed. Present.	No. 157, Mixed. Proposed.	No. 69, Mixed. Present.	No. 71, Mixed. Proposed.	No. 71, Mixed. Present.	No. 73, Mixed. Proposed.	No. 73, Mixed. Present.	No. 75, Mixed. Proposed.	No. 75, Mixed. Present.	No. 161 Mixed. Proposed.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Maniyachi J. (L. R.)	D			6—42	8— 0	11—10	11—10	15—45		23—10	23—10
Naraikkinar	,,			6—53		—		15—57		23—22	
Gangaikondan	,,			7—14		11—37		16—17		23—44	
Talaiyuth	,,			7—27		—		16—30		23—58	
Tinnevelly Bridge (R)	A			7—42	9— 0	12— 1	12— 3	16—45		0—15	0—15
	D			8— 8	9—20	12—21	12—23	17— 4		...	
Tinnevelly Town	,,			8—14		12—32		17—10		...	
Pettai	,,			8—32		12—45		17—32		...	
Melakallur	,,			8—48		13— 0		17—48		...	
Sermadevi	,,			9— 5		13—14		18— 6		...	
Viravanallur	,,			9—20		13—28		18—21		...	
Kallidaikuruchi	,,			9—36		13—43		18—40		...	
Ambasamudram	A			9—46		13—53		18—50	No alteration.	...	
	D			9—59		14— 2		19— 2		...	
Kizha Ambur	,,			10—12		14—14		19—15		...	
Azhwarkuruchi	,,			10—25		14—26		19—28		...	
Kila Kadayam	,,			10—42		14—40		19—45			
Mottur	,,			10—58		14—55		20— 2		No.	
Pavur Chutram	,,			11—20		15— 7		20—16		145	
Tenkasi (for Courtalam)	,,			11—50		15—31		20—45		P.	
Ghat Section. Shencottah (R)	A			12— 5	13—15	15—46	15—46	21— 0			
	D	5—20	5—25	...		16— 8	16— 8	...		5—20	
Ariyankavu	,,			...		16—50		...		6— 2	
Tenmalai	,,			...		17—32		...		6—44	
Edamann	,,			...		18—10		...		7—22	
Punalur	A	7—44	7—47	...		18—32	18—28	...		7—44	
	D	7—54	7—57	...		18—42	18—39	...		7—54	
Auvaneeswaram	,,			...		18—58		...		8—16	
Kottarakara	,,			...		19—29		...		8—49	
Kundara	,,			...		19—54		...		9—22	
Quilon (R). (a)	A	9—50	9—50	...		20—15	20—10	...		9—50	

(L. R.) Light Refreshment.

for Trivandrum.

PASSENGER FARES.

Miles.	First Class.		Second Class.			Third Class. Boat Mail.		Third Class. Other trains.		Miles.	First Class.		Second Class.			Third Class. Boat Mail.		Third Class. Other trains.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	A.	P.
1	...	3	..	1	6	...	9	...	6	36	2	4	1	2	..	..	8	7	..
2	...	3	..	1	6	.	9	.	6	37	2	5	1	3	...	...	8	7	3
3	...	3	..	1	6	..	9	..	6	38	2	6	1	3	.	...	8	7	6
4	...	4	...	2	..	1	...	...	9	39	2	7	1	4	..	...	9	7	6
5	...	5	...	2	6	1	3	1		40	2	8	1	4	..	...	9	7	9
6	...	6	...	3	...	1	3	1		41	2	9	1	5	...	...	9	8	3
7	...	7	..	3	6	1	6	1	[illegible]	42	2	10	1	5	..	...	9	8	6
8	...	8	..	4	...	1	9	1	6	43	2	11	1	6	...	...	9	8	6
9	...	9	..	4	6	2	...	1	6	44	2	12	1	6		...	10	8	9
10	...	10	..	5	...	2	3	1	[illegible]	45	2	13	1	7	..	...	10	9	...
11	...	11	..	5	6	2	6	2	[illegible]	46	2	14	1	7	..	...	10	9	.
12	...	12	...	6	...	2	6	2	6	47	2	15	1	8	...	...	10	9	3
13	...	13	...	6	6	2	9	2	6	48	3	...	1	8		..	10	9	6
14	...	14	...	7	...	3	...	2	9	49	3	1	1	9	...	...	11	9	6
15	...	15	...	7	6	3	3	3	...	50	3	2	1	9	..	...	11	9	9
16	1		.	8	...	3	6	3	...	51	3	3	1	10	...	...	11	10	...
17	1	1	..	8	6	3	9	3	3	52	3	4	1	10		...	11	10	...
18	1	2	..	9	..	2	9	3	6	53	3	5	1	11	..	...	12	10	...
19	1	3	..	9	6	4	..	3	6	54	3	6	1	11	.	...	12	10	...
20	1	4	...	10	..	4	3	3	9	55	3	7	1	12	..	...	12	11	...
21	1	5	..	11	..	4	...	4	3	56	3	8	1	12	..	..	12	11	...
22	1	6	...	11	.	5	...	4	6	57	3	9	1	13	...	...	12	11	...
23	1	7	..	12	...	5		4	6	58	3	10	1	13	...	..	13	11	..
24	1	8	.	12	.	5	..	4	9	59	3	11	1	14	...	...	13	11	...
25	1	9	.	13	...	6		5		60	3	12	1	14	...	...	13	11	...
26	1	10	...	13	..	6	..	5	..	61	3	13	1	15		...	13	12	...
27	1	11	...	14	..	6	..	5	3	62	3	14	1	15	...	...	13	12	...
28	1	12	..	14	..	6	..	5	6	63	3	15	1	...	...	...	14	12	..
29	1	13	...	15	..	7	..	5	6	64	4	...	2	.	..	...	14	12	...
30	1	14	..	15	...	7	.	5	9	65	4	1	2	1	...	...	14	12	...
31	1	15	1	...	.	7	...	6	3	66	4	2	2	1		...	14	12	...
32	2	..	1	..	.	7	...	6	6	67	4	3	2	2		..	14	13	...
33	2	1	1	1	..	7	..	6	6	68	4	4	2	2	..	...	15	13	...
34	2	2	1	1	.	8	...	6	9	69	4	5	2	3	...	...	15	13	...
35	2	3	1	2	.	8	...	7	..	70	4	6	2	3	..	...	15	13	..

...RUM PUBLIC ...

PASSENGERS FARES—*contd.*

Miles.	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class. Boat Mail.		Third Class. Other trains.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
71	4	7	2	4	...	1[illegible]	...	1[illegible]
72	4	8	2	4	.	16	...	13
73	4	9	2	5	1	..	...	14
74	4	10	2	5	1	...	..	14
75	4	11	2	6	1		...	14
76	4	12	2	6	1		..	14
77	4	13	2	7	1	1	..	14
78	4	14	2	7	1	1	..	14
79	4	15	2	8	1	1	..	15
80	5	...	2	8	1	1	...	15
81	5	1	2	9	1	1	..	15
82	5	2	2	9	1	2	..	16
83	5	3	2	10	1	2	..	15
84	5	4	2	10	1	2	...	15
85	5	5	2	11	1	2	1	...
86	5	6	2	11	1	2	1	...
87	5	7	2	12	1	3	1	...
88	5	8	2	12	1	3	1	..
89	2	9	2	13	1	3	1	..
90	5	10	2	13	1	3	1	...
91	5	11	2	14	1	3	1	1
92	5	12	2	14	1	4	1	1
93	5	13	2	15	1	4	1	1
94	5	14	2	15	1	4	1	1
95	5	15	3	..	1	4	1	1
96	6	..	3	..	1	4	1	1
97	6	1	3	1	1	5	1	2
98	6	2	3	1	1	5	1	2
99	6	8	8	2	1	5	1	2
100	6	4	3	2	1	5	1	2
101	6	5	3	3	...		1	2
102	6	6	3	3	...	...	1	2
103	6	7	3	4	...	...	1	3
104	6	8	3	4	..	..	1	3
105	6	9	3	5	...		1	3

Miles.	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class. By other trains.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
106	6	10	3	5	1	3
107	6	11	3	6	1	3
108	6	12	3	6	1	3
109	6	13	3	7	1	4
110	6	14	3	7	1	4
111	6	15	8	8	1	4
112	7	...	3	8	1	4
113	7	1	8	9	1	4
114	7	2	3	9	1	4
					By all trains.	
115	7	3	3	10	1	5
116	7	4	3	10	1	5
117	7	5	3	11	1	5
118	7	6	3	11	1	5
119	7	7	3	12	1	5
120	7	8	3	12	1	5
121	7	9	3	13	1	6
122	7	10	3	13	1	6
123	7	11	8	14	1	6
124	7	12	3	14	1	6
125	7	13	8	15	1	6
126	7	14	3	15	1	6
127	7	15	4	..	1	7

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE STATE, DRAWING SALARIES OF RS. 150 AND ABOVE.

RAJAGOPALA CHARI, P., M. A., B. L., C. I. E., Dewan Bahadur, Dewan of Travancore.

Abraham, P., B. A., B. L., Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.

Abraham, P. K., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in charge of the Medical Stores, Trivandrum.

Aiyadura Aiyar, S., B. A., B. L., Registrar, High Court, Trivandrum.

Aiyappan Pillay, K., B. A., Acting Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

Ananda Row, R., B. A., B. L., Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.

Anandarama Aiyar, A. R., B. A., B. L., Acting Assistant Excise Commissioner, Kayaukulam.

Anandarama Aiyar, Fouzdari Commissioner, The Palace, Trivandrum.

Anandanarayana Aiyar, V., C. E., Acting, Executive Engineer, Kottayam.

Anandanarayana Aiyar, K., B. A., B. L., Division Assistant and 1st Class Magistrate, Kottayam.

Appuswami Aiyangar, S., Superintendent, Central Account and Audit Office, Trivandrum.

Arummayagom, A. D., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Neyyattinkara.

Armukom Pillai, P., B. A., Tahsildar, Changanachery.

Arunachalam Aiyar, V., B. A., B. E., M. E., Acting Executive Engineer, Kakur.

Barrow, O. S., Executive Engineer, Quilon.

Bastow, A. H., M. A., M. C. E., Chief Engineer, (on leave).

Bhoothalingom Aiyar, P. N., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Trivandrum.

Bidie, George, Major, I. M. S., Durbar Physician, Trivandrum.

Bishop, A. W., Ph. D., Principal and Professor of Chemistry, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum.

Buckel, W. S., Veterinary Surgeon, Nair Brigade, Trivandrum.

Carrapiett, Miss. E. C., M. A., L. T. Inspectress of Girl's Schools, Trivandrum.

Chacko, I. C., State Geologist, Northern Division.

Chandamiah, V., Excise Circle Officer, Nagercoil.

Cheriyan, P., B. A., B. L., District and Sessions Judge, Quilon.

Chidambara Vadhyar, K., B. A., Head Translator to Government, Trivandrum.

Clark, G. F., M. A., Ph. D., Principal, Training College, Trivandrum.

D'Cruz, L. P., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Konni.

D'Cruz, Z., Government Photographer, Trivandrum.

Dhanukoti Pillai, R., B. A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, on special duty.

Dias, J. R., L. M. & S., Assistant Surgeon, Kottayam.

Eippa, K. N., B. A., First Class Magistrate, Alleppey (on leave).

Everard, R., C. E., Executive Engineer, Kottayam, (on leave).

Faunce, R. Del., Major, Commandant, Nair Brigade, Taivandrum.

Ferguson, A. J., Senior Assistant Superintendent of Police, (on leave).

Gallyot, W., Inspector of Police, Trivandrum.

George, F. S. S., Superintendent of Police, Travancore.

George, K., B. A., Assistant Account Officer, Trivandrum.

George, P. M., L. M. & S., Asst. Surgeon, Leper and Lunatic Asylums, Trivandrum.

Gnanasikhamani, A., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Alleppey.

Gopinatha Rao, T. A., M. A., Superintendent of Archæological Department, Trivandrum.

Govinda Menon, V. K., Deputy Conservator of Forests, (on leave).

Govindan, M., B. A., B. L., Additional District Munsiff, Nagercoil.

Govinda Pillai, C., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Kottarakara.

Govinda Pillai, K L. C. E, Assistant Engineer, Shencottah.

Govinda Pillai, K., B. A., Tahsildar, Kottayam.

Green, W. M., Instructor of Manual Training, Trivandrum.

Gunther, R. V., Excise Circle Officer, Kottayam.

Hodding, F., Assistant Superintendent, Devikulam Division and Special Magistrate, Peermade.

Hodgson, L. C., M. A., Professor of English, H. H. The Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.

Hoogewerf, A., Assistant Excise Commissioner, Alleppey.

Hunt, F. J. R. V., Bar-at-law, Puisne Judge, High Court and Principal, Law College, Trivandrum.

Itty, K. M., B. A., B L, District Munsiff, Shertallay.

Ittyerah, M. E., B. A., First Class Magistrate, Quilon Taluk.

Jacob, F. J., C. E., Acting Chief Engineer, Travancore.

Jacob, K., B. A., B. L., Principal District Munsiff, Krishnapuram.

Jacob, L. H., Executive Engineer, Nagercoil.

Jacob, M. P., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Peermade.

John, E. J., B. A., B. L., Senior Lecturer, Law College, Trivandrum.

Joseph, M., L. R. C. P. E., L. R. C. S. E., L F. P. S. G., Assistant Surgeon in charge, Opthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum.

Joshua, K. C., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Muvattupuzha.

Joyce, J. C., Supervisor, Trivandrum.

Kalliyanarama Aiyar, S., Principal District Munsiff, Nagercoil.

Kerala Varma Tampan, K., B. A., Manager, Chief Engineer's Office, Trivandrum.

Kesava Aiyar, V. S., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Tiruvalla.

Kesava Rao, B., L. M. & S., Health Officer, Trivandrum.

Kohlhoff, Miss, C. L., L. R. C. P. & S., (Edin.). L. F. P. S. G., Assistant Surgeon, Quilon.

Kolappa Pillai, P. V., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Vaikam.

Kochukrishna Marar, K., B. A., B. L., Senior Lecturer, Law College, Trivandrum.

Krishna Aiyengar, A., B. A., 2nd and Additional Sessions Judge, Trivandrum.

Krishna Aiyengar, N., B. A., B. L., Division Assistant and First Class Magistrate, Padmanabhapuram.

Krishna Aiyengar, S. S., B. A., B. E., M. E., Assistant Engineer, Trivandrum.

Krishna Aiyar, V. A., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Ambalapuzha.

Krishna Pillai, R., B. A., B. L., Acting Under Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.

Krishna Pillai, P., Tahsildar, Minachil.

Krishnan Nair, M., B. A., B. L., Chief Justice, High Court, Trivandrum.

Krishnamurthi Aiyar, S., M. B. & C. M., Sanitary Commissioner, Trivandrum.

Krishnaswamy Aiyar, N., B. A., Assistant Professor, College, Trivandrum.

Krishnaswamy Aiyar, R., B. A., Assistant Professor, College, Trivandrum.

Krishnaswamy Aiyar, S. G., Supervisor, P. W. D., Kottayam.

Krishnaswamy Row, R., B. A., Tahsildar, Ettumanur.

Kunjan Pillai N., M. A., B. Sc., & Ph. D., Director of Agriculture, Trivandrum.

Kunnjuni Panikar, A., Marahmat Sub-Engineer, Trivandrum.

Kuppuramaswami Sastri, R., B. A., B. L., Private Secretary to the Dewan.

Kuttalalingom Pillai, T. S., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Kottarakara.

Kuriyan John, B. A., B. C. E., B. M. E., Acting Executive Engineer, Nagercoil.

LaBouchardiere, M., M. A., Professor of English, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum.

Lakshmanan, Peter, N., B. A., M. B. & C. M., D. P. H., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., Surgeon, Quilon (on leave).

Lakshmana Pillai, T., B. A., Huzur Treasury Officer (on leave).

Leapingwell, Lieut., H. B., I. A., Commandant, 1st Battalion, Trivandrum.

Lepper, R. S., M. A., LL. M., Professor of History and Economics, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum (on leave).

Madhaven Pillai, K., L. M. & S., Assistant Surgeon, Quilon.

Madhaven Pillai, N., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Chengannur.

Mahadeva Aiyar, R., B. A., Acting Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

Mahadeva Aiyar, S. K., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Alangad, (on leave).

Mani, M. P., B. E., Assistant Engineer, Muvattupuzha Division.

Manuel, A., L. M. & S., District Sanitary Officer, Changanachery.

Maruthanayagom Pillai, K., B. A., 1st Tahsildar, Trivandrum.

Massillamoni, E., State Geologist, Southern Division.

Matcher, J. A., Director, Nair Brigade Band, Trivandrum.

Mathen, C. K., B. A., B. L., Principal Munsiff, Neyyattinkara.

Mathew, P., B. A., Principal District Munsiff, Attungal.

Minchin, H. A., M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, Trivandrum (on leave).

Mitchell, A. C., D. Sc., F. R. S. E., Director of Public Instruction, Trivandrum.

Muthunayagom Pillai, A. M., B. A., B. L., Senior District and Sessions Judge, Nagercoil (on leave).

Muthukrishna Aiyar, V., Superintendent of Stationery and Records, Trivandrum.

Nagappan Nair, K., B. A., B. L., Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.

Narayana Aiyar, A., B. A. L. T., 1st Assistant Normal School., Trivandrum.

Narayana Aiyar, K., B. A., Superintendent, School of Arts, Trivandrum.

Narayana Menon, K., B. A., B. L., Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

Narayana Menon, P. C., B. A., Deputy Registrar, High Court, Trivandrum.

Narayana Pillai, M. C., B. A., Tahsildar, Kunnathanad.

Narayana Pillai, M. R., B. A., B. L., Principal District Munsiff, Tiruvella.
Narayana Pillai, N., B. A., Assistant Account Officer, Trivandrum.
Narayana Pillai, V. N., L. M. & S., Assistant Surgeon, Trivandrum.
Narayana Rao, N. G., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Mavelikara.
Narayanan Pandalay, K., B. A., B. L., Assistant Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.
Narayanaswamy Aiyar, B. S., B. A., Senior Agricultural Inspector, on special duty, Kayankulam.
Natesa Aiyar, K. V., B. A., B. E., C. E., Executive Engineer, Trivandrum.
Netto, W. D., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Quilon.
Padmanabha Aiyar, G., Assistant Engineer, Trivandrum.
Padmanabha Aiyar, S., M. A., Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, (on leave).
Padmanabha Aiyar, S., B. A., Head Master, Vaikom
Padmanabha Pillai, E., Tahsildar, Neyyattinkaray.
Padmanabha Rao, T., Assistant Excise Commissioner, Central Division, Quilon, (on leave).
Padmanabhan Tampi, K., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Karthigapally.
Palpu Pillai, M., B. A., Acting Division Assistant and 1st Class Magistrate, Trivandrum.
Palpu Pillai, R., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Minachil.
Padmanabha Pillai, P., B. A., B. L., Additional District Munsiff, Thiruvella.
Padmanabha Pillai, G., Bar-at-Law, Acting Principal Munsiff, Alleppey.
Palpu Pillai, T., B. A., B. L., District and Sessions Judge, Parur.
Parameswara Aiyar, S., M. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Shencotta.
Paramu Pillai, K., M. A., Head Master, High School, Quilon.
Perkins, H. C., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., Medical Officer, Nair Brigade, Trivandrum.
Poonen, E., B. A., M. D., C. M., F. R. I. P. H., Surgeon, General Hospital, Trivandrum.
Raghavachari, C., B. A., Acting Sarvadhikariakar, Palace, Trivandrum.
Raja Raja Varma, A. R., M. A., M. R. A. S., Professor of Sanskrit and Dravidian Languages, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum.
Raja Raja Varma, M., M. A., B. L., Under Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.
Rajaram Rao, N., B. A., Division Assistant and 1st Class Magistrate, Quilon.
Rajaretna Naickar, C., B. A., Assistant Excise Commissioner, Quilon.
Rama Aiyar, K. S., B. A., B. L., Additional District Munsiff, Krishnapuram.
Rama Rao, M., Rao Sahib, Conservator of Forests, Quilon.
Ramasubba Aiyar, K. N., B. A., Assistant Account Officer, Trivandrum.
Raman Pillai, C. V., B. A., Superintendent, Government Press, Trivandrum.
Raman Pillai, N., B. A., Excise Commissioner, Trivandrum.
Raman Pillai N., B. A., Director of Registration, Trivandrum.
Ramachandra Iyer, N., B. A., B. L., Temporary Second Judge, Kottayam.
Ramachandra Rao, M. K., B. A., B. L., Puisne Judge, High Court, Trivandrum.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, P., B. A., Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.
Raman Tampi, K., B. A., Tahsildar, Kunnatur.
Raman Tampi, K., B. A., M. B., Ch. B., D. T. M. H. (Edin.), L. M. (Dublin), M. O. S., Assistant Surgeon, Trivandrum.
Raman Tampi, P., B. A., M. L., Acting District and Sessions Judge, Nagercoil.

Ramaswamy Aiyar, K., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Vilavankode (on leave).
Ramaswamy Aiyar, P., B. A., Inspector of Schools, Southern Range, (on leave).
Ramaswamy Aiyar, O. S., B. A., B. E., C E., Assistant Engineer, Trivandrum.
Ramakrishna Pillai, K., B. A., B. L., Acting Additional District Munsiff, Padmanabhapuram.
Ramakrishna Pillai, S., L. M. & S. Superintendent, Vaccine Depot, Trivandrum.
Ramasubha Sastri, R., B. A., B. L., Principal District Munsiff, Kottayam.
Ramaswamy Sastri, S., B. A., B. L., Principal District Munsiff, Padmanabhapuram.
Rangaswamy Aiyangar, K. R., A. C. E., B. C. E., Executive Engineer, Kulasegaram.
Rangaswamy Aiyangar, K. V., M. A., Acting Professor of History and Economics, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum.
Ratnam Aiyar, T. R., B. A., Officer in charge, Central Account and Audit Office, Trivandrum
Regunatha Aiyar, K., B. A., Head Master, High School, Trivandrum (on leave).
Renga Aiyengar, S., B. A., Tahsildar, Mavelikara.
Rollo, Lieut., L. D., I. A., Commandant, Second Battalion Nair Brigade.
Samuel, A., Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quilon.
Sankara Menon, K. P., B. A., B. L., Puisne Judge, High Court, Trivandrum.
Sankaran Pandalay, K., B. A., B. L., Additional District Munsiff, Kottayam.
Sankara Pillai, G., B. A., B. L., Principal District Munsiff, Quilon.
Sankara Pillai, K., District and Sessions Judge Kottayam.
Sankaran Tampi, T., Manager, The Palace, Trivandrum.
Sankaramurthi Pillai, P., L. M. & S., Assistant Surgeon, Trivandrum.
Sankara Valiathan, V., B. A., M. B., Ch. B., Assistant Surgeon, Alwaye.
Sathianosan, P., B. A., 1st Class Magistrate, Kottar.
Sesha Aiyengar, P., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Shertalla (on leave).
Sitarama Aiyar, P. N., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Kuzhithurai.
Sitarama Aiyer, S., B. A , Principal District Munsiff, Trivandrum.
Sreenivasa Aiyar, S., B. A., Head Master, High School, Kottar.
Sreenivasa Aiyer, R., M. A., Tutor of Mathematices, H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
Staley, G., Sergeant Major, Drill Inspector, Nair Brigade, Trivandrum.
Stephanos George, B. A., M. B. & C. M., Assistant Surgeon, Parur..
Stephenson, Joseph, B. Sc., Professor of Physics, and Applied Mathematics, H. H the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
Subba Iyer, V , B. A., B. L., Sirkar Vakil, Quilon.
Subramania Aiyar, G. V., A. C. E., B. C. E., Sub-Engineer, Attungal.
Subramania Aiyar, K. S., B. A., Tahsildar, Tovala.
Subramania Aiyar, M. V., B. A., Tahsildar, Chirayinkil.
Subramania Aiyar, N., M. A., M. B., C. M., Dewan Peishkar, on special duty as Census Commissioner, Trivandrum.
Subramania Sastri, S., M. A., Inspector of Schools, Northern Range,
Swaminatha Aiyar, R., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trivandrum.
Swaminatha Sastri, C. S., B. A., B. L., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kottayam.
Swyhy, S. R., Superintendent, Central Prison, Trivandrum.
Thanu Pillai, K., B. A., B. C. E., Assistant Engineer, Mavelikara.
Thiruvambalam Pillai, N., Sub-Engineer, P. W. D., Setapal.
Vaikuntam Aiyar, S. E., B. A., B. C. E., Executive Engineer, Nagercoil (on leave).

Van Ross, A. J., Acting 1st Class Magistrate, Alleppey.

Varki, P. M., Anchal Superintendent, Trivandrum.

Varughese, P. J., B. A., B. L., Acting Second and Additional Sessions Judge, Quilon.

Varughese Chandy, B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Haripad.

Velu Pillai. M., *Assistant Conservator of Forests, Malayattur.*

Venkitarama Aiyar, M. R., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Parur.

Venkitachalam Aiyar, S., B. A., B. L., Additional District Munsiff, Attungal.

Venkata Row, K., Assistant Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.

Venkitarama Dhikshithor, R., B. A., B. L., B. E., M. E., Superintendent, Survey Department, Trivandrum.

Venkitarama Naidu, S., L. M. & S., Assistant Surgeon, Alleppey.

Venkitaswara Aiyar, K., B. A., L. T., Acting Inspector of Schools, Trivandrum.

Venugopala Aiyar, T. S., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Quilon, (on leave).

Vernede, A. W. L., Superintendent and District Magistrate, Devikulam Division.

Veeraraghava Aiyangar, R., B. A., B. L., Acting District and Sessions Judge, Trivandrum.

Veeraraghava Chariyar, S. T., B. A., M. L., District and Sessions Judge, Alleppey.

Vieyra, A. J., B. A., Chief Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.

Vieyra, R. L., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Shertallay.

Watts, A. C., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kottayam.

Watts, Miss D. H., B. A., Lady Principal, H. H. The Maha Rajah's College and High School for Girls, Trivandrum.

Watts, W., Superintendent, Stamp Manufacture, Trivandrum.

Yardley, Miss L. M., L. R. C. P. E., L. R. C. S. E., L. F. P. S. G., Lady Doctor, Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum (on furlough).

European and American residents in Travancore.

Abbot, J. C., Periakanal Estate, Panniar Bridge, P. O.
Alliston, F., Captain, Missionary.
Amatus, Rev. Fr., D. C, Trivandrum.
Anderson, W. T., Messrs. Darragh, Smail and Co., Alleppey.
Andrews, W., New Bungalow, Alleppey.
Andrews, Mrs., Alleppey.
Angelis, Rev. Fr., Verapolay.
Angelus, Maria, Rev., D. C. M. A. R., Professor, Puthenpally.
Antoinette Gheraert, Dame M., Mulagumud.
Arnold, Br., D. C., Trivandrum.
Asher, H. A., Planter.
Asher, W. A.
Askwith, Rev., F. N., M. A., Principal, C. M. S. College, Kottayam.
Askwith, Mrs., Kottayam.
Ashworth, Toms, Agent, Messrs. Brunton & Sons, Alleppey.
Atkins, G., Mundakayam Estate, Mundakayam.
Bailey, The Morgan Crucible Company, Trivandrum.
Baker, Miss A., Kottayam.
Baker, Miss C., Olesa, Kottayam.
Baker, Miss G. A., Kumaragom, Kottayam.
Baker, Miss I. A., Kottayam.
Baker, Mrs., Kumaragom, Kottayam.
Ball, F. G., Sergeant, S. I. Ry., Volunteer Rifles, Quilon.
Barclay, David Sharpe, Planter.
Barrow, O. S., Executive Engineer, Quilon Division.
Bastow, A. H., M. A., M. Inst C. E., Chief Engineer, Trivandrum (on leave).
Beaumont, Miss, Trivandrum.
Bellerby, Rev. E. M. B. Buchanan Institution, Pallam.
Bellerby, Mrs., Pallam.
Bensley, O. H., B. A., Superintendent of Police, Trivandrum (on leave.)
Benziger, Right Rev. Dr. Aloysius, O. D. C., Bishop of Quilon.
Berard, Rev. Fr., Verapolay.
Berkley, R. Lieut., Assistant Resident, Travancore & Cochin.
Bewley, G. E., Periakanal Estate, Panniar Bridge.
Bidie, G., Major, I. M. S., Durbar Physician, Trivandrum.
Billows, Fredrick John Henry.
Bishop, A. W., Ph. D., Principal and Professor of Science, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum.
Bissett, F. Planter, Penshurst Estate, Peermade.
Blanchard, Miss, Nagercoil.
Blass, Rev Father.
Boniface, Rev. Fr., Rector of Seminary, Puthenpally.
Bonifacius, Rev. Fr. of S. H of Mary, D. C. M. A., Rector of the Seminary, Puthenpally.
Booth, Rev. J., M. A., Vice-Principal, C. M. S. College, Kottayam (on furlough).
Bownass, W. E., Lahai Estate (Rubber), Rani.
Bradbridge., P. E., Messrs. Darragh, Smail & Co., Alleppey.
Brander, Charles, Lahai Rubber Estate, Rani.
Bridgman, J. M., Sevanmalai Estate, Munnar.
Brocard, Rev. Fr., Roman Catholic Missionary.
Brodie, A. A., Planter, Sevenmalai Estate, Munnar.
Brohire, Gerald Clarence.
Brown, A. W., Darragh Smail & Co., Alleppey.

Bruno, Br., D. C., Trivandrum.
Bruno, Rev. Fr. Professor of the Seminary, Puthenpally.
Brunton, John Evelyn Cardet, Trivandrum.,
Brymer, Walter, H.
Buchanan, P. R., Mattupatti Estate, Mattupatty.
Buckel, W. S, G. B. V.C., Veterinary Surgeon, His Highness the Maha Rajah's Body Guard and Royal Stables, Trivandrum
Cameron, D. G., Agent, Scottish Indian Company, B. I. S. N. Company, & Standard Life Assurance Company, Quilon, (gone to England).
Cameron, G., Granby, Peermade.
Cameron, T. H., Quilon.
Cantlay, James Hamton, Planter, Pambanar, Peermade.
Carless, J. E., Ellapatty Estate, Ellapatty.
Carr, R. C. C., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, (on furlough).
Cartner, James, Planter, Thiruvettar (gone to England.)
Casaria (Sister), Trivandrum.
Case, Miss. C. A., Colonel, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Cave, Sydney, Rev., L. M. S., Nagercoil.
Cecilia, Rev. Fr. Angel Mary.
Chisholm, E. C., Managing Proprietor, Messrs. Chisholm, Ewart & Co's. Tile Factory, Quilon.
Clare, W., Messrs. Andrew & Co., Alleppey.
Clare, W. C., Manager, Messrs. Cameron & Co's. Tile Manufactory.
Clark, G. F., M. A., Ph. D., Principal, Training College, Trivandrum.
Cobb, Captain Alice, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Cochar, James Alder, Vellayamadu Estate, Todupuzha.
Cole, G. W., Munnar.
Cooper, William, Special Engineer, Pier Works, Alleppey.
Cox, W. A., Oliver's Estate, Nagercoil.
Cox, Miss, A. J.
Crowe, D. V., Chittuvarri, Ellapatti.
Damascene, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Neyyattinkara.
Danvers, Davey, Mundakayom.
Davey, G. H., Messrs. Darragh, Smail & Co., Alleppey.
Davidson, James, M. D., ch. B., Doctor, Neyoor.
Davis, Ernest Maxwell.
Deane, J. D. Dymock, Vandi Periyar.
Denis Rev. Fr., Elias Octave, Vicar, Tangacherry, Quilon.
DeProft M. Olphonte (Dame) Cape Comorin.
Descamps, M. Ongl (Dame), Nagercoil.
Dixson, A. H., Lower Vagavara Estate, Mattupatti.
Dixson, W. J., Upper Vagavara, Munnar.
Dominicus, Rev. Fr. D. C., M. A., Vicar, Provincial, Verapolay.
Dominic, Fr., Roman Catholic Missionary.
Dominic, Rev, Fr., D. C., Superior, Carmel Hill Monastery.
Dunn, Miss Maria Mackenzie, Missionary.
Duthie, Miss, Nagercoil.
Edmonds, Revd. W. J., L. M. S., Quilon.
Ellias, Very Revd. Fr., Missionary, Vicar, Provincial, Kottar.
Elliott, W. A., Vellanad.
Elliot Mrs., Vellanad.
Elliot, B., Vellanad.
Elisee, Mary (Sister), Trivandrum.

Emlyn, Rev. Jas., Martandam.
Ericlay, Christopher.
Evans, E. E., Medical Missionary.
Everard, R., C. E., Executive Engineer, Kotayam, (on leave.)
Ewart, E. M., Proprietor, Messrs. Chisholm, Ewart and Co's Tile Factory.
Faber, Rev. Fr. L. M., Wallardie Estate, Vandy Periyar.
Faunce, R. DeL., Major, Commandant, Nayar Brigade.
Fehnder, Anna Maria, Nursing Sister.
Fengham, A., Planter, Isfield, Kalduzutti.
Fenton, R. D.
Ferguson, A. J., Asst. Supt. of Police, Kottayam, (on leave).
Flanagan, E. B., Lahai Estate (Rubber) Rani.
Forbes, A. T., I. C. S., Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
Forbes, T. C., Twyford Estate, Peermade.
Foster, A. T., Rev., L. M. S., Nagercoil.
Francis, E. H., Chockanad, Munnar.
Francis, Vale, Brother, Portuguese Mission, Alleppey.
Francisca, Axt., (Sister), General Hospital, Trivandrum.
Fraser C., Surianalle, Panniar Bridge.
Frazer, J. F., Planter, Kolikarnam, Peermade.
French, J., Gundumallay Estate, Mattupatty.
Gaspar, Rev. Fr. of Regina Virginum, D. C. M. A., Professor, Verapolay.
Gell, C. G.
George, A. R. St.
George, F. S. S., Superintendent of Police, Travancore.
Gernon, Rev. Fr., Professor, Verapolay.
Gerard, J. A., Thenmalai, Mattupatti.
Gerrard, A. H., Gudaralli Estate, Devikulam.
Gill, Right Rev. C. H., M. A., D. D., Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, Kottayam.
Gill, Mrs., Kottayam.
Gilvaz, S. J., Rev. Fr., Rector, Latin Church, Alleppey.
Gompertz, Campbell, R. E., Planter, Thodupuzha.
Gompertz, George Henry Montague.
Gompertz, R., Kanumutla, Munnar.
Gonzalvez, Rev. Fr., Brunne, D. C., Catholic Missionary.
Gordon, C. G., Ashby, Peermade.
Gordon, Miss, Margarett, Missionary.
Gouldsbury, C. P., Kuttiar Estate, Mattupatty.
Green, H. W., Instructor in Manual Training, Trivandrum.
Green, Sergeant, Seven Malai Estate, Munnar.
Griffin, W., Paper Mills, Punalur.
Gudgeon, E. R., Pambadampara Estate, Kombay.
Gutkneckt, Theodore, Missionary, Nagercoil.
Gwynne, J. A., Pallivasal Estate, Munnar.
Haberden, H. W., Chaliakara Estate, Punalur.
Hacker, Rev. I. H., Martandam (on leave).
Hall, F. Peruvanthanam, Mundakayam.
Hall, C. Lalai Estate (Rubber) Rani,
Hall, A. Mankulam Estate, Munnar.
Hall, John Mackenzie.
Halsch Withburga, Nursing Sister.
Hammick E. L., Kallar, Munar.
Hamond, A. Chenapara Estate, Mundakayam.
Hansen, Jacobine.
Harley, Robert, Kadamankulam, Mundakayam.
Harris W, J., Vellanad.

Harris, Miss Gladys May.
Harrison, G. C.
Harrison, Pier Works, Alleppey.
Harvey F. R. Isfield, Tea & Co., Thenmalay.
Haslam, E. R., Paloor Estate, Mundakkayam.
Hawkins, J. S. Sholamallay Estate, Munnar.
Healy, J., Quilon.
Heberden, H. W, Punalur.
Heden John, Adjutant, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Herbert. H, P., Vellanad Agent, Parry & Co., Trivandrum.
Hereschfeld, T., Partner Messrs. Ripley and Mackay, Alleppey.
Herlotts, H., Alleppey.
Herman, Fr. Roman Catholic Missionary.
Hevkovsky, Jarasloo.
Hewett, Rev. H., Missionary, L. M, S., Trivandrum.
Hill, A. B. Munnar.
Hockin, W. Contractor, Thadikaranconum.
Hodding, F., Assistant Superintendent, Cardamom Hills, Peermade.
Hodgson, L. C., M. A., Professor, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum.
Holden, G. A., Acme Cos.' Stores, Mattupatti.
Horsfall Cuthbert William, Planter Thattakaad Estate, Muvattupuzha.
Howlett, E. R., Planter, Pannyar Estate, Pannyar Bridge.
Hudson, A. D, Planter.
Huebener, Rev. G., Nagercoil.
Hughes, E. A., Letchmi Estate, Munnar.
Hunt, F. J R. V., Barrister-at-Law, Puisne Judge, High Court, Trivandrum,
Hunt, K. V., W. S., A. K. C., Alleppey.
Imray, A. J., Munnar Estate, Munnar.
Ingram, J. B., Animudi Estate, Munnar.
Ingram, William, Superintendent, Venture Estate.
Innocent, Rev. Fr, D. C. M. A., Kaliyikavila.
Isidore, Rev. Fr. D. C., Trivandrum.
Isidore, Rev. Fr., M. A., Kottar.
Jacob, C. De. L., Mattupatti Estate, Mattupatti.
Jacob, F. J., Executive Engineer, Trivandrum.
Jacob, L. H, Executive Engineer, Sethapal.
Jeanne, Pirnay, Dame M, Nagercoil.
Jeffreys, J. H., Periyakanal Estate, Panniyar Bridge.
John, A. W., Planter, Nymakad Estate, Munnar.
Jones, Dr. G. Evans, Catherine Booth Hospital, Nagercoil.
Jones, G. S., Agent, Messrs Andrew & Co., Alleppey.
Joseph, Dumortier, Dame, M., Mulagumud.
Kay, H. E., Planter.
Keir, P. W., Hereford Estate, Pathanapuram.
Kenworthy, L. A., Missionary.
Kerr, G. L., Periavurrai, Munnar.
Kimmond, T. A., Mount Estate, Vande Periyar.
Kirk, H. G., Superintendent, Thattacaud Estate, Thodupuzha.
Knight, L. G., Ambanad Estate, Kalduritty.
Knight, M. M., Carrymoney Estate, Ashamboo.
Kochlin, M. C., Kallar Estate, Munnar.
Lacey, C. W., Manjumala Group, Vande Periyar.
Lamath, G. M.

Landale, R., Ellapatti Estate, Ellapatti.
Lannoye, M. Bernard, (Dame), Nagercoil.
Lantz, Staff Captain Fieda, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Larson, Adjutant, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Leahy, W. H. G., Planter, Karadikudi Estate, Peermade, (Europe.)
Leapingwell, H. B., I. A., Lieut., 1st Battalion, Nayar Brigade, Trivandrum.
Lecke, Charles, Planter.
Lee, W. A., Planter, Mattupatti Estate, Mattupatti.
Leonie, (Sister,) Superior, Trivandrum.
Lepper, R. S., M. A., LL. M., Professor of History, His Highness the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum (on furlough.)
Lesher, A., Mundakayom.
Leslie, Koravanthavalam Estate, Pathanapuram Taluk.
Ley, L. H., Periavarri Estate, Munnar.
Lord, Edward, Karungali Rubber Estate, Ranni.
Lossie, M. Berchmans, (Dame), Nagercoil.
Louis, Demurter, Dame M., Lady Superior. (in Beligium.)
Lovett, R. D., Packumullur Estate, Peermade.
Lowder, F. M., Manjumala, Vande Periyar.
MacBain, A. D., Nadiaar Estate, Munnar.
Macdonald, A. F., Quilon.
Macdonald, Lady Nurse, Neyyoor.
Mackay, F. F., Alleppey.
Mackenzie, C. A., Gundumalai Estate, Mattupatti.
Mackenzie, W., Letchmi Estate, Munnar.
Madden, P., Mundakayam.
Madeleine Veolsteke, Dame, Mulagumud.
Mardon, V., Bracemore, Kallar, Trivandrum.
Margaret, (Sister), Convent, Alleppey.
Marguerite Vanduchlem, Dame M., (in Beligium).
Martin, A. F., Planter,
Martin, Stephen Alexander.
Mary, (Sister), Convent, Alleppey.
Mary Gerard, (Sister), General Hospital, Trivandrum.
Mathewson, W., Sittar Rubber Estate, Chenganoor Taluk.
Matt Ottfrida, Nursing Sister.
McArthur, D., Manjumalai Group, Vande Periyar.
McIlwraith, L., Major, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
McLauchlan, G. N., Koravanthavalam Estate.
McNeill, Malcolm Douglas.
Meade, R., De. Gundumallai Mattupatti.
Meager, Miss., G. E., Kottayam.
Meekbin, Miss., Gospel Work, Thiruvella.
Milne, W. O., Nullathanni Estate, Munnar.
Milner, W. A. J., Thangamullai, Vande Periar.
Minchin, H. A., A. M. Inst. C. E., Ag. Chief Engineer, Trivandrum, (on leave.)
Mitchell, A. C., D. SC., F. R. S. E., Director of Public Instruction, Trivandrum.
Monique, Thelen, Dame, M., Nagercoil.
Murphy, J. J., Yendar Estate, Mundakayam.
Nan, Henry, Missionary.
Nejidly, Otaker.
Nelson, B., Manager, Travancore Rubber & Tea Estate, Co. Ltd., Arienkavu Estate, Kaldrutty, P. O.
Neve, Mrs., Thiruvella.
Neve, C. A., Rev, Thiruvella.
Neve, Miss., E. J., Kottayam.

Nicoll, K. E., Planter, Kadamankulam, Mundakayam. (Europe.)
Nicholson, Mrs., Gospel Work, Thiruvella.
Nile, W. J., Vellanad.
Noel, Edwyn Hunter, C. M. S, Missionary, Thiruvella.
Norberta, Putman, Dame M., Convent, Cape Comorin.
O'Connell, J., Missionary.
Orrin, H. C., F. R. C. S., Additional Medical Missionary, Neyyoor.
Orrin, Mrs., Neyyoor.
Osmoston, John Henry, Missionary, C. M. S., Thiruvalla.
Paine, Major, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Palmer, J J. B., M. A., Ven'ble Archdeacon, Principal, C. N. I., Kottayam.
Palmer. E. B. C., Agent, Bank of Madras, Alleppey.
Parker, Rev. A., Trivandrum.
Parker, T. C., Sittar Rubber Estate, Ranni.
Parker, Rev. G., M. A., L. M. S., Nagercoil. (Europe.)
Parker, John Carson.
Paschasius, Rev. Fr, D. C. M. A., Trivandrum.
Pasquale, Battistina, Nursing Sister.
Paulina, (Mother), General Hospital, Trivandrum.
Peele, R. D., Kannia Malai, Munnar.
Perkins, H. C., L. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., Medical Officer, Nayar Brigade.
Phillippe, Rev., O. D. C., Trivandrum.
Piggot, J. E. G., Rannikoil, Peermade,
Pinches, H. L., Planter, Chokanad Estate, Munnar.
Placidus, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Trivandrum.
Plowden, Charles Hugh.
Poinay, Marie Jeanne (Dame).
Pothecary, Major, Salvation Army, Trivandrum (on leave).
Pratt, George.
Prinia, (Sister), General Hospital, Trivandrum.
Procard, Rev. Fr., Trivandrum.
Proft, Marie, Alphonte De., (Dame).
Rae, Jack, Superintendent, Venture Estate, Kaldrutty, P. O,
Ragg, H. A., Chittuvarai, Ellapatti.
Ranking, W. L., Peria vara Estate, Munnar.
Renouf, Charlels Hill.
Ribeirro, Rev. Fr., Portuguese Mission, Alleppey.
Richardson, F. G., Peermade.
Richardson, J A., Glenmary, Peermade.
Rigg, W. H., Vellanad.
Rine, (Sister), Trivandrum.
Roberts, G. G., Letchmi, Munnar.
Roissier, R. P., Fairfield Estate, Peermade.
Rollo, L. D., Lieut, Nair Brigade Trivandrum.
Rosa Bianchi, Rev. Mother of St. Joseph's Convent, Alleppey.
Ross, T. Bonacord, Kallar, Trivandrum.
Russel, E. L., Merchiston Estate, Kallar.
Salome, (Sister), Trivandrum,
Schlaure Miselta, Nursing Sister.
Schomburg, C. W., Agent, London Cosmopoliton Mining Co. Ltd.
Schotte, Marie Vincent (Dame).
Shakespeare, Edward Arthur, Rubber Planter.
Sherman, E. C, Tea Planter.
Shirtliff, Miss., Julia, Missionary.
Simeon, Rev. Fr., Puthenpally.
Sinclair, S. W, Nagamalai Estate.
Sinclair, Stanley, Acting Manager, Malayalam Rubber Produce Co.
Sinclair Rev., Robert.

Smith, Malcolm, Mundakayam.
Smith, Harry Walter, Munnar Estate, Munnar.
Smith, E. J., Alleppey.
Smith, Mrs , Alleppey.
Sontag, Rev. Reymond, German Missionary.
Staley, G. H., Sergeant Major and Drill Instructor, Nayar Brigade.
Standen, James Charles.
Stanislaus, Mary, (Sister), Trivandrum.
Stanley, W., Sinclair, Asst., South Travancore Tea Co., Kaldrutti.
Stephens, E. S., Planter, Kaduvakanam Estate, Peermade.
Stephenson, J., Professor, H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum.
Stewart, J., Manager Malayalam Rubber Produce Co., Ltd., Anachardy Estate, Kaldrutty P. O. (on furlough).
Stewart, J. C., Planter, Sevenmallay Estate, Munnar.
Stewert W. T., Pallivasal Munnar.
Swane, J. O., Kanniamalai Estate, Munnar,
Sylvester E. C., Bonami, Peermade.
Tait, William, David, Planter.
Tait, Ralph Johnston.
Taylor, Henry Vermon, Planter,
Taylor, H B., Kaduvakanam, Peermade.
Taylor, R., Colachel.
Therese, D. Howt, Dame M., Mulagumud.
Thomas, F. E., Bonami Estate, Peermade.
Thomson, Mrs. A. M., Baylis, Zenana Mission, Neyyoor.
Thuritius, Rev. Fr.
Turner, P. E., Dr., Catherine Booth Hospital, Nagercoil,
Ubaldo, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Trivandrum.
Underwood, A., Munnar.
Urquhart, M. B. P., Munnar Estate, Munnar.
Ursule, DeYouckhure, Dame, M., Bligium.
Valentine, J. S., Planter, Ponmudi.
Vernede, A. W. L., Superintendent and District Magistrate, Devikulam Division.
Vernede, A. E., Devikulam.
Vernede, F. S. E., Dymock, Vandy Periyar.
Vernon, T. A., Ladrum Estate, Peermade.
Veronica, Mary, (Sister), Trivandrum.
Victor, Pieor, Dame, M., Cape Comorin.
Vincent, John, Rev. Fr., Vicar of Verapoly Church.
Vincent, J. R., Kuttikal, Mundakayam.
Vincent Jr.
Vincent Rev. Fr. Missionary.
Walker, E., Campbell, Planter.
Wallace, G. S. B., Planter.
Wallace, J. B., Chokanad, Munnar.
Ward, C. E. L., Chockanad Munnar.
Wardrop, Rev. W. D., L. TH., Chaplain, Trivandrum.
We dduspoon, J., Mundakayam.
Wendscher, Capt ain Bruin, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Werbrouck, M. Oleyston, Dame, Mulagumud.
Westaway, H. C., Stagbrook Estate, Peermade
Westbrook, F., R., Kanniamallay Estate, Munnar.
Wilbraham, Hon. V. B., Fairfield Estate, Peermade.
Wilkie, J. S., Glenmary Estate, Peermade.
Williams, E. E., Taliar Estate, Taliar, (Euro pe.)
Willis, Richard Dunn.

Wills, R. S., Kallar, Munnar,
Wills, H. T., M. A., B. SC., Missionary, Trivandrum.
Wilmer, E. E., Engineer, Darragh Smail & Co., Alleppey.
Wilson, E. Kuppakayom, Mundakayam.
Wilson, Edward.
Wilson, S. J.
Windill, E G., Planter, Todupuzha.
Windscher, Captain Bruin, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Wolde, Bernard, Arnakal, Vandi Periyar.
Wright, A J., Planter, Kannimalai Estate, Munnar.
Wright, Kandall, Accountant, Morgan Crucible Co.
Wright, V. L., Central Station, Ellapatti.
Wynyard, V. L., Pallivasal, Munnar.
Xavier, Lecomte, (Dame), M., Mulagumood.
Yardley, Miss., L. M., L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S. E., L. F. P. S. G., Lady Doctor, Trivandrum (on furlough).
Yates, A., Devikulam, Devikulam.
Young, Leslie M., Superintendent, Florence Estate, Kalduritty.
Zucker, Frederick., American Missionary.

TRADE LIST.

ALLEPPEY.

Names of Mercantile Firms.	Names of resident partners or owners.	Names of agents.
Darragh, Smail & Co. ...	G. H. Davey, Partner ...	P. E. Bradbridge. W. T. Anderson. E. J. Smith and R. Brown
Ripley & Mackay .	F. F. Mackay ...	K. Herklots.
Andrew & Co. ...	...	S. Stanley Jones
Hajee Assam Hajee Essa & Sons...	Hajee Esmail Hajee Assam...	
Abdulsettar Hajee Moosa ...		Hajee Oosman Hajee Abdurman.
Abdullah Hajee Jackria ...	Jackria Abdullah ...	
Adam Oosman Hajee Jackria .	Adam Oosman ...	
Samjee Padamsee ..	...	Ghella Ryesee.
Runchordas Katsee ..		
Rethansee Asari & Co. ...	Mansi ...	Kessowjee.
Muthrandass Luddha ..	Nanjee Darsey	
Lakmichand Theijsee & Co.	Lakmichant Theijsee	
Ruthenso Govindjee ...	Ruthensee Govindjee	
Jadowjee Ragowjee ...	Jadowjee Ragowjee	
Tursee Triconjee ...	Chotherboj Tursee	
Raghavajee Dunkarjee ..	Raghavajee Dunkarjee	
M. Chinnappa Pillai & Co.	M. Chinnappa Pillai	
M. K. Govindan & Co. ..	M. K. Govindan	
Haroon Tyib ...	Haroon Tyib	
Assunkutty Oomer ...	Assunkutty Oomer	
Ally Mahomed ...	Ally Mahomed	
P. L. P Oil Mill & Co. ...	Arumukom Chetti	
R. H. Bava H. Ibrahim ...	R. H. Bava H. Ibrahim	
Laljee Vissenjee ...	Laljee, Vissenjee & Jadowjeee	
Jadowjee Govindjee ...	Jadowjee Govindjee	
Ebram Thumby Adima & Sons...	Bava and Adima	
Ahmed Junis ...	Ahmed Junis	
C. K. P Pitchoo Iyen & Co.	Pitchoo Iyen	
Bankers—The Bank of Madras ...	...	E. B. C. Palmer

ALLEPPEY (*contd.*)

Names of Mercantile Firms.	Names of resident partners or owners.	Names of agents
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K. Ahmed Coonju ...	Ahmed Coonju ...	
S. K. A. Dhothathri Iyen ...	Dhothathri Iyen ...	
S S. B M. A. Rasu Iyen ...	...	Rasu Iyen
Kuruvilla Oomman ...	Kurnvila Oomman ...	
Shungaralingom Iyen ...	Shungaralingom Iyen ...	
R. K. Rama Iyen ...	Rama Iyen ...	
Ahmed Abdul Kadir & Co.	Abdulkadir ...	
N. Kamaladin ...	Kamaladin ...	
Sivaramakrishnier & Bros...	Harihara Iyen ...	
S. A. Suppaiya Iyen ...		
R. M. A. R. M. A. Rama Iyer	Rama Iyer ...	
B. A. Narayana Pye ...	Narayana Pye ...	
N. G. Rama Shenoi ...	Nama Shenoi ...	
Ahmed Cooty Haji & Co....	Abduriman Cooty ...	
Trading Company ...	M. C. George ...	
C. P. P. K. do. ...	Kochoomman ...	
C. Chandy do. ...	Thomas ...	
N. A. Dosemahomed & Co. Oil Mills...		Narayana Shenoi. Essa Dos Mahomed.
Mahomedan Oil Mill Coy....		Ahomed Abdul Kadir.
T. Suria Prabhu ...	T. Suria Prabhu ...	
N. P. Narielwalla ...	N. P. Narielwalla ...	

QUILON.

South Indian Railway Company Limited.

Terminus station.—There is siding at backwater where goods coming through out-agencies are transferred to the Railway.

Messrs. Chisholm, Ewart & Co, are out-agents in Travancore and Cochin, and under their charge, out-agencies are opened at Trivandrum, Quilon, Kayencolum, Alleppey, Kottayam, Arukutty, Ernakulam and Cochin.

Goods and parcels can be booked there to any Railway station in India and likewise cargo and parcels can be booked through from any station in India to these out-agencies. Passengers can also be booked through from Alleppey and Cochin out-agency stations *via* Ernakulam, but they must make their own arrangements for carriage of themselves and their luggage between these out-agencies and that station.

CHISHOLM, EWART & Co.

Merchants and Agents.

Proprietors:—Quilon Tile works and Quilon Saw-mills.

Out-agents:—South Indian Railway Company Ltd.

Agents:—Manchester Assurance Company.
„ South British Insurance Company.
„ S. I. R. Out-Agencies at Trivandrum, Quilon Kayankulam, Alleppey, Kottayam, Arukutty, Ernakulam and Cochin.

DARRAGH SPINNING MILL.

Nature of business—Cotton spinning.

Proprietors—South Indian Mills Company Ltd.

Manager—Subramanya Pillai.

STEAM LAUNCH Co.

Manager—S. S. Geo. Brunton.
„ S. S. James Darragh.

CAMERON & Co.

Nature of business—Bankers, Merchants, Estate Agents. Contractors and Brick and Tile Manufacturers.

Agents for,

1. Travancore Planters' and Traders' Company.
2. B. I. S. N. Company.
3. Commercial Union Fire and Life Assurance Company.
4. London and Lancashire Insurance Company.
5. Standard Life Insurance Company.
6. Marine Insurance Company.
7. Triton Insurance Company.
8. The Yost Typewriters.

K. GOVINDA PATTAR & Co., QUILON.

Nature of business—Bricks and Tile manufacture.
Proprietor—K. Govinda Pattar.

WALLI BHOY KADER BHOY & Co.

General Merchants, Commission Agents & Dealers in Timber.

Proprietors—Quilon Oil Mill.

Names.		Trade.
Purushothaman Nansi	...	Rice &c.
Homed Jacob Sait	...	Piece goods, Millinery, &c.
S. Ramalingom	...	Wines and spirits and preserved provisions.
Krishna Pattar	...	Tobacco.
Srinivasom Pattar	...	Pepper, Sugar, &c.
J. E. Madai	...	Wines and spirits and preserved provisions.
Cuppuswamy	...	Do. Do. Do.
Nagendra Pie Krishna Pattar	...	Do.
Jevan Doss	...	Rice and Coir.
S. A. Iyyavu Iyen	...	Hundy.
G. J. Fernandez	...	Wines and spirits and preserved provisions.
S. Muthukrishnaswamy Pillai	...	Do. Do. Do.
M. T. Fernandez	...	Do. Do. Do.
Subbiah Tennattu Reddiar	...	Publisher, bookseller & printer.
K Anantha Pattar	...	Pepper, sugar, &c.
Abbu Seit	...	Piece goods, &c.
Abdulkader Mahomed	...	Rice.
V. Kalidasan Pattar	...	Pepper, sugar, &c.
Chaithukunju Koyankunju	...	Do.
Thiruvariyan Subramonian	...	Do.
K. L. Narayana Iyen	...	Hundy.
Lala Seit	...	Cloth merchant
V. S. M. Savarimuthu Pillai	...	Wines, spirits, &c.
A. Krishna Pattar	...	Tobacco.
Thyyub Abdool Latif	...	Piece goods &c.
Adam Abbu Sait	...	Do.
Ismail Fathi Mahomed	...	Do.
S. K. Kochu Hassan Kunju	...	Opium & Ganja Contractor.
Ibrahim Cooty	...	Tobacco.
Aiyyavu Iyen	...	Cloth merchant.
Abdul Karim	...	Do.
Oonmar Sock	...	Piece goods.
Aiyavu Iyer	...	Pepper, sugar &c.
Dasan Pattar	...	Rice, &c.
J. D. Pereira	...	Do.

TRIVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Subbhaya Pillai	Cigar, Tobacco &c.	Cantonment.
S. S. Thanu Pillai	Fancy Goods	Do
J. E. Madai	General Merchant.	Do
Mahomed Haji Junis Sait ...	English Medicines &c.	Chalai.
Hajee Dawood Haji Jaffer Sait ...	Piece goods & Co.,	Do
Gul Mahomed Ismail	Piece Goods.	Do
Aroon Jusope...	Do.	Do
Jan Mahomed Adam	Do.	Do
Salay Mahomed Ahomed ...	Do.	Do
Karim Jusope	Do.	Do
Kanakathi Meerasa Ravuther ...	Country Cloth.	Do
Aiyaswami Iyen	Do.	Do
ThiagarajaIyen & Co.	Do.	Do
Vencatachala Iyen	Do.	Do
Vembu Iyer & Co.	Do.	Do
Ramaswamy Iyen	Do.	Do
K. Narayana Iyen	Do	Do
Kulathu Iyen.	Do.	Do
Narasingom Pillai	Do.	Do
S. Ramaswamy Iyen	Rice.	Do
Dhanucodi Naidu	Do.	Do
Mahadeva Iyer	Do.	Do
N. S. Gopala Iyer	Do.	Do
S. Sesha Iyen	Do.	Do
Subba Iyen	Do.	Do
Ismail Moosa Sait	Metal.	Do
Jusope Isac	Rice and paddy.	VallaKadavu.
Mytheen Kunju Mamava Mustava ...	Cassava.	Do
Gul Mahomed Haji Isac	Rice and paddy.	Do. Oil Mill President.
Mytheen Noohukannoo	Jaggory.	Do
Ramaswamy Iyer	Rice & tobacco.	Attaculangara.
Sankarapandiya Pillai	Tobacco.	Chalai.
Chamy Pillai..	Do.	Do
Colappen Pillai	Do.	Do
Raman Pillai	Do.	Do
Chuppu Pillai	Do.	Do
Sankaracumaraswami Pillai ...	Do.	Do
Padmanabha Pillai	Do.	Do
Krishna Iyer	Rice.	Attakulangara.
Govinda Iyer	Do.	Do
Abdul Latiff Esa Sait (Oil mill manager) ...	Rice and paddy	Vallakadavu.
Haji Noor Mahamod Haji Moosa Sait.	Salt and gram	Do
Adam Essa Sait	Paddy.	Do
A. V Venkadeswara Iyen ...	Rice & paddy.	Chalai.
K. P. Appathura Iyer	Do.	Do
J. D. Pereira & Sons	Do.	Do
P. M. Sankarier	Do.	Do

Name.	Trade.	Locality.
G. Padmanabha Iyer	Gold & Jewellery.	Chalai.
M. Narayana Iyer	Do.	Do.
M. Subramonia Chettiyar ...	Do.	Do.
M. Krishna Iyen	Do.	Do.
V. Krishna Bhatter	Do.	Do.
Bulog Dhos, Lalen Bhoy	Do.	Do.
S. Soobramonia Iyen	Do.	Do.
Muthukrishna Iyen	Sowcar.	Do.
Arunachallam Pandarom	Do.	Do.
S. Ganapathiya Pillai	Do.	Do.
Rangien Chettiyar	Do.	Do.
R. Venkitathri Iyer	Do.	Do.
Sankaranarayana Iyer	Do.	Do.
Sami Pillai	Country Cloth.	Kythamukku.
C. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.	Do.
Ramalingom Iyen	Wines and spirits.	Chalai.
Chuppu Pillai Palaniya Pillai ...	Condiments, &c.	Do.
Thanu Pillai	Do.	Do.
Ramaswamy Pillai	Do.	Do.

Antony Joseph, Firm established in 1853, dealing in clocks, lamps, provisions, stationery, perfumery, crockery, glass ware, hard ware, and fancy goods &c.

Joseph Andrew. Deals in liquors, jewellery, and acts as Commission Agent and Auctioneer.

Marse & Co., Proprietresses—Mrs & Misses Marse--General Merchants, and Commission Agents, Agents for Government Publications, Auctioneers, Cantonment, Trivandrum.

J. B. D'Cruz, Photographer ... ...Cantonment, Trivandrum.

John Jacob & Co. General Merchant, Boot and Harness makers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers—Trivandrum.

Ananthanarayana Iyer & Co., Wines, Spirits, General Merchant, Karamanai.

Koder & Co., General Merchants, Agent and Contractors &c. Cantonment, Trivandrum.

S. P. Mel & Co., Proprietor S. P. Mel, General Merchant, Cantonment, Trivandrum.

A. Devasahayam & Co. General Merchants, M. Thomas—Manager.

M. J. Walsalam & Co. dealing in Cycles & accessories. Manager—M. J. Walsalam.

KOTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
R. Kurian Ithak	Rice &c. ...	Thirunakara.
I. C. Cheriyen & Co.	Do. ...	Do.
Kurian Mani & Co.	Do. ...	Do.
C. I. Abraham & Sons... ...	Do. ..	Do.
Kottayam trading company ...	Liquors, European stores &c. ...	Do.
Itty Ipe Thommi	Rice &c. ...	Do.
C. K. Padmanabha Iyen ...	Banker ...	Do.
Kunnuparathu Ittoop Cochitty ...	Rice & other goods ...	Do.
C. I. Abraham & Chandy Brothers...	Spirits and cloths ..	Do.
K. I. Varki	English Medicine and cloths ...	Do.
Kailasom Iyer	Banker ...	Do.
Venkitachalam Aiyer	Do. ...	Do.
E. T. Thoman Kuriyan & Co. ...	Rice &c. ...	Do.

PADMANABHAPURAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Raman Moopen	Rice, Metals and Condiments...	Kottar.
Vythianatha Iyer	Do. ...	Do.
S. Paramasiven Pillay ...	Do. ...	Do.
Swaminatha Pillay	Do. ...	Do.
Cumarandy	Gold and Jewellery...	Do.
V. Arunachellum	Thread, Gold and Banker...	Do.
Ismaul	Country cloth ...	Do.
Valampiri Moopen	Thread, oil ...	Do.
Arumugaperumal Moopen ...	Do. ...	Do.
Soliman Pillay	Timber ...	Do.
S. M. S. Sodalamuthu Pillay ...	Do. ...	Do.
Sivakamy Sundrum Pillay ...	Wine, spirits ...	Do.
Athimoolam Iyer	Thread, Banker ...	Do.
V. Narayana Pillay	Condiments ...	Do.
A. Narayana Pillay	Do. ...	Do.
S. Sivathanu Pillay	Do. ...	Do.
P. Arunachalam	Do. ...	Do.

PADMANABHAPURAM—(*contd.*)

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Vythianatha Iyer ...	... Rice ...	Kottar.
Manika Mudali ...	... Do. ...	Do.
Sivathanu Moopen ...	... Oil ...	Do.
R. Thandaveswara Iyer	... Tobacco, rice, condiments and banker .	Do.
Rengan Chettiar ...	... Thread, banker ...	Do.
S. Srinivasa Iyer ...	... Arecanut ...	Do.
A. Neelacanta Iyer ...	... Rice, condiments and cloth ...	Do.
P. Chithambaram Pillay	... Tobacco and condiments ...	Do.
P. Andi Chettiar ...	... Condiments ...	Do.
M. Vythilingom Pillay	... Do. ...	Do.
S. Soobramonian ...	... Arms and Ammunition ..	Nagercoil
S. Soobramonian ...	... Wine and Spirits ...	Do.
R. Shungara Sinthamony	... Do. ...	Do.
D. Francis and Bro. ...	... Manufacturers, contractor, Timber and General Merchants .	Do.
R. Ramaswamy Iyer ...	... Jeweller ...	Vadivisvaram.
Marimuthu Pillay ...	... Condiments ...	Do.
Cochoommani Pillay ...	... Rice ...	Kuzhituray.
Aiyapan Pillay ...	... Do. ...	Do.
Nanni Madasamy ...	... General Merchants ..	Do.
C. Madhavan Pillay ...	... Tobacco ...	Puthukaday.
M. Muthusway Pillay ...	... Do. ...	Do.
C. Devanayagom Pillay	... Cloth ...	Do.
Sankarakumaroo Pillay	... Wholesale Merchants. Tobacco, Tamarind &c.	Thoduvetti.
Padmanbhan Bhuthalingom Pillay ...	Do. ...	Do.
Sankarakumaroo Pillay	... Rice &c. ...	Kalikavila.
C. Bhagavathy Pillay	.. Cloth ...	Eraniel.
K. Subramonia Pillai	.. Tamarind and salt ...	Do.
K. Pamaswami Pillay ...	... Rice ...	Do.
Athimulam Iyer ...	... Hundi Merchant ...	Do.
Perumal Kuthalam ...	... Rice, Jaggery ...	Do.
Annamalay Chithambarathanoo	... Condiments ...	Do.
Athimulam Annamalay	... Cloth ...	Do.
N. Pitcha Pillay ...	... Cloth Merchant ...	Colachel.
K. Chinnoo Pillay & Co.	... Commission Agents and rice merchants.	Do.
Maloo Pillay ...	... Cloth merchant ...	Do.
K. Maloo Pillay ...	... Rice merchant ...	Do.
Chithamabara Cuttalam Pillay	... Do. ...	Do.
Sivathanoo Pillay ...	... Condiments. ...	Do.
Annachu Perumal Pillay	... General merchants....	Do.

PADMANABHAPURAM—(*contd.*)

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Kumaravelu ...	...Grain, condiments	
	Tobacco, betels ...	Pallinady.
Sivaraman Manikkam...	...Rice condiments ..	Padmanabhapuram.
Subramanyan Muthukumaru	...Oil and condiments...	
Kuttalam Pichanadhan	...Cloth ...	
Sivaraman Audi Pilay	... Do. ...	
Kumara Pillay Chinnu Pillay	... Do. ...	
Kuttalam Chithambara Thannu	... Do. ...	
Arumukam Narayanan	...Rice and condiments .	
Soobramanya Iyer ...	...Druggists, spirits, wine merchant	Thackalay.
Sivagnanom Pillay ...	...Cloth, rice and condiments ...	Do.
Chithambarathannu Cookalingm	...Cloth and condiments ...	Aramboly.
Moothoocuruppan ...	...Condiments ...	Do.
T. Sivagnanam Pillay	...Cloth and Condiments ...	Thazhacudy.
Padmanabha Pillay ...	...Cloth ...	Do.

Rates of cabin boats, canoes of different classes, and ordinary country carts.

			Rs.	ch.	c.
Cabin boat hire per diem	...	...	2	14	...
1st class canoe hire per diem	...	...	...	14	...
2nd do. do. do.	...	...	...	12	...
3rd do. do. do.	...	...	...	10	...
4th do. do. do.	...	...	...	8	...
Cart country per mile—Low country		...	...	4	...
do. —hill	...	...	...	6	...

For rowers 1 ch. per head per mile and mileage of ¼ ch. in cases where relays left at a stage have to go back to their homes or when relays for any stage have to be procured from elsewhere.

Statement of charges, made by M. R. and Co, from Trivandrum to Tinnevelly.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trivandrum and from Trivandrum to Tinnevelly.						From Tinnevelly and Trivandrum to Olguinaseri						From Olginaseri to Trivandrum and Tinnevelly.			Remarks.
	Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.			Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.						
	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1st Class Bandy for Europeans	6	4	..	8	4	...	3	...	...	6	4	..	4	...	...	
2nd Do. Do. Do.	6	4	...	8	4		3	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	
1st Do. Do. Natives	6	...	...	8	4	...	3	...	..	5	...		4	...	...	
For each Native Passenger	..	12		1	...	...	...	6	...	...	8		...	8	...	
Parcels for each 25 lbs. or 1 Maund ...	..	6	...	...	8	...	..	4	...	...	5		...	4	...	
For the intermediate stations from Olugi-naseri to. Trivandrum...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	...	4	.	...	...	...	
For the intermediate stations from Olugi-naseri to Tinnevelly..	..	...	.	...	..		..	3	.	...	4	...	...	...	...	

(1) V. R. M. Shunmugam Pillai, Pathumarakadi (2) K. M. Subbaiya Pillai and others Pazhayamarakada. (3) S. Andia Pillai.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c., USED IN TRIVANDRUM.

Reduced to Equivalents in English Denominations.

WEIGHTS.

1	Pannam		= 6 Grains	(approximately.
13	Pannams	= 1 Callenjoo	= 78 do.	,,
13	Callenjoos	= 1 Palam	=1,014 do.	,,
7½	Palams	= 1 Rautel	=7,605 do.	,,

GRAIN MEASURE.

1	Nauly		= 20 Cubic Inches.
4	Naulies	= 1 Edungally	= 80 do.
10	Edungallies		= 1 Purray.

LIQUID MEASURE.

4	Thodums	= 1 Nauly	= 20 Cubic Inches	(approximately)
4	Naulies	= 1 Edungally	= 80 do.	,,
10	Edungallies	= 1 Purray.		
12	do.	= 1 Chothanay.		
5	Chothanais	= 1 Codum.		

MEASURE OF LENGTH APPLICABLE TO LAND AND TIMBER, &c.

1	Angoolam		= 1¼ Inches English	approximately.
24	Angoolams	= 1 Kole	= 30 Inches ,,	= 2½ Feet ,,
4	Koles	= 1 Thendoo	=	10 ,, ,,
800	Thendoos	= 1 Nauligay	=	8,000 ,, ,,
2,000	do.	= 1 Crosam	=	20,000 ,, ,,
4	Crosams	= 1 Yogena	=	80,000 ,, ,,

MEASURE OF TIME

8	Nodies	= 1 Mathra	= 0·1 Second.
4	Mathras	= 1 Gunnidum	= 0·4 ,,
10	Gunnidums	= 1 Viyerpoo	= 4·0 Seconds.
6	Viyerpoos	= 1 Vinauligay	= 24 ,,
60	Vinauligays	= 1 Nauligay	= 24 Minutes.
2½	Nauligays	= 1 Munneynerum	= 1 Hour.
7½	do.	= 1 Yaumam	= 3 Hours or 1 Watch.
60	do. or 8 Yms.	= 1 Divasam	= 1 Day.
7	Divasams	= 1 Wauram	= 1 Week.
15	do.	= 1 Packsham	= 15 Days (nearly).
2	Packshams		= 1 Lunar Month.
1	Mausam		= 1 Native Month (29 to 32 days).
2	Mausams	= 1 Rretoo	or The Native season.
6	Rretoos	= 1 Warooshan	= 1 Year.

TRAVANCORE WEIGHTS, &c.

WEIGHTS OF COPPER, IRON, NUTS, PEPPER, &c.

16	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams	=	1 Callenjoo.
16	Callenjoos	=	1 Pallam.
100	Pallams	=	1 Tulam.
20	Tulams	=	1 Pauram.

WEIGHTS OF SUGAR, TOBACCO, OPIUM, &c.

10	Meeshams	=	1 Pan· am.
10	Pannams	=	1 Callenjoo.
21	Callenjoos	=	1 Pallam.
5½	Pallams	=	1 Rautel.
24	Rautels	=	1 Maund.
150	do.	=	1 Toontoo.
4	Toontoos	=	1 Candy.

WEIGHT OF SALT.

1	Garce	=	120 Maunds.
1	Maund	=	3,200 Tolas or Rupees.
1	Parah	=	1,450 Tolas.
1	Coomb	=	1,68,000 Tolas.
1	Indian Maund	=	82⅓ lbs. Avoirdupois.

MEASURE OF SALT.

10	Edungallies	=	1 Parah.
160	Parahs	=	1 Coomb.

WEIGHTS USED AT QUILON.

3	Pallams	=	1 Seer.
2	Seers	=	1 Rautel.
20	Rautels	=	1 Tulam.
28	do.	=	1 Kutcha Maund.
30	do.	=	1 Pucka do.

GRAIN MEASURE USED IN NANJINAD.

360	Grains of [Paddy	=	1 Chevadoo.
5	Chevadoos]	=	1 Allackoo.
2	Allackoos	=	1 Olluck.]
4	Ollucks	=	1 Pudy.
8	Pudies	=	1 Mercal.
21	Mercals	=	1 Kotta.

TABLE No. I.

For converting Travancore to British Indian Currency.

Travancore Currency. Rs.	Chs.	C.	=British Currency. Rs.	As.	P.	Travancore Rupees.=	British Currency. Rs.	As.	P. =	B. Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	0·42	1	0	15	8·63	0	28	0
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	0.84	2	1	15	5·26	1	27	8
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	1·26	3	2	15	1·89	2	27	0
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	1·68	4	3	14	10·53	3	26	8
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	2·11	5	4	14	7·16	4	26	0
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	2·53	6	5	14	3·79	5	25	8
,,	,,	7	,,	,,	2·95	7	6	14	0·42	6	25	0
,,	,,	8	,,	,,	3·37	8	7	13	9·05	7	24	8
,,	,,	9	,,	,,	3·79	9	8	13	5·68	8	24	0
,,	,,	10	,,	,,	4·21	10	9	13	2·32	9	23	8
,,	,,	11	,,	,,	4·63	11	10	12	10·95	10	23	0
,,	,,	12	,,	,,	5·05	12	11	12	7·58	11	22	8
,,	,,	13	,,	,,	5·47	13	12	12	4·21	12	22	0
,,	,,	14	,,	,,	5·89	14	13	12	0·84	13	21	8
,,	,,	15	,,	,,	6·32	15	14	11	9·47	14	21	0
,,	1	,,	,,	,,	6·74	16	15	11	6·11	15	20	8
,,	2	,,	,,	1	1·47	17	16	11	2·74	16	20	0
,,	3	,,	,,	1	8·21	18	17	10	11·37	17	19	8
,,	4	,,	,,	2	2·95	19	18	10	8·00	18	19	0
,,	5	,,	,,	2	9·68	20	19	10	4·63	19	18	8
,,	6	,,	,,	3	4·42	30	29	7	6·95	29	13	8
,,	7	,,	,,	3	11·16	40	39	4	9·26	39	8	8
,,	8	,,	,,	4	5·89	50	49	1	11·58	49	3	8
,,	9	,,	,,	5	0·63	60	58	15	1·90	58	27	0
,,	10	,,	,,	5	7·37	70	68	12	4·21	68	22	0
,,	11	,,	,,	6	2·11	80	78	9	6·53	78	17	0
,,	12	,,	,,	6	8·84	90	88	6	8·84	88	12	0
,,	13	,,	,,	7	3·58	100	98	3	11·16	98	7	0
,,	14	,,	,,	7	10·32	200	196	7	10·32	196	14	0
,,	15	,,	,,	8	5·05	300	294	11	9·48	294	21	0
,,	16	,,	,,	8	11·79	400	392	15	8·64	392	28	0
,,	17	,,	,,	9	6·53	500	491	3	7·80	491	6	8
,,	18	,,	,,	10	1·26	600	589	7	6·96	589	13	8
,,	19	,,	,,	10	8·00	700	687	11	6·12	687	20	8
,,	20	,,	,,	11	2·74	800	785	15	5·28	785	27	8
,,	21	,,	,,	11	9·47	900	884	3	4·44	884	6	0
,,	22	,,	,,	12	4·21	1000	982	7	3·60	982	13	0
,,	23	,,	,,	12	10·95	2000	1964	14	7·20	1964	26	0
,,	24	,,	,,	13	5·68	3000	2947	5	10·80	2947	10	8
,,	25	,,	,,	14	0·42	4000	3929	13	2·40	3929	23	8
,,	26	,,	,,	14	7·16	5000	4912	4	6·00	4912	8	0
,,	27	,,	,,	15	1·89	6000	5894	11	9·60	5894	21	0

TABLE No. II.

For converting British Indian to Travancore Currency.

Rs.	As.	P.	=T. Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	2·37
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	4·75
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	7·12
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	9·50
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	11·87
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	14·25
,,	,,	7	,,	1	0·62
,,	,,	8	,,	1	3·00
,,	,,	9	,,	1	5·37
,,	,,	10	,,	1	7·75
,,	,,	11	,,	1	10·12
,,	1	,,	,,	1	12·50
,,	2	,,	,,	3	9·00
,,	3	,,	,,	5	5·50
,,	4	,,	,,	7	2·00
,,	5	,,	,,	8	14·50
,,	6	,,	,,	10	11·00
,,	7	,,	,,	12	7·50
,,	8	,,	,,	14	4·00
,,	9	,,	,,	16	0·50
,,	10	,,	,,	17	13·00
,,	11	,,	,,	19	9·50
,,	12	,,	,,	21	6·00
,,					

TABLE No. II.

For converting British Indian to Travancore Currency.

Rs.	As.	P.	=T. Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	13	,,	,,	23	2·50
,,	14	,,	,,	24	15·00
,,	15	,,	,,	26	11·50
1	,,	,,	,,	28	8·00
2	,,	,,	2	1	0·00
3	,,	,,	3	1	8·00
4	,,	,,	4	2	0·00
5	,,	,,	5	2	8·00
6	,,	,,	6	3	0·00
7	,,	,,	7	3	8·00
8	,,	,,	8	4	0·00
9	,,	,,	9	4	8·00
10	,,	,,	10	5	0·00
20	,,	,,	20	10	0·00
30	,,	,,	30	15	0·00
40	,,	,,	40	20	0·00
50	,,	,,	50	25	0·00
60	,,	,,	61	2	0·00
70	,,	,,	71	7	0·00
80	,,	,,	81	12	0·00
90	,,	,,	91	17	0·00
100	,,	,,	101	22	0·00

THE END.

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